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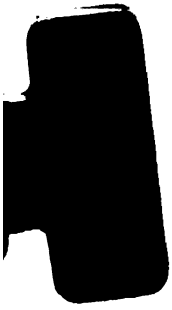

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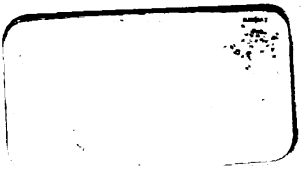

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ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM OXFORD

COLLECTANEA ANTIQUA,

ETCHINGS AND NOTICES OF ANCIENT REMAINS,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE

HABITS, CUSTOMS, AND HISTORY OF PAST AGES.

BY

CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

Honorary Member of the Societies of Antiquaries of France, Denmark, Spain, Normandy, Picardy, the West of France, the Morini, Scotland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Society of Emulation of Abbeville, the Numismatic Society of London, the Archæological Societies of Chester, Cheshire and Lancashire, Bury and West Suffolk, Scarborough, Mayence, Wiesbaden, and Sinsheim.

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TO THE

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THIS VOLUME IS

RESPECTFULLY AND GRATEFULLY

DEDICATED

BY

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PREFACE.

In the introduction to the first volume, I stated the reasons which induced me to commence the *Collectanea Antiqua*, and which, I conceived, justified its continuation. With the same convictions of its usefulness, strengthened by further experience, in a much shorter space of time than that in which its predecessor was completed, a second volume is now brought to a close. It is hoped that its contents, and the manner in which they have been collected and made public, will excuse, if not warrant, the exaction of a comparatively high subscription from its few but willing supporters.* It must be obvious to all who are acquainted with the cost of printing and publishing, that pecuniary remuneration for works on subjects which interest only a very few persons, is out of the question, even when aided by a subscription list more extended than that under the auspices of which this volume has been produced. But, as heretofore, friends have not been backward in contributing plates, and thus the expenses have been rendered more bearable. My reward is the approbation of some of the first antiquaries of the

* It is, however, gratifying to observe, that the first volume, which is now out of print, produces considerably more than the subscription, whenever it occurs for sale.

day, and the flattering terms in which the *Collectanea* has been referred to in standard works both at home and abroad.

The present volume opens with an account of the excavation of a Roman villa, at Hartlip, conducted by Mr. Bland, at his sole expense. It is fortunate when, under similar circumstances, pecuniary means and a liberal disposition combine to promote such researches. In a separate work* I have endeavoured to express how much we are indebted to Mr. Rolfe and a few other friends, for defraying the charges incurred in laying open an amphitheatre at Richborough. For the same work I have also made use of novel information respecting the remains of the castrum at Lymne, acquired by subscriptions placed at the disposal of myself and Mr. James Elliot, in consequence of an appeal, which I considered myself warranted in making, after an application to the Government for a grant of money for excavations had failed. An appendix to this volume contains a list of the subscribers and other particulars, and a separate and fuller report on the discoveries made is preparing for publication. The sum supplied was considerable, and it may be observed, it was wholly contributed by the sympathy and good-will of private persons, unassisted by any public body founded for "encouraging individuals or associations in making researches and excavations, and affording them suggestions and co-operation."

In the notes on the Roman Wall I have hardly laid sufficient stress on the public spirit shown by Mr. John Clayton, in preserving so much of the remains of that noble monument of our country's early history. Too much

* *The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne.* 1850.

praise cannot be accorded to such enlightened liberality, dictated by pure devotion to historical science for the general good. The excavations made at Birdoswald, in the same district, by Mr. H. Norman, Mr. W. S. Potter, and Mr. H. G. Potter, were undertaken from a like zealous and worthy impulse, and, together with those under the direction of Mr. Clayton, are still in progress. At Burgh Castle, one of the stations on the *Littus Saxonicum*, Sir John Boileau has made excavations under the direction of Mr. Harrod, the result of which we may expect will be shortly published.

The exhumation of some interesting Roman tessellated pavements, discovered by accident at Cirencester, is due to the good taste of Earl Bathurst, and it is to be hoped that the same regard, which, on former occasions, has been shown by his lordship to similar works of ancient art, will ensure their permanent preservation. Professor Buckman, and Mr. C. Newmarch, who have engraved and published these pavements, have declared their intention to explore the valuable Roman remains, which, it is well known, lie buried in and about Cirencester. An account of a Roman villa at Stanscombe, excavated by order of Mr. P. B. Purnell, it is understood will shortly be published by that gentleman. Mr. W. M. Wylie, F.S.A., also, at his own expense, has examined some Anglo-Saxon graves at Fairford, in the same county, and published a detailed illustrated account of the discoveries. In the autumn of last year the Hon. R. C. Neville, F.S.A., contributed to our knowledge of the funeral customs of the early Anglo-Saxons, in excavating an extensive cemetery at Little Wilbraham, in Cambridgeshire. It is to researches such as these, carefully conducted and registered, that the archæologist must refer for his most valuable materials.

The above-mentioned comprise the chief antiquarian researches carried on during the last two or three years. They have been instituted entirely by individual enterprise, and accomplished at the cost of the parties who originated and conducted them, with the exception of the excavations at Lymne, which, as before observed, were paid for by subscription. In reference to these, as well as to some others of a more restricted extent, it is useful to reflect on the sources whence sprung the means for defraying the pecuniary expenses. At the same time a review should be taken of the proceedings of associated bodies emanating from the great archæological movement of 1843-4, in order to ascertain what share has been taken by them in contributing assistance, as well as to ascertain what measures they themselves have originated in pursuance of the declarations under which for full seven years they have professed to be acting. It will be seen that the researches referred to above, as well as many others, if we embrace a little wider range of time, have been carried out solely by isolated individuals, and in no way from pecuniary or other assistance supplied by societies, one of the fundamental canons of which is "the encouragement of individuals in making researches, and affording them suggestions and co-operation." It may be true that some liberal and wealthy persons do not require such encouragement; but it is no less true that others who have needed have never received it. Moreover, if we consult the printed proceedings of these societies, it will be obvious, that although very large sums of money have been annually collected and expended, the amount of what has been devoted to antiquarian researches is truly insignificant, and that in no instance has any archæological investigation of magnitude or importance been instituted by any of them. The cause alleged is that they have no funds at

their disposal for such purposes, and taking them upon this plea it must be at once admitted that they have signally failed in realizing one of the chief objects for which they were avowedly organized. It would be as easy to prove that they have not been able to fulfil either of the promises by which they proposed to effect their object, unless it be that of establishing Journals of limited circulation and of fluctuating literary value. The Congresses also, which grew out of these societies, while they have annually cost very large sums of money, have produced results by no means commensurate with the outlay (unless we except, perhaps, the first two of these meetings), while the influence they have exercised towards the preservation of ancient national monuments, has been most inefficient, if, indeed, its good results are anywhere to be discerned. At the same time, the assiduous supplications made to the nobility and gentry of the localities in which these Congresses are held, the canvassings for subscriptions, the parade of imposing names, are measures somewhat humiliating for men dignified by science and literature to adopt, especially when no useful application of the money raised is anywhere palpable. Rule 1, which sets forth an intention of holding direct intercourse with the *Comité des Arts et Monuments* of the ministry of Public Instruction in France, and with continental Antiquarian Societies, has remained a dead letter, for co-operation with foreign institutions is merely nominal; the failure of this good intention has been complete. In reference to this desirable object, all sincere well-wishers to the prosperity and to the more active distribution of the resources of the Society of Antiquaries of London, must, upon reflection, lament the recent sale of the stock of the back volumes of the *Archæologia* and *Vetusta Monumenta*, and, what is still more to be regretted, the sale of the copper-plates of these

valuable works, the heir-looms of the society. We are bound to give the Council credit for good reasons for taking this course, although they are not apparent, even if the sale realized a large sum. The Council of the Percy Society have recently acted in a manner which appears to me more judicious, and under circumstances which rendered the sale of their books at any rate an open question. They resolved that the entire stock should be divided among the members, to avoid the depreciation, by public sale, of the subscribers' sets.

In the appendix, mention is made of a work printed at the expense of Government. Heavy as has been the cost, the outlay would not have been regarded, had the distribution of the work been more liberal. But instead of its being freely given where it could have been usefully applied, only a few copies were presented to some favoured institutions, and it was put up for sale at the price of five guineas. A sufficient number of purchasers could not be found, and the price was lowered to two guineas; but whether the difference was returned to the early buyers need scarcely be asked; neither is it of much use to inquire how many copies at the present moment remain unsold. It is the trading and money-calculating spirit with which the costly volume has been put forth that calls for condemnation; for of what use to the Government can the small receipts be? Surely, if the work were called for at the expense of some ten thousand pounds of the public money, it should be applied strictly to the use of the public, by being deposited, free of further cost, in all the public libraries in the United Kingdom. But it is believed that the same false economy was exercised in the production of at least a portion of the work, and the fact that the plates are so badly engraved may be ascribed to this cause. In that devoted to the British coins, numer-

ous types have been omitted.* The artful and improper manner in which some of the Romano-British coins were obtained for this work, shews that the trustees of the British Museum, as a body, have no very keen perception of the rights of private property and the obligations of good faith; or, that they are negligent in discharging their duties and incompetent for the responsible situation to which they are elected.

In fact, it cannot be disguised, that genuine archæology

* "The coins which have been so unjustly excluded from the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*", *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiii, p. 136; and again, in p. 184, "the coins—are *designedly* omitted!" What faith can be placed in a work amenable to such a charge? or in the selection of the coins engraved, when we read in the *Numismatic Chronicle* the following assertion?—"I see Mr. Birch has referred to the plates of coins in the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*. May I take this opportunity of warning numismatists against the coin engraved as No. 50 of the first plate, which is *decidedly a modern fabrication*." Mr. John Evans in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. xiv, p. 82. Charges such as these would be discreditable to individuals, but how much more so are they to a Government with resources of every kind at its command! The entire literary portion of this Act-of-Parliament production, let us hope, is not quite so bad as one of our most accomplished linguists states the Anglo-Norman chronicle of *Gaimar* to be. Mr. Wright, in the preface to his own edition of this work, printed for the Caxton Society (1850), referring to the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, delivers his opinion in the following unqualified terms: "Petrie's edition is taken from the better text of the Museum manuscript, but it has been edited by one very little acquainted with the grammatical forms and construction of the language, and, though at first collated on the original manuscript with some care, the greater part of it is edited so incorrectly, that *every two or three lines presents an error*, often a grave one." *Gaimar* contains 6532 lines!!

has in no way been promoted either by the Government or by societies. A positive evil has arisen from the spread of the latter, and the consequent popular favour in which archæology is supposed to be held. It is not true science that seeks display and drawing-room patronage; or pursues its researches in crowds; but it is evident that parade and show pass with the world for knowledge and zeal; and the Government, when pressed to take the national antiquities under its own care, appeals at once to the existence of societies as an excuse for its own indifference. The influence of the new societies induced the most apathetic to assume some little regard for what they had hitherto despised, or had been perhaps perfectly ignorant of. In vol. i, p. 138, I referred to the bold assertion made on behalf of the Corporation of London, at a meeting of the Institute of British Architects in 1845, "that there were many in the city who were most anxious to keep together such ancient remains as were found," but that their views were interfered with, etc. The statements put forth with a view to give the "city authorities" a credit they themselves had not even sought for or understood the advantage of, were totally at variance with truth, and their fallacy was completely exposed in the *Builder*. But since then a remarkable opportunity has occurred of showing that the Corporation retain the same insensibility as of old, and that it is useless for their friends to set them up as being "most anxious", when they show themselves not the least so. It is well known that Mr. John Newman possessed a very fine collection of antiquities found in the city. For some reasons he felt himself compelled to give it up, but, with commendable consideration, he first offered it to the Corporation at an extremely moderate or rather at a nominal sum. The liberal offer was declined, and the collection in consequence was sold by public

auction, realizing a far greater amount than that demanded of the "most anxious" Corporation of the city of London.

The foregoing remarks on the present state of archæology in England are penned, not in a querulous spirit, or for the sake of finding fault, but with a conviction that the cause of science is best served by speaking the plain truth, and not by disguising or withholding our opinions on fit and proper occasions. A remedy for the evils complained of, I feel convinced, is only to be obtained from an enlightened Government, a notion embodied in one of the declarations put forth by two of the chief societies before alluded to, which professes to bind them to take "every occasion which may present itself to solicit the attention of the Government to the conservation of our national monuments," but which it does not appear has ever been acted on. It is, in short, a Government commission that is required, composed of men of intelligence and of unblemished character; who shall be perfectly free from the influence of rival societies, of their jealousies and partizanships, and free also from the influence of all existing institutions. Such a committee was moved for a few years ago by Mr. Wyse, and warmly supported by Messrs. Bernal, Ewart, and Hume; and let us hope that Her Majesty's present advisers will not omit to take advantage of the opportunity afforded them by the apathy of their predecessors.

The statistics of our national antiquities should be one of the first objects of a Parliamentary commission; for we must first know what we really possess, before we can tell what should be preserved. A good and complete register of the various classes of ancient remains extant throughout the country, would at once secure the safe custody of many which are in daily peril, because it is known that if they are pilfered or destroyed they will not be missed. To

complete a measure so extensive and affecting private interests, an act of Parliament would be required, and nothing short of legislative enactment can be conceived adequate to meet the emergency. One of the necessary consequences would be a museum, in the several rooms of which would be brought together, not a heterogeneous mass of objects of all ages and countries, collected without judgment and without any definite end, but national antiquities and those of neighbouring countries which are either identical or which serve to illustrate and explain them. They should be arranged by a system of double classification, to show at a glance their epoch and parentage, and also the localities where they were discovered. Copious entries should be made of the particulars connected with the discoveries. Such an institution, under the control and guidance of a Parliamentary commission, and perfectly free and independent of all existing societies and establishments and their influences, might be made truly worthy the country and subservient to the best purposes of good education.

The feudal law of *treasure-trove* has been most pernicious to the science of antiquity.* This law of a semi-barbarous state of society in no way regards the works of ancient art which are from time to time brought to light out of the earth as public property. It assigns them to the lord of the manor, to be by him transferred to the melting-pot, or to be applied in any other manner for his

* A zealous antiquary brought the matter before an archæological congress held at Oxford, and some talk was made about it. But the real business of the congress (recruiting the exhausted treasury of the society) being over, an ingenious plan for getting rid of the *treasure-trove* question was adopted. It was referred to the councils of "kindred bodies"!

own and sole benefit. The poor delver of the soil who finds a hoard of ancient coins or other antiquities, considers he has a greater moral right than the lord of the manor to take them to the melting-pot, or otherwise dispose of them, and apply the proceeds to relieve his own and family's necessities. Thus there is a contest between the two; the one secretes for himself; the other prosecutes by action-at-law and imprisons; but the struggle in both cases is entirely for selfish ends, and application of the contested treasure to the purposes of science is never thought of. Let Parliament repeal this absurd and unjust law; let the lord of the manor and the actual finder be both remunerated; but at the same time let it be imperative that, under all circumstances, the objects discovered be surrendered to the Government.

To the following friends I am indebted for etchings: Messrs. W. H. Brooke, A. H. Burkitt, T. C. Croker, J. G. DeWilde, F. W. Fairholt, Ll. Jewitt, H. W. King, H. C. Pidgeon, E. Pretty, E. B. Price, H. W. Rolfe, R. Windle; to Mr. J. G. Waller for some drawings; to Mr. Bateman for the loan of some wood-cuts; and to the Rev. J. C. Bruce, the Rev. H. Jenkins, Lord Londesborough, and Mr. Humphrey Wickham for contributions in aid of illustrations.

ERRATA.

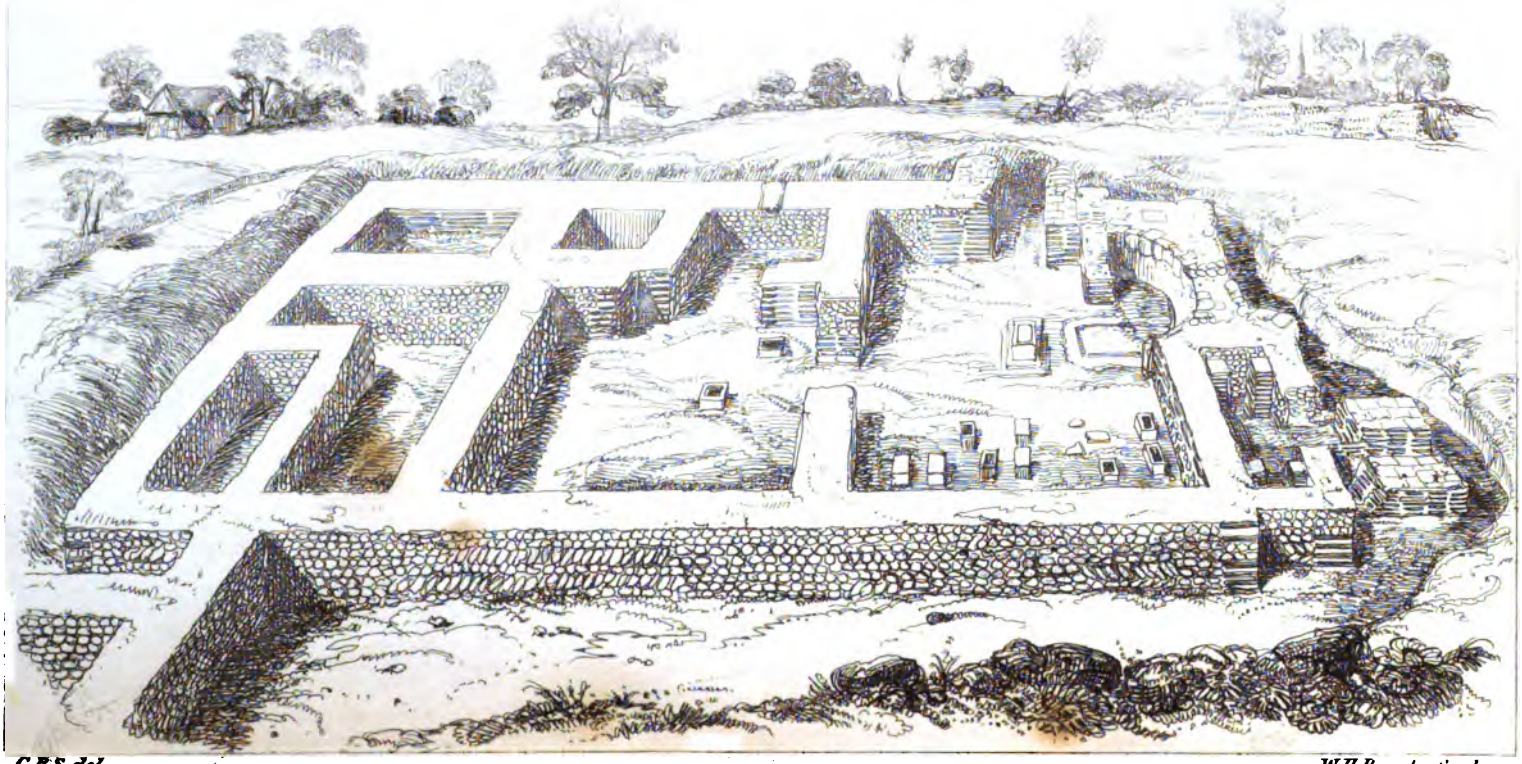
Page 39, for "King's Hill," read "King's Mill."
—— 116, for "Arbores," read "Arboreos."
—— 142, for "Minerva," read "Minervia."
—— 200, for "Belatucardo," read "Belatucadro."
—— 211, for "bell," read "bee."
—— 228, for "Marton," read "Marston."

ROMAN VILLA AT HARTLIP, KENT.

PLATES I TO IX.

THE Roman villas which have been discovered in our country comprise a series alike numerous, varied, and interesting; for under the term villa it has been usual to include all buildings of a domestic character, whether adapted by their extent and magnificence for the residence of governors of the province of Britain and its subdivisions, or whether their more limited bounds and humbler appointments indicate connexion with the middle and lower classes of society. Scarcely a year passes but the plough or spade discloses the remains of walls and floors of Roman dwelling houses, often in unsuspected localities remote from modern abodes, under ground which for many centuries has been tilled by the husbandman, beneath pastures on which countless generations have grazed their herds and flocks, and even in the midst of woods which, time out of mind, have stolen upon and flourished over the deserted sites of the habitations of man. The peasant wonders at the unlooked-for discovery, and the scientific inquirer is often perplexed to account for the changes which have thus taken place in the surface of the earth, until he considers and reflects how the silent and slow operations of nature through successive ages, uncontrolled by the hand of man, entomb the works of art, and cover their ruins with rich corn fields and fertile pasturage.

Having comprehended the processes by which nature in her vast laboratory works these changes, we are led to reflect on the causes which induced the destruction of the buildings and the abandonment of their sites, the epoch to which we may refer them, while, at the same time, we survey the numerous peculiarities of the remains which have survived the shocks of time, and in them read instruction in the arts, habits and customs of those who, so long before we were called into being, possessed the soil of which we in our turn hold fleeting tenure. Such are among the highest ends and aims of the study of antiquity. Thus applied, the pursuit is not merely a harmless amusement, or an agreeable recreation; it assumes the ennobling character of a science, which expands and elevates the mind, weans us from a too intense devotion to the concerns of the time present, and by bringing forcibly before our perception and understanding the various works of the past, enables us to form a more correct estimate of ourselves, of our advancement or retrogression; we study history by the aid of a new light; and by the contemplation and analysis of objects through the slow but sure process of comparison, are often enabled to test the authenticity of ancient writers, and confirm or disprove, as it may be, their statements and opinions. It is not however always that the antiquary can immediately render the results of his researches available to science; his search after truth is beset with difficulties of all kinds; the facts he collects do not often come to hand clear and palpable, but are usually gathered with labour, isolated, or mingled with anomalies which experience alone will teach him how to understand and explain, and he must possess a certain intuitive power of perception and classification, to discern and arrange objects with all the circumstances under which they are presented to him. From the accumulation of facts, each



C.R.S. del.

ROMAN VILLA AT HARTLIP, KENT.

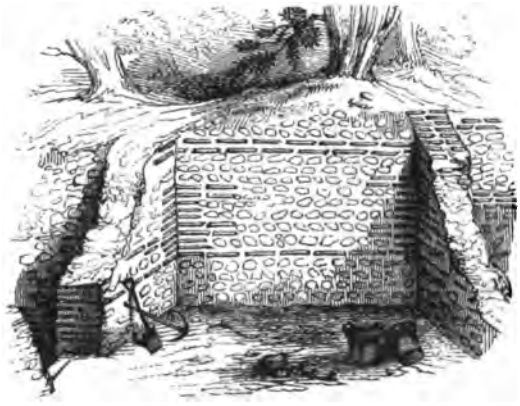
W.H.Brooks. Sculp

perhaps in itself of trivial import, the antiquary forms his chain of evidence, and deduces conclusions which reveal to him various phases of society in past times, recalling men and manners in a true picture as they really were; he reads them, in the works of their hands, as he peruses their acts written by the pen of history, the one illustrating the other; and thus he obtains a clearer insight into former ages, viewed through the double medium of tangible monuments and the recorded narratives of the historian.

The above remarks are unnecessary and superfluous to those who have consulted these pages for the records they contain of stray facts; they are addressed to those who have been or may be led listlessly to inquire, "what is the use of archæology?"—to those who have gone with archæologists without being of them;—to those who are excited at certain seasons to tolerate and participate in the field-diversions part of the pursuit;—or who, at meetings and periodical festivities, countenance archæology relaxed from its daily servitude and dressed in a gay, fashionable holiday garb, but who have not fully considered its proper end and objects, nor yet learned to know the true and pure sources of enthusiasm which cheer and inspire its followers more fervently in the solitude of the closet, unnoticed by the world, than the capricious and affected sympathy which must largely exist in popular assemblies.

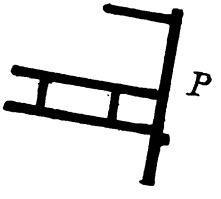
Dane's Field is situated about half a mile to the N.W. of the village of Hartlip, which lies on the London and Canterbury road between Rainham and Sittingbourne, in a well-wooded and fertile district. The field slopes considerably towards the N.E., and is there bounded by a cart-road leading to Hartlip and the London road. In order to form a level area, it appears that the Roman colonists had dug across the field in the line of the trees indicated

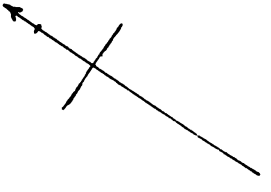
in the accompanying plan, and carried the earth forward into the lower part of the field, thus forming a bank adjoining which was built a row of rooms, M in the plan, the second of which is exhibited in the annexed cut.*



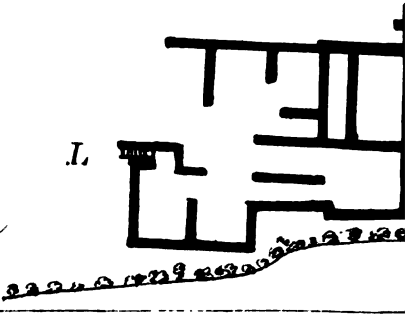
When the building had been deserted, the soil from the upper part of the field had, from agricultural operations, drifted into the rooms, and in the course of time they had become filled and overgrown with brushwood and trees, and were so concealed that not a trace of masonry was to be distinguished, and the line of walls and foundations was completely hidden in what appeared to be a bank covered with trees. In the autumn of 1845, Mr. Bland opened this and the two adjoining rooms, as well as various other parts of the building (marked L and M). The room shown in the above cut is 13 feet in length, by 7, and the wall built against the bank is 7 feet high. The walls are about 2 ft. 3 in. thick, and are composed of flints and rubble, with layers of red tiles, which are increased in number at the angles and in the entrance to the room on the left. A similar arrangement was observed throughout the villa. The room to the left, the entrance to which is shown in the above cut, is of about the same dimensions: in

* I am indebted to the Council of the British Archæological Association for the loan of this woodcut and for the plan on p. 6.

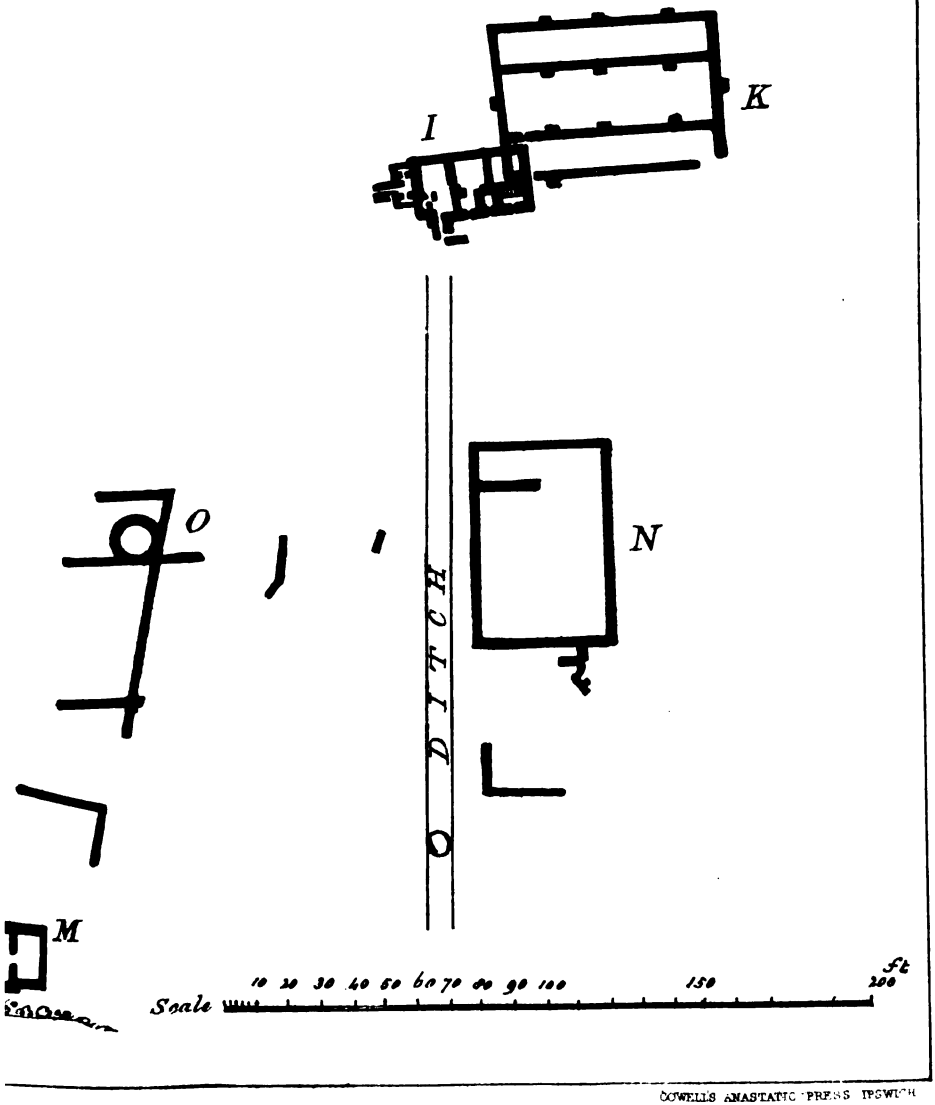




PLAN
of the
Roman Ruins,
situate in
Dane Field,
Parish of Northfleet
KENT.



E. Stevens.



COWELL'S ANASTATIC PRESS IPSWICH

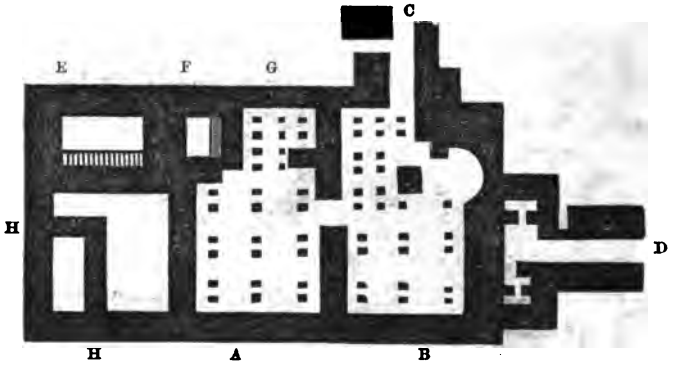
the side opposite to the doorway, is a kind of settle or bench formed from the wall; it has been stuccoed over; the upper parts of the walls of this apartment were in a very indifferent state of preservation, suggesting the probability of a reparation or addition by inferior workmen. In the outer angle of the wall, tiles of a pale yellow colour were substituted for the red. The floors of these rooms were cemented with a composition of lime stones and pounded tile; the walls had originally been stuccoed and painted, chiefly in red, with borders of various colours. The superiority of the ancient over the modern colours, or rather the mode of their application, was strikingly shown in a fragment which still adhered to the uppermost part of the wall of the room shown in the above cut; although this portion of the plaister coating of these walls must have retained its original situation at least fourteen hundred years, and must also for a long time have been exposed to the frosts and rains of our uncongenial climate, it still retained its compactness and the colour was still bright and good.

On this occasion was laid open part of a subterranean apartment about 40 feet to the right of the rooms referred to above, being a portion of the villa which had been formerly discovered and which is described by Hasted;* to this point we shall return, first proceeding to the N.E. of the field, to describe the remains there laid open in the autumn of 1848.

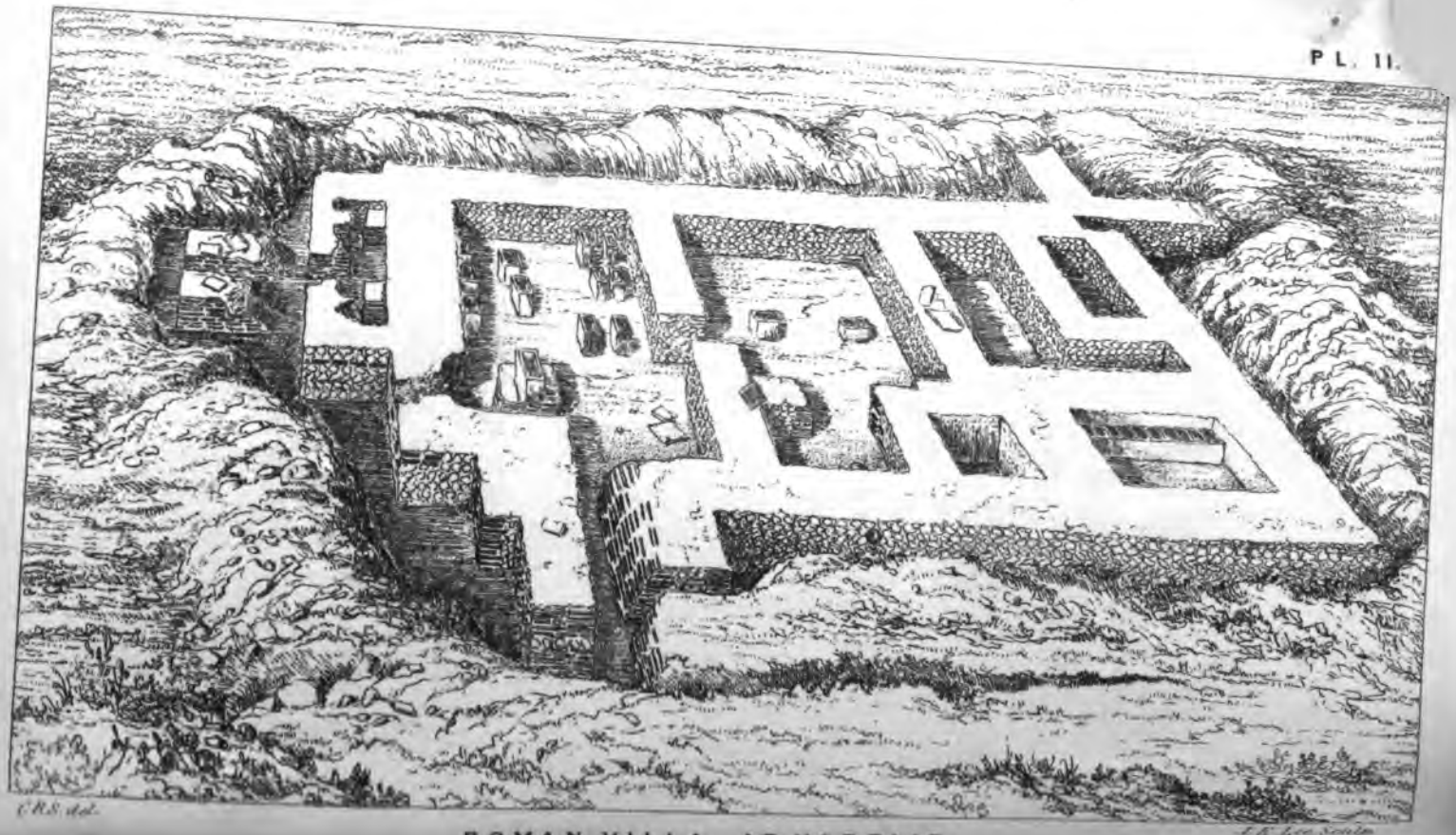
The subjoined cut shews the foundations of a compact set of rooms, which, it will be seen by reference to the general plan, intersect at an angle the walls of a building of much more extensive dimensions. The enlarged plan before us, on a scale of fifteen feet to the inch, may be thus described: A and B show the substructures of two

* "History of the County of Kent," folio ed. vol. ii. p. 540.

apartments, composed of oblong hollow tiles, which were



filled with earth and mortar and served as pillars for the support of floors of which scarcely any traces remained. These rooms were heated by furnaces at C and D. The details will be well understood by plates I and II, executed from sketches taken from the N. and S. sides. Opposite to a semicircular recess in room B is a strong foundation of large tiles, which apparently supported a cistern for heated water, or a small warm bath. The adaptation of the hollow tiles, originally intended for flues to carry the heated air from the hypocaust up the walls, as supports for the floors, is of rather common occurrence. They have been found in London and at other places, used for similar purpose, but in villas of a higher class solid flat or round tiles were generally used, and upon these were placed larger tiles, then a thick stratum of concrete, and above, in a fine kind of mortar, were set with great systematic precision the small tesseræ of tile, coloured clay, slate, marble, and glass, to form those elegant pavements well known by the term tessellated, and examples of which have been given in the former volume of this work. In the Hartlip villa, these pavements had been entirely removed, and no vestiges of their materials, except a few coarse red tesseræ, were left to enable us to judge of their



C.R.S. del.

ROMAN VILLA AT HARTLIP.

E.A. Lee Sculp.

another sketch – from other side to pl. II – on larger scale, by W H Brooke (no date) in Lewes Museum – corns to same as CRS

Walls of herringbone in part, corners quoined with red tiles (but not all corners)

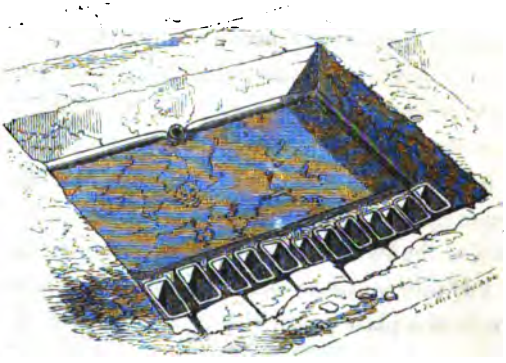
ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM OXFORD

character. In the S. wall, at G in the plan, is a long circular hollow tile passing through the wall, to create a draught of air from the furnace. See also plates I and II.

This portion of the villa, as before observed, is fully shown by the two views in plates I and II, and its relation to other buildings is exhibited in the general plan. The arrangement of the hypocaust of the furnaces and the baths forms an interesting addition to our knowledge of Romano-British domestic architecture. It has long been the custom to call all rooms in Roman villas which exhibited any vestiges of a hypocaust, baths; and instances might be cited of very recent adoption of this palpable error, not only by individuals but also by associated bodies of antiquaries. The heated air introduced from the furnaces was not for the baths but for the dwelling rooms. The relative position of these at Hartlip is shown in the above plan and in the plates. In the recess in the wall of room B, as before observed, probably stood a cistern for warm water, but there was no pipe or channel of any kind for conducting water to either of the baths, so that both hot and cold water must have been brought in buckets or other vessels as wanted. Leaden pipes conducted the water from the baths through the external wall E F, and these were both in perfect preservation. The annexed cut exhibits the bath, F in the plan; it is about 2 ft. deep; on one side is a seat 6½ in. wide; a moulding of plaister

Dimensions: length, 3 ft. 6 in.; width, at upper end, 3 ft. 1 in.; at lower end, 2 ft. 9 in.; at bottom, 2 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft.; width of seat, 6½ in.

runs round the floor and up the angles, and the interior was originally entirely covered with stucco, and painted of a pink or red colour, portions of which remained, as shewn in the cut. This bath was sufficiently capacious for the immersion of children and young persons at full length, and it was equally adapted for a partial ablution of adults. The other bath, E in the plan, was calculated for the



Dimensions: length, 6 ft. 2 in. by 4 ft.; depth, 14 inches.

total immersion of grown persons. It was also provided with a seat extending the entire length of the inner side, which was composed of hollow tiles, placed lengthways, and coated over with a thick layer of cement; the sides, as well as the floor, being also plaistered and coloured. It is very probable that both these baths were originally of greater depth, as, it must be considered, only the lower portions of the walls remained, and nearly two feet must be allowed for the flooring of the rooms.* In examining the foundations of Roman villas found in this country, we are surprised at the confined dimensions of most of the

* The cuts of these baths have been kindly presented to me by Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, "as a memento," to use his own words, "of the recent delightful excursion we made together to the villa."

rooms, and are often puzzled to account for the disposition of the numerous internal walls. There can be but little doubt that many of the latter were merely divisions between the apartments; often separating, from the more commodious sitting rooms, small sleeping chambers, by means of curtains, and it is obvious some such contrivance must have existed in this part of the Hartlip villa.

The extensive building, 70 feet by 50, annexed to the rooms just described and marked K in the general plan, appears to have been destined for some public purpose, and may have been a temple, or, more probably, a basilica; the bases for columns remained, but no vestige of the columns themselves or of any part of the superstructure was found. The plan of this edifice may be compared with that of the building at Ickleton, excavated by Mr. Neville, the dimensions and general arrangement of the two being much the same.*

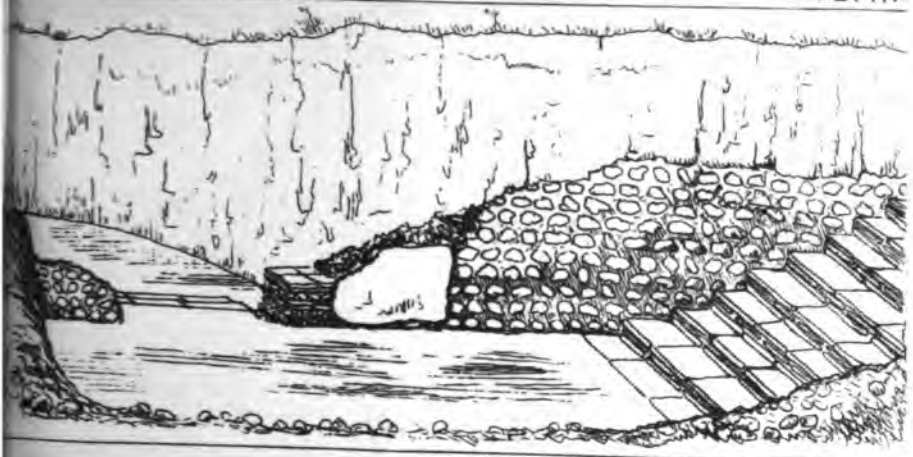
On surveying the general plan, it will be seen that a very considerable portion of the building must at some remote time have been destroyed, and that it is now impossible to determine whether the remains are those of one very extensive villa, or whether there were several distinct small ones. It is not at all improbable that the entire buildings may have constituted an establishment for the public service.

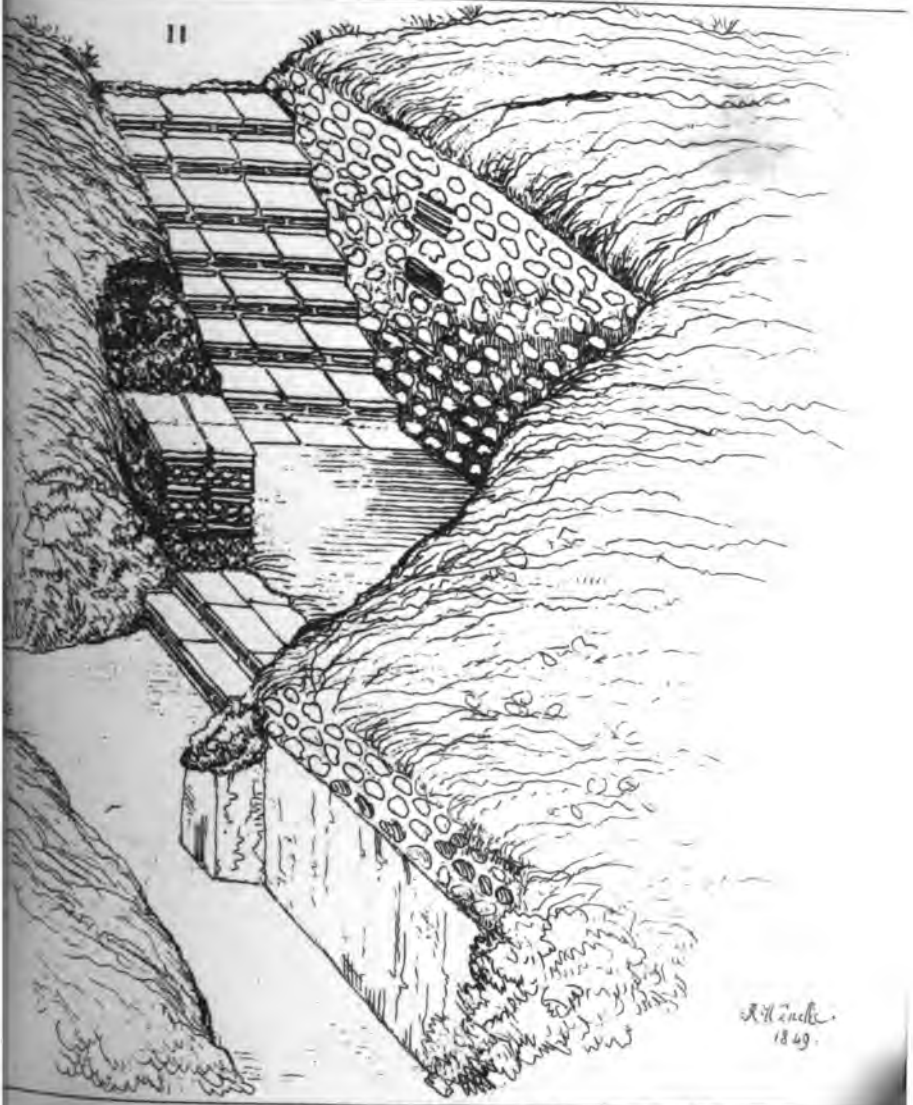
We return now to the upper part of the field, near the bank mentioned in p. 4, to speak of the excavations recently made by Mr. Bland, of some subterranean apartments discovered many years since, and very imperfectly described by Hasted. Their position is indicated by the letter L in the general plan, from which it will be seen

* "Journal of the British Archæological Association," vol. iv, p. 365.

they are connected with the rooms described in p. 4, forming part of an extensive series of buildings, the foundations of most of which had been removed before the property came into the possession of Mr. Bland. Plate III represents the subterranean part, taken from two points of view. These rooms had been formed in the chalk soil, and walled with flints and tiles; in the lower room, the native hard chalk had been adapted as a mural fence, to the height of about four feet, the crevices being filled up with broken tile, the whole stuccoed and coloured red; in the steps conducting to the lower room, curve-edged tiles are used. The walls of the passage had been well stuccoed and painted white, and it is to be remarked that this covering appears to have been of almost universal application, both in the interior and exterior of the Roman buildings, concealing also the neat appearance of the red and yellow tiles at the angles and entrances of the rooms, which would else have led us to suppose they had been thus arranged as a sightly ornament. At Pompeii, nearly the whole of the houses, as well as the gates of the town, appear to have been thus coated, and the cement was frequently tinted in bright colours,—red, yellow, and blue predominating.

The steps leading down to these chambers are in an excellent state of preservation. The first flight is composed of eight, each having three rows of tiles, the upper of which is formed of three large tiles, the second and third of six smaller ones each. Nothing whatever was found in re-excavating these subterranean chambers, and on the former occasion, before referred to, the following brief notice is all that has been recorded by Hasted. He states that "several bushels of wheat were found in the room at the western part of this building, which seemed, some of it, parched and scorched by the fire, and some of it was turned entirely into black ashes; and there were some tares likewise, but




II

not so large a quantity. Nothing else, whatever, was found among the earth with which it was filled."

It will be perceived by the plan, that foundations of other buildings, N, O, and P, were excavated. The walls of all of them were of flints, and about two feet thick; the purposes to which they had been destined, or applied, could not be ascertained; as, with the exception of P, nothing remained to confirm, or even to suggest conjecture. The walls, at P, Mr. Bland considered belonged to stables and outhouses; they seem to have been somewhat isolated, and the earth, in and about them, was densely impregnated with animal and vegetable matter.

It often happens that Roman villas furnish more curious and instructive information in the fragments of art scattered about their sites, than in the architectural details, which are only seen here and there, more or less injured and imperfect. Many objects which in their day were among the most common and disregarded, survive the wreck of the buildings in which they occupied the humblest place; or, it may have been, that the remains we now collect and study with so much avidity had been dismissed to the receptacle of refuse long before the destruction of the villas in which they had done service. In and about the Hartlip villa, some very remarkable remains were discovered during the progress of the excavations. The most numerous were collected along the line of what must have been a ditch or vallum of considerable depth and extent (see plan). In this ditch were found most of the objects about to be enumerated, with an immense quantity of broken pottery, oyster shells, and the bones of animals. The pottery, being the most conspicuous and abundant of the remains, may be the first noticed. It was as remarkable for the plainness and simplicity, as for the variety of form and the absence of ornamentation which in the ancient

earthenware discovered under similar circumstances often prevails. In the fictile vessels collected by the Hon. R. C. Neville from the sites of the Roman villas at Ickleton and Chesterford,* the forms were more complex and the designs more decorated, and the practised eye could readily recognize peculiar types, such as, some years since, were discovered by the late Mr. Artis to have been manufactured in potteries established by the Romans along the banks of the Nen, in Northamptonshire. The inhabitants of the settlement at Hartlip were as clearly supplied with their general stock of earthen vessels from a source nearer home; for in the fragments we distinguish the character, so well known, which marks the pottery manufactured on the bank of the Medway, below Upchurch.† This locality, it may be observed, is situated only a short distance from Hartlip. Among these fragments, however, were sparingly interspersed some of continental fabrication, now rendered familiar to the antiquary by the term Samian, and described at some length in the first volume of the *Collectanea*. One of these is so remarkable that it claims particular notice, and has therefore been engraved, half the original size, on the opposite page.

The material of this vase is of the usual red well-tempered clay which distinguishes the vessels of this class, and it is, like them, coated with a coral-coloured glaze. But on comparing it with others, an inferiority in workmanship may be detected; it has not been turned on the wheel and finished in that faultless and careful style which is so uniformly characteristic of these elegant vessels. The designs which decorate it betray still more a decadence in

* See "Journal of the British Archæological Association", vol. iv, p. 356, which may be consulted also for general comparison of the villas with that of Hartlip.

† See vol. ii, p. 136 of this *Journal*.

FRAGMENT OF SAMIAN VASE DISCOVERED AT HARTLIP.

taste as well as in the usual skilful manipulation. The various compartments of these embossed vases were impressed into the moulds from separate dies or stamps, and these were varied in all sorts of ways, and usually in good taste. In the specimen before us, the designs for at least two vessels have been united, and therefore the entire work shows a want of unison and harmony of design. The lower part, having a foliage pattern and the maker's name, appears to have been taken from a separate mould originally complete in itself, and used for moulding basin-shaped vases such as we have many examples of, in pattern identical with this on the Hartlip vase. A festoon and tassel border, such as appears in its usual place upon the lower portion, has been reversed and applied below the central band of figures, to give relief to the other border and to make the different designs harmonize together. It had previously been ascertained that the ornamentation of the Samian vases was made up of figures separately engraved and differently combined according to the form or the character of the vessel; but the example before us is a novel instance of this process used on so large a scale; accounted for, it would appear, from the late date of fabrication the consequent degradation of taste, and probably the inferior manipulating skill employed. The figures represent Victory, holding a palm-branch and crowning with a wreath a personage wearing the *paludamentum* over a tunic. The costume of these figures cannot well be referred to a period prior to the fifth century, when we know the Romans were withdrawn from Britain, and when it is usually supposed intercourse with the continent had ceased. There is just enough of character left to bring the manufacture of the vase possibly within the verge of the Roman domination in Britain. But, exclusive of the style of the two figures, there are peculiarities which more resemble the Byzantine

works of the sixth and seventh centuries than those of the fifth. The feather, if such it be, in the head-dress of the male figure, is probably a careless copy of the plume of a helmet. The other designs upon this vase are of a purer style and taste, and, though still comparatively late, must be referred to an earlier date than that to which we assign the curious central compartment. Some of the figures on the Samian vases, as others on Greek and Roman coins and medals, are unquestionably copies from celebrated statues and paintings. The group of Jupiter and Leda upon the Hartlip fragment Mr. Waller immediately recognized as being identical in design with an ancient piece of sculpture engraved in the well-known work *Bischop's Ancient Statues.*

The next cut represents a fragment of a cup in green glass, of the actual size, the form when the vessel was entire being indicated by lines of dots. As a work of ancient art it is among the most rare and interesting. No specimen of the kind, it is believed, is preserved in the collection of the Boulogne Museum, which furnished examples given in the first two plates in our former volume, or in any public museum in this country; neither are vessels of this description mentioned in Mr. Apsley Pellatt's valuable work, *The Curiosities of Glass-making.* In my private collection of Roman antiquities found in London are, however, two fragments, one of which is identical with that before us, and appears to be from the same mould; the other is from a vase of a different shape, with a quadriga in bas-relief. The figures upon the Hartlip fragment are somewhat indistinct, and the letters are so faint that it is questionable if they are all correctly given in the cut, but they are given as well as they could be deciphered. The designs represent sports of the circus, chariot-racing, and gladiatorial combats; the names are those of the charioteers and

of the combatants. As an illustration of the antiquity of

Fragment of embossed glass cup, actual size.

glass-making, and of the perfection to which it attained, this fragment is valuable. The Portland and Naples vases, fragments and entire vessels from Thebes, Pompeii, Rome, France, and England, to which scientific attention has only been directed within the last few years, prove that the ancients were perfectly familiar with the various processes of the art,—with glass mosaic work, glass cameo engraving, and with the mode of working the materials which enter into the composition of the varieties of coloured glass. One of the greatest modern improvements in glass-making, Mr. Pellatt states, is pillar-moulding. Such was the general ignorance on the state of the art among the ancients, that one of our most intelligent glass-manufacturers introduced

the pillar moulding as a new invention and obtained a patent for it. Numerous specimens of Roman bowls, with projecting pillars or ribs in glass of different colours, have been found at London, Richborough, and other places. These are precisely the same in principle and in the mode of manipulation as the modern.* A similar error prevailed respecting the use of window-glass. It has been frequently found in England on the site of Roman villas, and a fragment from that at Hartlip is given in plate IX, fig. III.

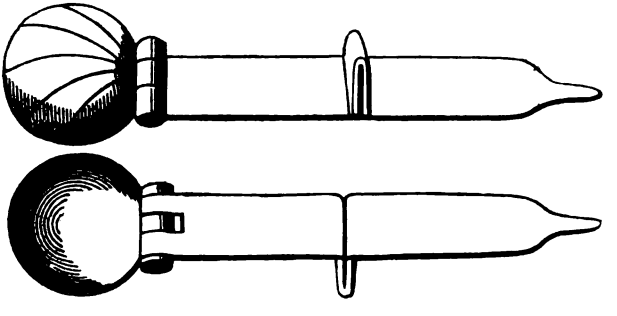
The games in the circus were among the chief amusements of the Roman populace, and are consequently the subject of numerous designs in painting and in sculpture; also from ancient writers and inscriptions copious information is obtained on the most minute details. While on some important matters of antiquity not a scrap of authentic information has been preserved, the arrangements of the circus are fully described, and long lists of the names of horses, their colours, and their riders, with other particulars, are given, with the technical phraseology and self-importance of a modern jockey club. Panvinius has brought together a vast mass of notices on the subject from early writers, and to his valuable volume the confined limits of these pages must direct reference.† These games, which have a close parallel in the modern bull-fights, horse-racing, and prize-fighting, were the leading object of existence with a vast mass of the Roman populace; to the gratification of these unmanly and mind-degrading sports every noble and generous feeling was sacrificed;

* The late Mr. Morden was astonished to find in my museum ancient specimens of keys which he imagined he had been the first to invent.

† Onuphrii Panvinii Veronensis de Ludis Circensibus, Patavii, MDCXLII.

and love of country and of kind became extinguished in the all-absorbing devotion to these irrational and selfish pleasures. When Rome was in her death throes, the public games were sustained with undiminished liberality and patronage; and, in the fifth century, after Treves had been three times sacked and burned, Salvianus, reproaching the citizens with still longing and petitioning for the games of the circus, asks where they would have them exhibited? Whether upon the graves and in the midst of blood and mangled corpses? In every house, he says, may be heard the groans of captives; every face is stamped with the image of death; but the cry is still for the games of the circus! We affect horror at such a picture, and yet the same scene, with a slight variation of time and persons, is enacted before our faces. No national distress or calamity is ever allowed to close the doors of our theatres, or to damp the ardour of the thoughtless and dissipated multitudes which crowd the race-course; and in the midst of the atrocities lately perpetrated at Paris and Vienna, theatrical representations were as frequented as ever, though the road to them was over the corpses of murdered men, and moist with human blood.

The next object which demands our attention is a diminutive kind of *libra* or balance, in bronze, shown in the annexed cut, in two views, of the size of the original. It is well adapted for portability, and folding up by means of



hinges could easily be carried about the person. At the one end is a concave receptacle for the articles to be weighed, the weights being suspended on the point at the other extremity; the lower cut shows the balance extended for weighing, and equipoised upon the middle joint; the upper cut exhibits it reversed. It is obvious that it could only be used for testing the correct weight of known quantities, such as coins and jewellery. Here again we perceive the antiquity of the principle of another modern invention, that of the scales for weighing letters sent through the post-office.

Plate IV, exhibits a fragment in thin bronze, of the size of the original; the design upon it, representing a sea-nymph holding garlands, is stamped in relief, and has been repeated; it is quite impossible to say to what purpose this object was intended; whether it may have been the border of a shield, or a portion of body armour, or an ornament attached to some piece of horse furniture.

Plate V, fig. 1, earpick and tweezers in bronze; fig. 2, bronze fibula; fig. 3, pin in bronze; fig. 4, pin in bone; fig. 5, bone spoon; fig. 6, bronze hasp of a lock; fig. 7, bone; fig. 9, key in iron; fig. 10, bone; fig. 11, fibula in speculum metal; fig. 12, small case, possibly for paint, in bronze. All of these are etched of the actual size.

Plate VI, figs. 1 to 8, are in iron, half the size of the originals. It is impossible to appropriate some of these; figs. 2 and 3, in shape, resemble reaping hooks, but which they are certainly not, as the lower edges are blunt and somewhat rounded; fig. 5, is a knife; fig. 7, an adze; fig. 9, a spoon, *(ligula)*, of elegant shape, ornamented with spiral silver wire.

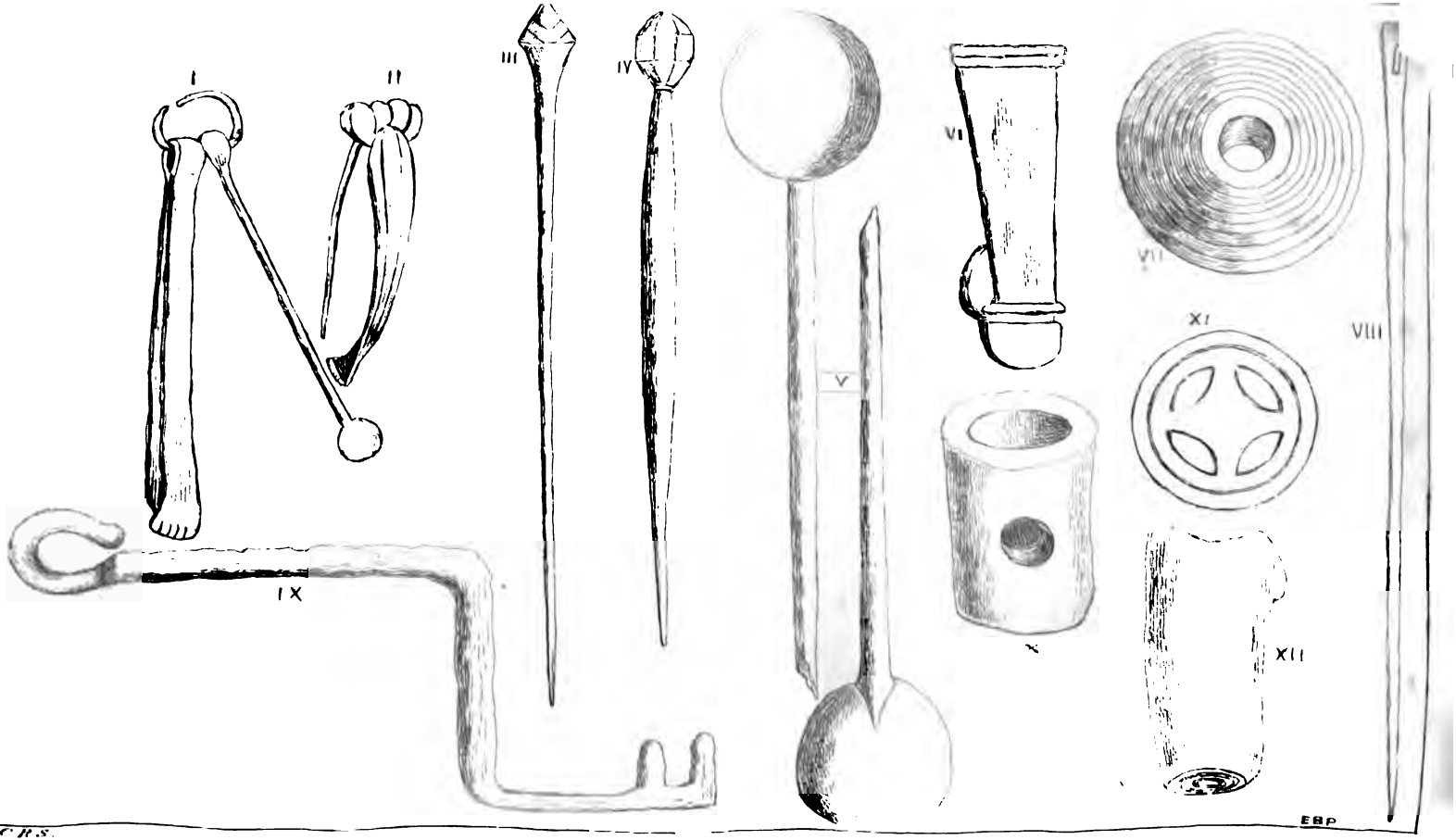
Plate VII, fig. 1, in bronze; figs. 2 and 4, keys in iron; figs. 3 and 6, knives; fig. 5, a stylus in iron.

The objects in these plates, calling for especial notice,

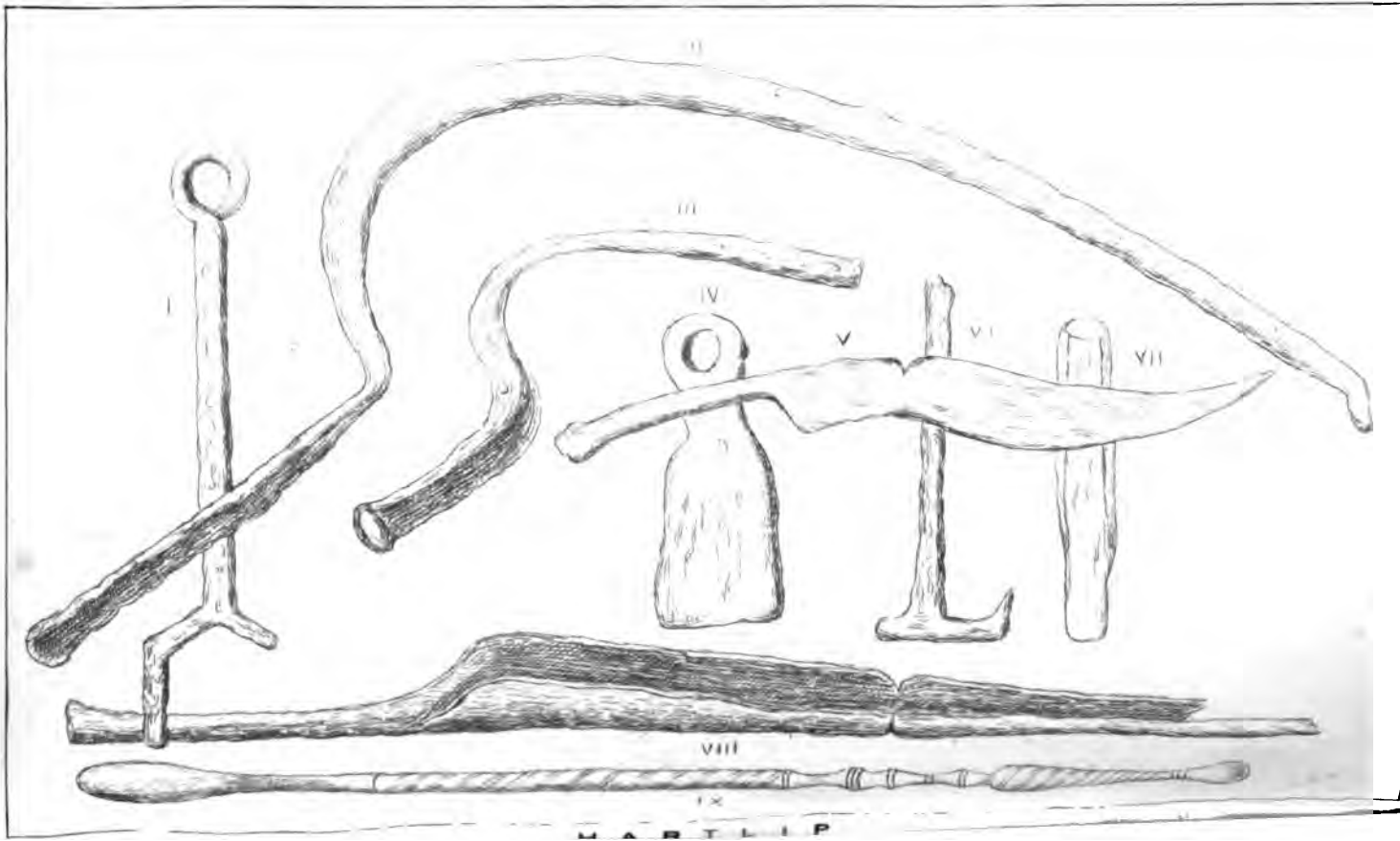
C. K. S. del.

J. B. Lee. Sculp.

HARTLIP



HARTLEP


I
II
III
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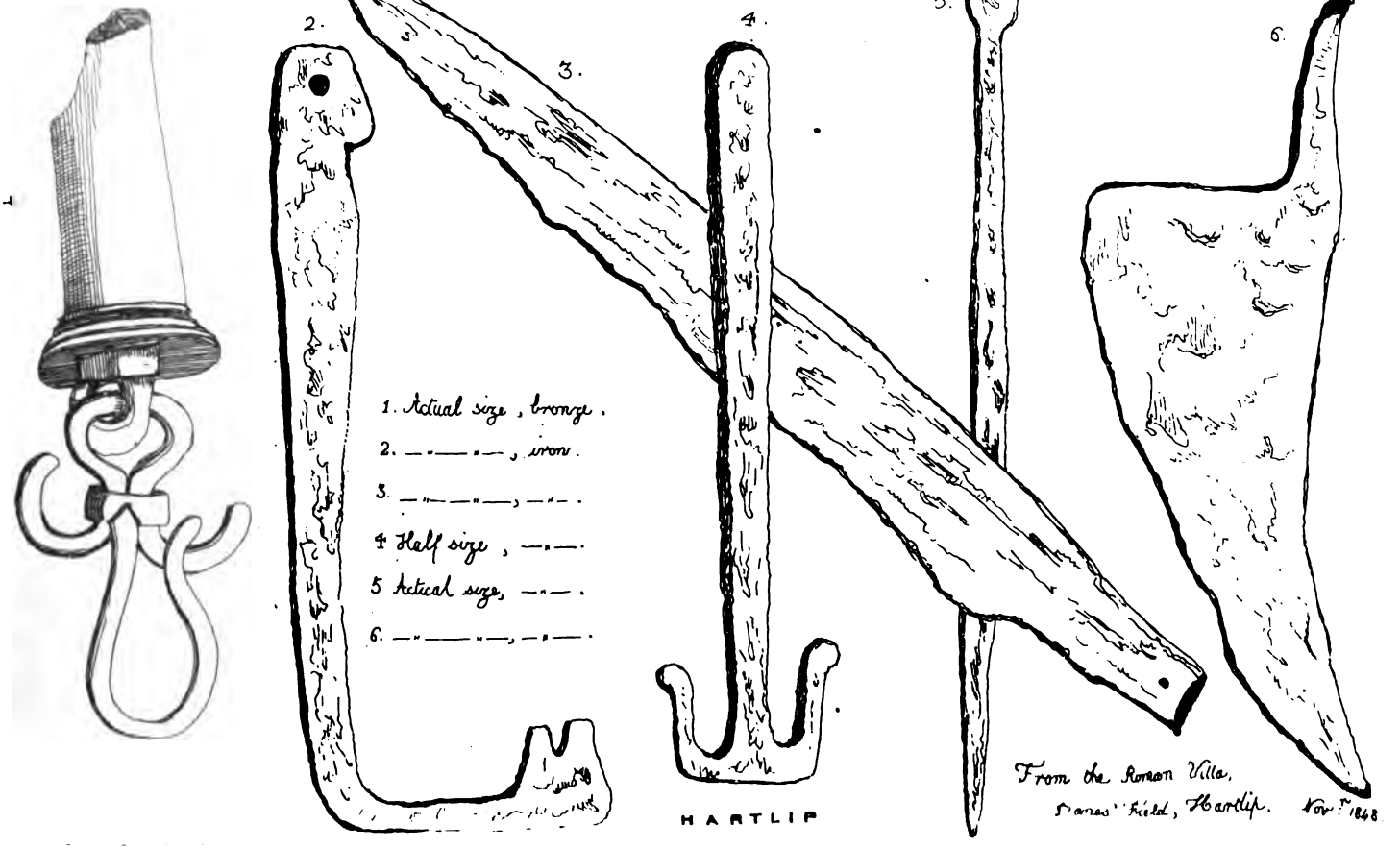
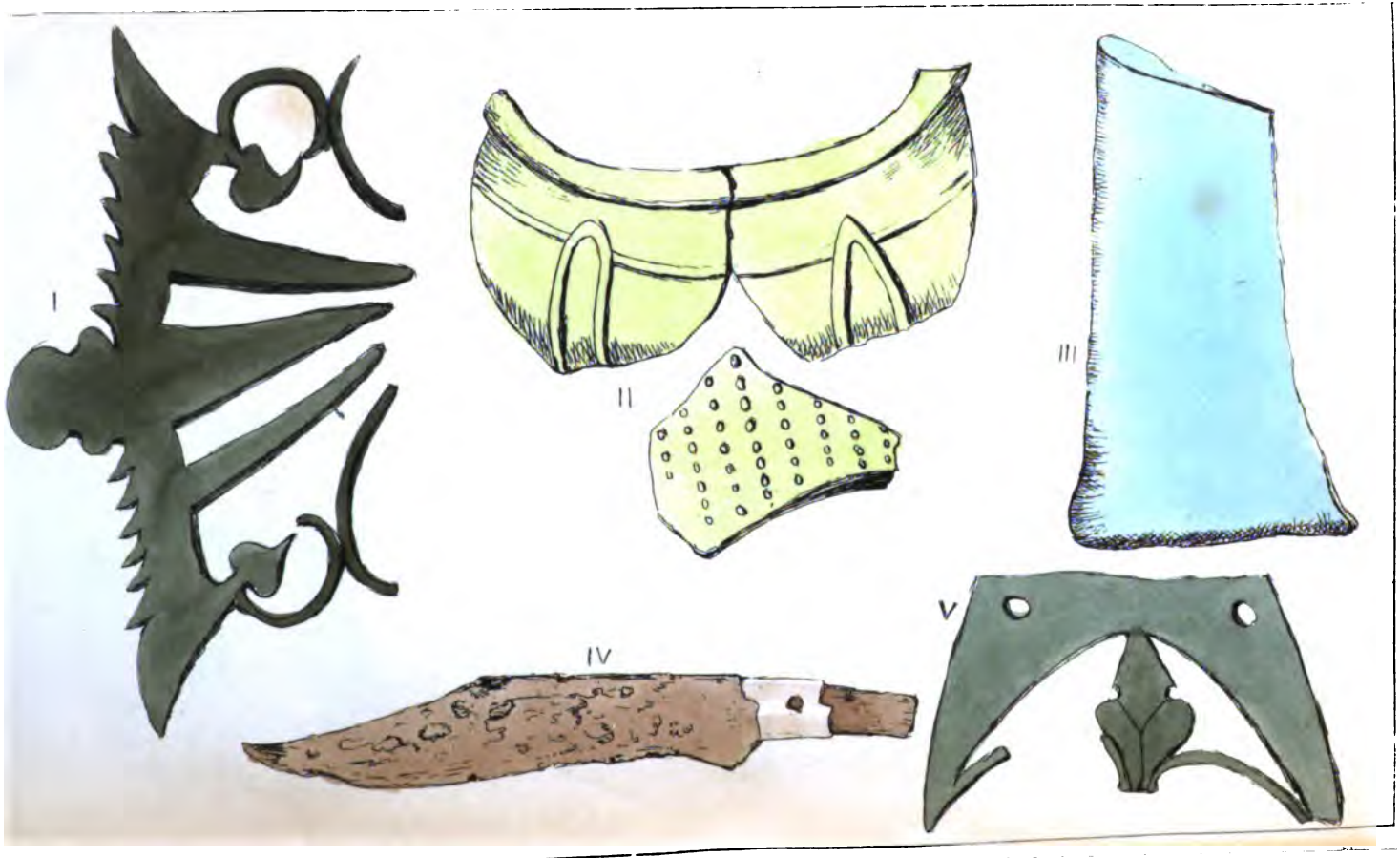
VI
VII
VIII
IX


1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
1. Actual size, bronze.
2. —·——·—, iron.
3. —··—··—, —·—.
4 Half size, —·—.
5 Actual size, —··—.
6. —··——··—, —·——.
HARTLIP
From the Roman Villa,
Frames' Field, Hartlip.
Nov. 1848

C.R.S.

HARTLIP


I
II
III
IV
V

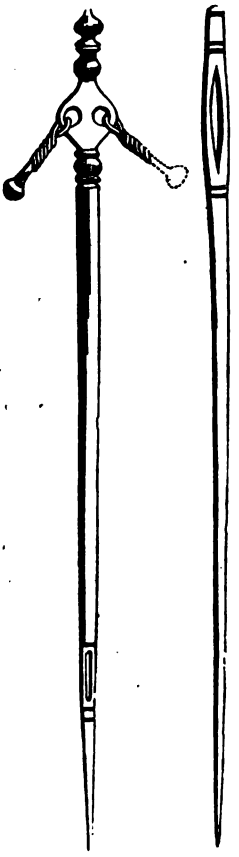
are the keys, in plates v and vi, and the fibula, fig. 11, plate v; similar examples have been found at other places in this country, both on the site of villas and in Roman burial grounds. Mr. Rich, in his *Illustrated Companion to the Latin Dictionary*, under the head of *clavis laconica*, gives a specimen, somewhat analogous to fig. 9, plate v, preserved in the British Museum, and stated to be Egyptian. It was applied, he considers, to the *inside* of the door, by a person standing *without*, who put his arm through a hole in the door, made expressly for the purpose. This interpretation, however, he adds, mainly relies for its authority upon a passage in Plautus, (*Most.* ii, l. 57), and he admits, the whole subject is still very obscure and doubtful. The circular fibula, with a cross in the centre, appears, both from its form and material, to be early Saxon, rather than Roman.

Plate viii, figs. 1 and 2, fragments of ornamented flue tiles; fig. 3, one of the tiles shewn in plates i and ii, used as pillars for supporting the floors; figs. 4 and 5, fragments of wall paintings; fig. 6, one of the tiles of which the four columns of the hypocaust, on the south-east side of the villa, as shewn in plate i, and between B and D, in the plan on page 5.

Plate ix, figs. 1 and 5, fragments of bronze ornaments; fig. 2, fragments of an earthen vessel, remarkable for a yellowish green glaze; fig. 3, fragment of window glass; fig. 4, knife in iron, with a portion of the bone handle attached; figs. 1, 2, 3, and 5, the size of the originals; fig. 6, half size.

The cut, on the side of the next page, represents a lady's hair pin and a bodkin, or needle, both in bronze, but the former silvered. The mode of wearing the hair pin, is shewn in the *Journal of the Archæological Association*, vol. iv, p. 47; the eye, in this novel example, was,

probably, to admit a ribbon to tie the hair; the fashion is retained to the present day in Italy and in Germany.



½ less than the actual size.

The coins discovered on the site of the villa are not very numerous, and call for no remark as to rarity of type. They are of Claudius, Nero, Vespasian, Hadrian, Pius, Gelliemus, Tetricus, Carausius, Allectus, the Constantine family, Valens, and Honorius. Of the earlier emperors there are only one or two specimens of each; but there are several of those of the lower empire. They shew that the buildings were occupied up to the latest period of the Roman rule in Britain.

As before observed, most of the remains described in the above pages, were found in the ditch marked in the general plan. In a deep pit, towards the south-west extremity, was a large quantityof animal bones, among which, Dr. Plomley, of Maidstone, recognized those of the sheep, hog, horse, and ox, the last of which he ascertained were of the *bos longifrons*, a species of ox now extinct, but which, in the time of the Romans, this and other discoveries shew, must have been very plentiful.

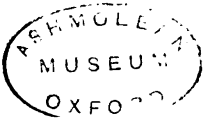
In reference to the position of the villa at Hartlip, in relation to the neighbouring sites of Roman settlements and Roman roads, I must refer the readers of this report to a paper on the subject, of much topographical interest,

communicated by the Rev. Beale Poste, to the British Archæological Association, and published in the fifth volume of its *Journal*. Mr. Poste, after directing attention to the vicinity of the main Roman road leading from Canterbury to Rochester; to Keycol-hill and the Roman cemetery of Crock-field in the parish of Newington; points out a Roman road leading from Detling to Upchurch, and skirting some of the westernmost buildings of the Hartlip villa. It seems, he considers, to have communicated with the centre of the county, and crossing near Weavering-street, ascended the chalk range of hills at Detling, and passed over Queen's Down Warren by Hartlip to Upchurch, where it throws off branches on either hand, to Otterham, the site of the potteries, and to Lower Halstow, which abounds in Roman remains.

In conclusion, it is my duty, on the part of myself and friends who visited the Hartlip villa, to express our grateful sense of the uniform kind and hospitable attention shown us by Mr. and Mrs. Bland; and in this expression of our feelings I am sure we are cordially joined by all who availed themselves of the unlimited privilege afforded for inspecting the excavations and the objects brought to light. By thus affording facilities for examination and research, the thanks of the antiquarian public are due to Mr. Bland, not merely for the liberal and effectual manner in which he conducted his praiseworthy labours, but also for setting an example to others who possess the means and opportunities of investigating similar remains which still lie buried in many parts of this kingdom. A general acknowledgment of gratitude must also be awarded to Mr. John Andrews, the tenant of the property, for the uncontroulled permission given to Mr. Bland to excavate, and for cooperation afforded during the progress of the work; and this tribute will be the more readily conceded, when it is

understood that the land is arable, and that agricultural operations were much impeded by the researches. The chief portions of the villa are now carefully filled in, covered with earth, and preserved uninjured.

For contributions of plates, I am indebted to my friends, Mr. W. H. Brooke, Mr. J. E. Lee, Mr. R. Windle, Mr. E. B. Price; and to Mr. E. Stevens, of Hartlip, for the plan.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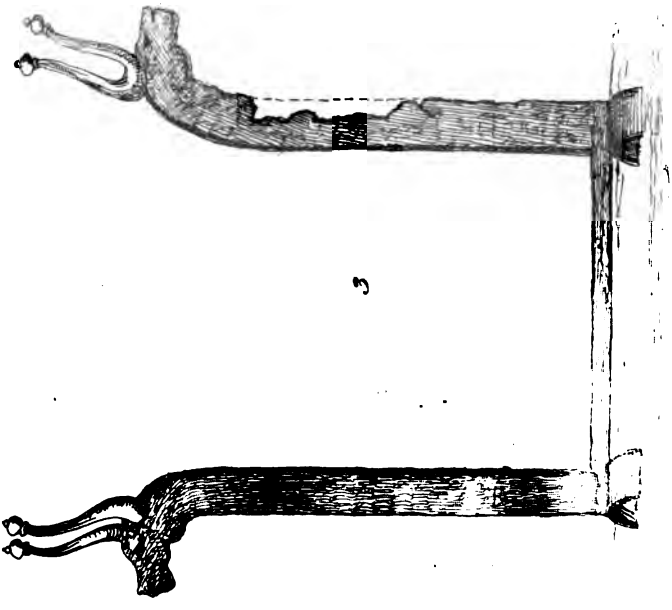

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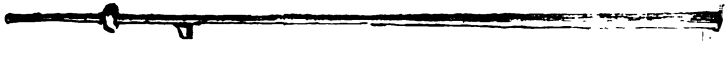

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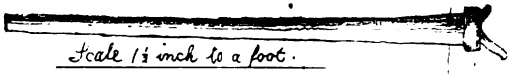
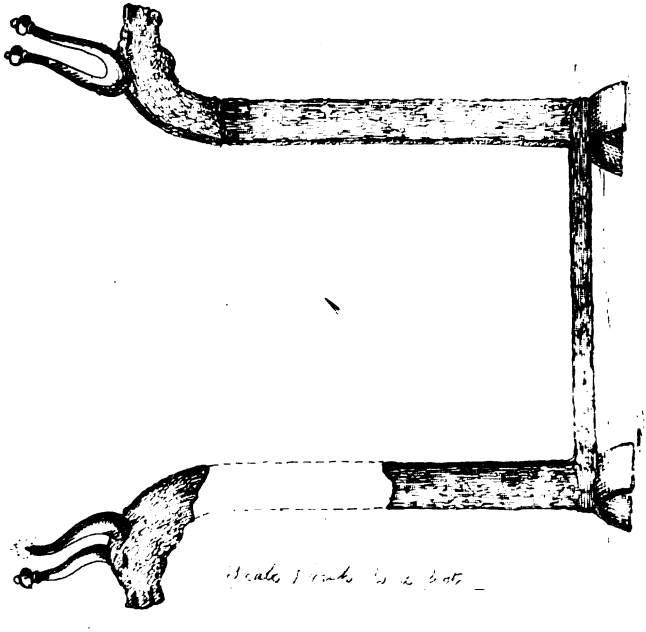


Scale 1½ inch to a foot.



1

Scale 1 inch to a foot.

ROMAN REMAINS FOUND AT MOUNT BURES NEAR COLCHESTER.

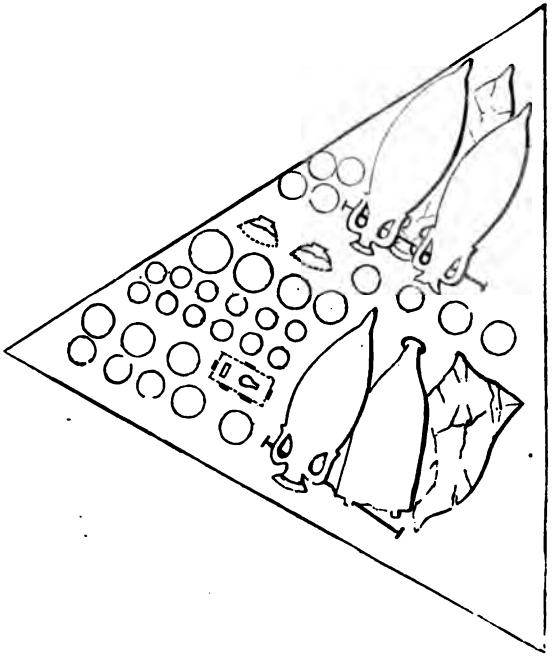
PLATES X, XI, XI *bis*, XII.

THE parish of Mount Bures is situated on the southern or Essex side of the river Stour, about midway between Colchester and Sudbury. It takes its characteristic name of "Mount" from a vast circular tumulus near the church, and is thereby distinguished from the parish opposite to it, on the northern or Suffolk side of the river, called Bures St. Mary. The apex of this artificial mount rises at present to the height of eighty feet, and has been originally much higher. Its base covers an acre and a half of ground.

The remains, of which sketches by Mr. Paris are kindly supplied, were discovered about a quarter of a mile south-east of the mount, and close to the Stour Valley, Colchester and Sudbury Railway, which passes through the parish. Mr. Jackson, the contractor of the works, has favoured me with the following account of the manner in which they were found:—

"On January 24th, 1849, I had men employed in deepening a ditch; and at eighteen inches below the surface, they disclosed two brass knobs attached to two pieces of iron. Struck with the sight, they dug deeper, and brought to light an iron frame or stand (fig. 1, plate x), surmounted on its two sides by an ox's head, with brass knobs on the tip of each horn. In digging down, to clear the earth from the iron frame, they met with three amphoræ, lying appa-

rently against it, as shown in the upper corner of the plan. The men, with great care, succeeded in getting out one

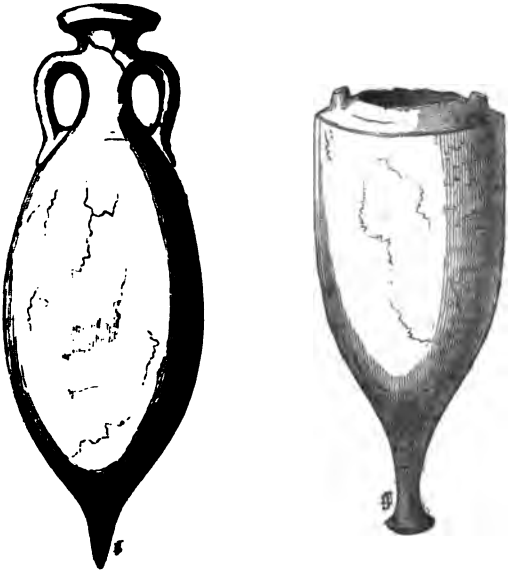


Plan of the excavation at Mount Bures, shewing the relative position of the remains.

amphora quite perfect, and another nearly so, but the third had been completely crushed to pieces. In the evening, the men brought these antiquities to my office, together with a thick iron bar, twenty-three inches in length, but imperfect or broken off at one end; and also the bottom and upper part of an iron staff, the middle or connecting part of the two ends being wanting (fig. 2). The workmen brought these ancient remains to me on the same evening, and informed me where they had found them. On the following morning I inspected the spot, and continued the excavation as far as the outside of the railway company's boundary fence. I then obtained permission of

Mr. William Pettit, the occupier of Mount's Hall Farm, to excavate into his field. I could easily discern the course to take, by the different colour of the earth; as that with which the relics had been covered, was mixed with the original surface soil, and was much darker than the surrounding stratum of yellow clay.

"The workmen, after removing about seven or eight inches of the soil, came upon the brass knobs and horns of



Amphoræ found at Mount Bures.

another iron stand (fig. 3), similar to the former; and in extricating it, they met with three other amphoræ lying as before, apparently against the stand. One of these amphoræ was taken out nearly perfect, as was also the iron frame. But, notwithstanding every precaution, the other two amphoræ fell to pieces.

"At the depth of four feet from the surface, the workmen came to the first layer of plates, as shown in the plan. They were quite perfect when laid bare, and although

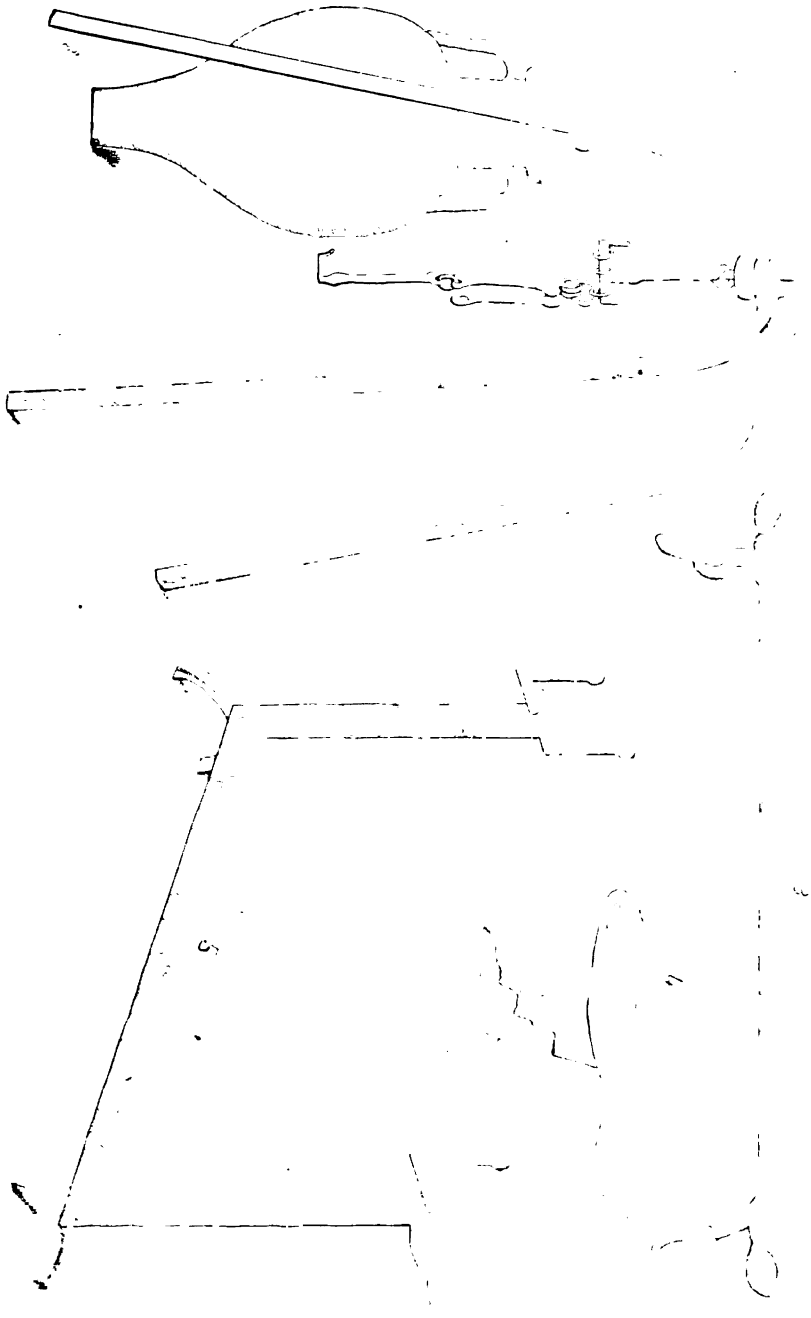
extreme care was taken in removing them off the soil, they were so decomposed, as to fall to pieces in a few minutes after they had been exposed to the atmosphere. Some of the plates were in two layers, and some in three. The lowest layer of them was about 4 feet 9 inches from the surface.

"In one part of the pit, four feet and a half deep, was found a very elegant glass bottle of variegated colours inlaid in the glass, and also an octagon shaped bead of opaque green glass, and some brass handles, hinges, &c. (plate XII). These were embedded in what appeared to be the remaining substance of a box, the wood of which was so decayed, except one small piece, as only to be known from the surrounding soil by the darkness of its colour.

"The excavation itself was triangular, each side being a little more than seven feet in length. The two iron frames were nearly of the same height, three feet and a half from the bottom of the stand to the tip of the brass knob; and the exterior breadth from side to side, was two feet two inches. The amphoræ were also very similar in size, and the two perfect ones are thirty-two inches in height. The land on which the antiquities were found is the property of Major-General Bowchier, and is in the occupation of Mr. Pettit."

In juxtaposition with the foregoing statement of facts relating to a very remarkable sepulchral interment, it seems desirable, for the sake of comparison, to place details of a discovery of an analogous kind, made some years since at Stanford Bury, in Bedfordshire. The account which here follows, is taken from the *Graphic Illustrator*;* the illustrative etching (plate XI) is copied from an engraving which accompanies a paper by Sir Henry Dryden, pub-

* Edited by E. W. Brayley, F.S.A. London, 1834.



lished in the transactions of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

"In the spring of 1832, Mr. Hale, a farmer in the neighbourhood of Shefford, whilst looking at his labourers making a hollow drain in his field, observed the spade of one strike (what he thought must be) a piece of iron, and desiring the man to take it up, he attempted to do so, but found it descend much deeper into the earth than was expected; it was set in perpendicularly, and it was not until having dug four feet downwards, that the relic could be brought to light. When taken from the ground, it was found to be an iron camp tripod, consisting of three curved legs turning on a swivel at the top, on which was fixed a massive iron ring (fig. 2). Mr. Hale, conjecturing its use, had the laudable curiosity to make the workmen dig deeper, when they found a chain and pot-hooks, which being attached to the ring at the top of the tripod, plainly indicated its purpose. Mr. Inskip, of Shefford, then took up the investigation and reported as follows: 'Feeling assured that the tripod could not be a solitary deposit, I employed two men, in the autumn, to dig in the same spot; and my conjectures were soon confirmed, for on the site and adjoining to the same place, was quickly found an iron fire-dog of simple construction (fig. 5), and doubtless used by the Roman soldiers, like the tripod, for cooking their victuals in the neighbouring encampment. After this we met with a stout iron bar, one end of which was curved somewhat like a pump-sweep or handle, having a hole through it at the ends (fig. 3); for this I could at first assign no apparent use; I dug further, and found a second fire-dog, a duplicate of the former one; they were both, in a small degree, mutilated, yet I was led to admire the grace and spirit with which all articles of Roman manufacture (at least all those which I had seen) were executed. Their designs are still more striking; and,

even in these homely utensils, the imitations of nature are of the boldest order; the graceful turn of the stag's neck, and the outline of the head, which form the ornamental part of each end, are singularly effective; and it is a matter of admiration, the simplicity of contrivance in these fire-dogs for cooking the greatest quantity of victuals at one and the same fire. To effect this, the bar before alluded to was laid longitudinally on one side of the stag's head; betwixt that and one of his horns, another bar lay parallel, on the opposite side; from both of which descended two rows of hooks, to supply the means of boiling or roasting, the curved ends of the bars having holes through each of them, into which might be thrust pivots of iron, so contrived that, upon necessitous occasions, they would form four bars, and thus multiply the means of making the most of one fire; the end of each bar also turned up gracefully, as a hook, from which might depend additional pots and kettles.

"Not far from these was found a considerable quantity of pateræ, black and red, of great variety of patterns. I preserved two or three with the maker's name across them, viz., SILVVS and OF.COE, safe from the wreck that attended the rest in the excavation.

"Nearly adjoining were found six immense-sized urns, but all of them mutilated; the one least so, and of the most elegant pattern, I had great success in arranging and cementing together. Its shape is nearly cylindrical, excepting its neck and foot; it is two feet eight inches in height, and would contain several gallons (fig. 1). These six urns were lying contiguous, and were of various colours; the necks and handles are of enormous size. In exploring further, I found the remaining curved ends of the fire-bars, also the remains of a large brass pan; and, almost adjoining, two brass saucepans, one contained within the other

(fig. 4). The vault in which these precious relics were discovered, was paved at the bottom with Roman bricks."

The fire-dogs measured 2 feet 7¾ inches from the top of the horns to the ground; the bars (fig. 3), 3 feet 1½ inch; the tripod, 4 feet 3 inches; the saucepan (fig. 4), 10½ inches in diameter, and 7½ inches in depth.

In addition to the remains described above, there were other objects, which it is needless on this occasion to describe. But, in 1834, about the distance of thirty feet from this vault, another, of similar dimensions, was discovered. It contained the fragments of a small oak box, covered with a thin brass casing stamped with scrolls of foliage of an elegant design; beads, a pair of silver tweezers, a second brass imperial coin, apparently of Titus, fragments of a glass violet-coloured urn, a bottle of blue glass, a pale green transparent glass bowl, ribbed on the outside, two iron bars, each one foot five inches long, an armlet, two amphoræ, some Samian pottery, two silver buckles, etc.*

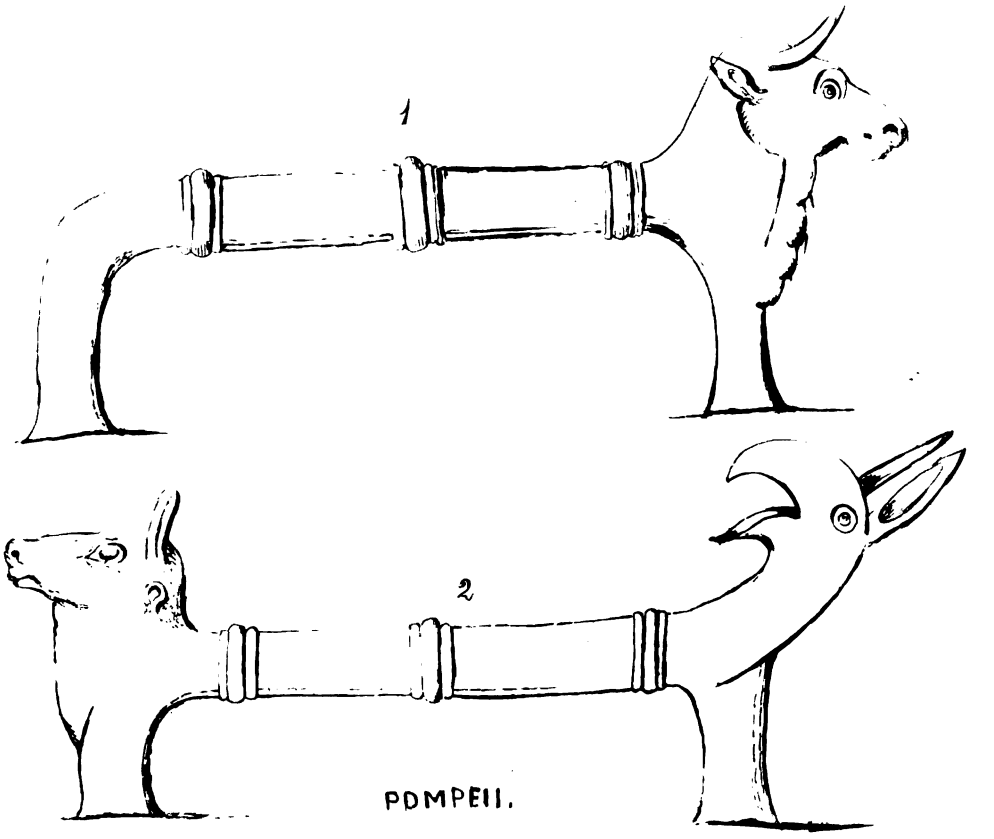
The extraordinary interments at Mount Bures and at Stanford Bury, it will be perceived, bear a close resemblance to each other; and it is very probable, had circumstances permitted Mr. Jackson to make further researches, the analogy would have been rendered more striking and more complete. The vault or grave at Mount Bures was not fully explored, as the plan of the excavation (page 26) of itself decides; and it is very probable the immediate vicinity of the spot may contain other remains.

That these interments are sepulchral, there can be no doubt; although it does not appear that either at Stanford Bury or at Mount Bures, any human remains were noticed. Most of the objects deposited are such as have been fre-

* See Sir Henry Dryden's paper in the *Transactions of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.*

quently brought to light in Roman burial-places; as, for instance, the fragments of boxes or caskets, glass and earthen vessels; amphoræ also are not of unusual occurrence; but the appearance of andirons, and of the other kitchen implements and utensils, among the funereal paraphernalia, are peculiarities as novel as remarkable; and there seems some little difficulty in understanding why these objects should have been included among the articles usually selected for sepulchral uses. If, however, we examine the contents of some other interments, an explanation will perhaps be satisfactorily suggested by the fact, that, with the indispensable earthen and glass vessels, were occasionally buried things which bore some close connexion to the deceased when living, either in relation to occupation or profession, to social and domestic life, as well as to the person itself; and that it was the practice to inter with the body objects, of whatever kind they might be, which, in the eyes of the survivors, had become associated with the departed. Thus personal ornaments, dress, and things pertaining to the toilette, are constantly found among funeral deposits; the vessels which daily stood on the domestic board were taken to serve at the last solemn ceremony, and consigned to the grave with the remains of their owner. Other domestic objects were, under particular circumstances (but which it is impossible for us to define), added. In the sepulchre in the Great Hill at Bartlow, were found, with vessels of common occurrence in Roman burial-places, a bronze chair, a pair of strigils, and a bronze culinary pan, not unlike one from the vault at Stanford Bury. In a tomb discovered at Saint-Médard-des-Prés (Vendée) were six amphoræ, twenty-four glass vases, a mortar and pestle, and a box of colours (supposed to have belonged to a female Romano-Gaulish artist, around whose skeleton they lay), arranged much in the same manner as the contents of the

PL. XI bis.



POMPEII.

two vaults above mentioned. At Icklingham, in Suffolk, Mr. Acton discovered a considerable quantity of Roman kitchen utensils, and among them was a gridiron.* I am not, however, certain that they formed part of a funeral deposit.

To return to the most remarkable objects among the remains found at Mount Bures,—the andirons. It does not appear that examples at all resembling ours are preserved in any of the Continental museums. Mr. Rich, in his valuable *Illustrated Companion to the Latin Dictionry and Greek Lexicon*,† supplies only one specimen, which is in iron, and was found in a tomb at Pæstum. It is composed of a straight bar, the ends of which are slightly curved in opposite directions, and resting upon two stands, to which it is fixed by a ring; it has no upright limbs, and is altogether of a very simple form, and without ornament.

Two of a smaller description, found at Pompeii, have been figured in the *Real Museo Borbonico*,‡ from which work they are here introduced for comparison with those under consideration,—figs. 1 and 2, plate XI *bis*. They can barely be said to be analogous, being only a palm in length; and, like that from Pæstum, without the upright bars. They are ornamented in the front with bulls' heads; one having also, at the other extremity, the head of a griffin; the cylindrical bars are each surrounded by three rings. The antiquaries of Naples consider these little andirons were not intended for a fire-place to sustain wood for burning, but that they were used as gridirons for cooking meat, by the application of cross-bars; and from indications of fastenings, the feet, it is conjectured, were attached to the stove by hinges. The term by which the ancients designated these implements, has not been satisfactorily ascer-

* They are now deposited in the British Museum.

† 8vo., London, Longman, 1849. ‡ Vol. x, pl. 64, Naples, 1834.

tained; the word "andiron" is here used, because it is well understood; and the ancient cooking utensils from Mount Bures and at Stanford Bury bear a close resemblance to this well-known appendage to the hearth in the middle ages,* and were probably applied to support the fuel, as andirons, as well as for cooking, for which they are more decidedly adapted.

Plate XII exhibits the objects described in Mr. Jackson's report (see p. 28 ante). Of these, the glass bottle in variegated colours is particularly interesting, as a rare example of the perfection to which the art of glass-making had attained among the Romans;† and the careful drawing made by Mr. Paris has enabled me to preserve a representation of this valuable relic, which was unfortunately broken to pieces and destroyed soon after its discovery.

The novelty and interest of this discovery are not exhausted by the foregoing details. It remains to direct attention to the fictile pateræ (see plan, and p. 27 ante). Mr. Jackson has described them as being so extremely fragile, that they fell to pieces on exposure to the atmosphere. By the kind assistance of Mr. Ll. Jewitt, I am here able to give a representation of the prevailing form of these dishes, and a diagram of a section.

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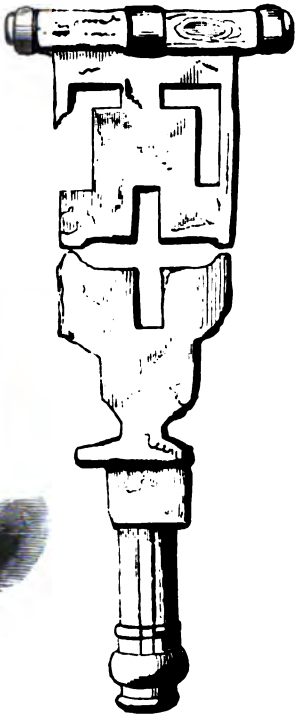
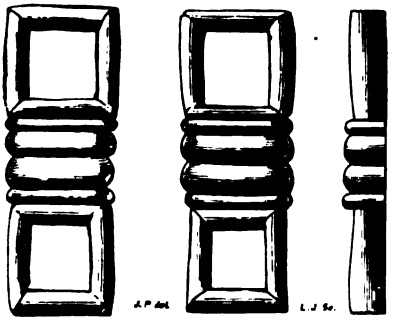
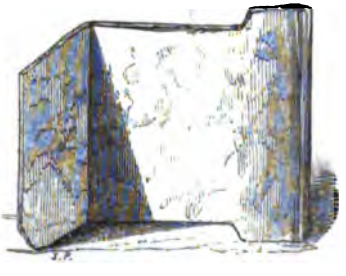
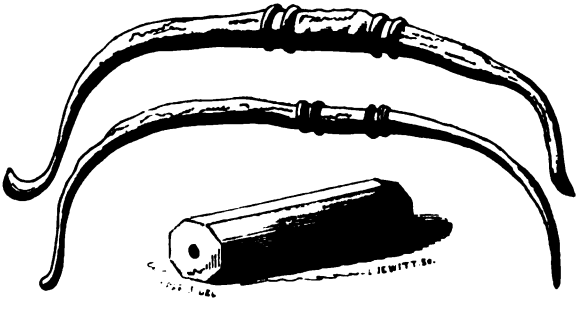
* For references to the presumed etymology of the word "andiron," and to notices of the implement in the middle ages, consult Halliwell's *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, and the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, published by the Camden Society. For examples of the objects themselves, see the illustrations to Mr. M. A. Lower's elaborate paper on the iron works of the county of Sussex, published by the Sussex Archæological Society in vol. II of their collections.

† Mr. Apsley Pellatt, in his *Curiosities of Glass Making*, has given numerous examples of ancient coloured glass, with details of various processes of ancient ornamental glass manufacture.

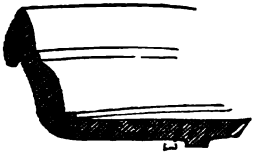




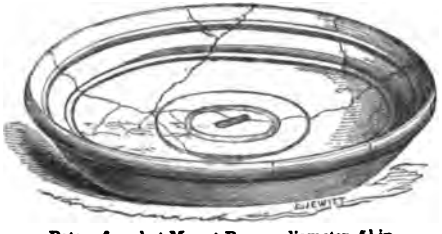




MOUNT BURES, COLCHESTER.

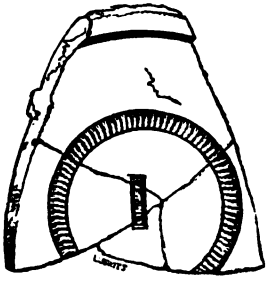


Section of patera from Mount Bures.



Patera found at Mount Bures; diameter, 5¼ in.

To those who are acquainted with the red Roman, or Romano-Gaulish pottery, commonly called 'Samian',* respecting which so much has been written, the form of these pateræ will instantly recall a well-known and common pattern of the Samian (see fig. 16, plate XIII). The resemblance does not cease with the form; it is also as identical in an ornamental circular band on the interior, and, still more remarkably, in the label in the centre containing the potter's name. In these particulars, the pateræ from Mount Bures perfectly agree with the Samian, which, though found throughout the kingdom, I have on former occasions shewn, was manufactured in Gaul and imported into Britain. But the material is very different; the Samian is firm and not affected by air or moisture, and is uniformly of a bright red colour: the clay of which the pateræ under consideration are made, is imperfectly tempered, of a whitish hue, with a thin coating of black, imparted by carbonaceous matter; and in consequence of the softness of the texture, the potters' names have become illegible. From these facts I deduce



Fragment of patera.

* See vol. I of the *Collectanea Antiqua*, and vol. iv of the *Journal of the Archæological Association.*

reasons for assigning to these vessels a local manufacture, probably in the immediate neighbourhood of Colchester, where, it will be presently shewn, the remains of a potter's kiln were discovered some years since. The pateræ are clearly imitations of those in the red ware, by the provincial potters, who seem to have perfectly succeeded, with the exception of the material,—the tempering, colouring, and glazing of which, were effected by processes not generally known or practised. Since the discovery made at Mount Bures, Mr. Acton, of Grundisburgh, has placed in my hands three fragments of similar pateræ, found a few years since at Colchester, all of which bear potters' names; one, which is stamped across the centre, appears to read MOMLM; the others are IVLIOS and ANDORN or ANDORV. stamped within the dishes, but not in the centre,—a peculiarity worthy of note, as it never, as far as I recollect, occurs in the Samian pateræ. Mr. Wire has since informed me that he has noticed several fragments of pottery resembling those from Mount Bures, among the various kinds found at Colchester; and that he has a specimen now in his possession.

In closing my notice of the interesting discovery at Mount Bures, which has contributed much novel information, I have to express the obligation we must all feel to Messrs. Jackson and Paris, for the prompt manner in which they exerted themselves, at considerable labour and expense, to rescue these remains from destruction. To Mr. Jackson are also due my especial thanks for the liberal manner in which he has communicated the account of the discovery, and to Mr. Paris for obligingly supplying the illustrative sketches. When so many discoveries of antiquities occur, which either from ignorance, apathy, or jealousy, are never made public, too much praise cannot be awarded to those who, in the true spirit of intelligence, freely communicate information to others. The etchings have been presented by Mr. Windle and Mr. Chaffers.

PL. XIII.

COLCHESTER

ROMAN URNS, VASES, ETC., FOUND AT COLCHESTER.

PLATES XIII, XIV, AND XV.

PLATE XIII. The pottery figured in this plate, is a selection from the valuable department of Colchester antiquities preserved in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland by the bequest of Mr. E. W. Auriol Drummond Hay.[1] The following description is taken from the 'Synopsis' of the Museum, and notes kindly furnished me by its compiler, Mr. Daniel Wilson, Secretary of the Society, to whom I am also indebted for the drawings.

Fig. 1. Thus described in one of Mr. Hay's notes:— "A vase of very coarse reddish-brown earth and of mishapen form, having been apparently a rejected production of the Roman Pottery at Colchester, on the left side of the road thence to Lexden, near to the furnace of which it was, I

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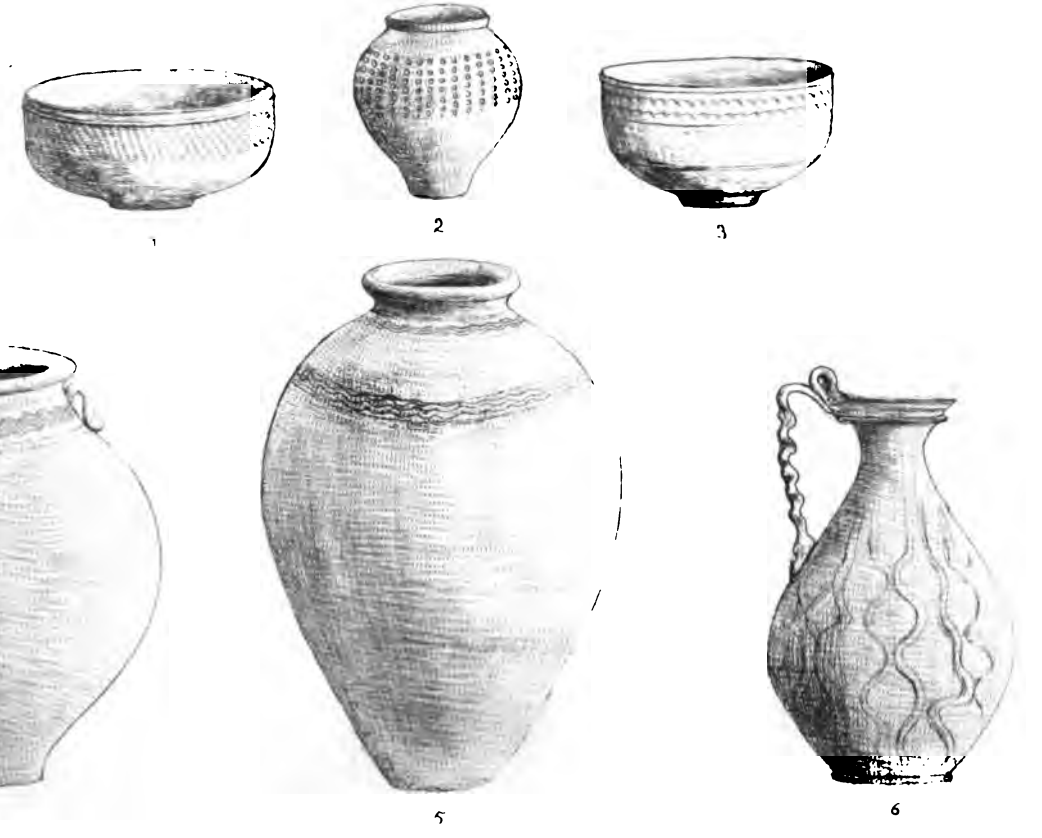
* Author of *A Letter to the Committee of the Essex and Colchester General Hospital*, upon the recent discovery, at that place, of a beautiful monument of Roman sculpture, representing the Theban Sphinx: 8vo., Colchester, 1821. Mr. Hay was for some years Her Majesty's Consul General to the Barbary States, and subsequently Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, to whom he left the whole of his valuable collection of antiquities. It is unfortunate he did not place on record the full results of his observations on the general antiquities found at Colchester during his residence there, as, at that period, a vast quantity was discovered, now irrecoverably lost.

think, found, with many broken vessels, when the remains of that ancient work were discovered in 1819". Height, 4½ inches. Figs. 5 and 9 are vases which were taken from this furnace, the former being 8½ inches high, the latter, of coarse bluish clay, 8 inches. They are thus referred to in Mr. Hay's notes, which, at the same time, give further information respecting the kiln:—"Portion of one of the sun-dried bricks of which I found the furnace composed, whereon was discovered at Colchester in 1819, the vases Nos. 5 and 6 of my cabinet (figs. 5 and 9 of this plate), with, I think, about thirty others. This portion of a brick is 7½ inches long, 5 inches wide, and 2½ thick. The vases were found (I myself was present at the discovery) standing on circular vents above the hollow chambers, through which the heat was conveyed to them. Some of the vases, all of which were of the same coarse material and nearly of the same form and size, were less baked than the rest, and broke when handled without much care."

Fig. 2, of red earth, 7½ inches high; figs. 3 and 8, 5 inches high, and of red clay; in these two elegant cups will be recognised varieties of the peculiar class which may not inaptly be termed 'Durobrivian', as it forms a prominent feature in the late Mr. Artis's *Durobrivæ Identified*, having been extensively manufactured in the potteries discovered in the vicinity of Castor, in Northamptonshire. Fig. 4, large cinerary urn, discovered in 1819, full of bones; fig. 6, of yellowish-brown clay, 7¼ inches high; fig. 7, of bluish clay, 10½ inches high, nearly full of human bones when found, in 1819, on the right hand of the Lexden road, going from Colchester, about a quarter of a mile from the town. Fig. 10, of red clay, 5½ inches high; fig. 11, in black clay, 4⅜ inches high; fig. 12, of red clay, 2⅛ inches high; fig. 13, a vase ornamented with white circles on a black ground; fig. 14, of reddish-brown earth, 4½ inches high, found during excavations for the foundation



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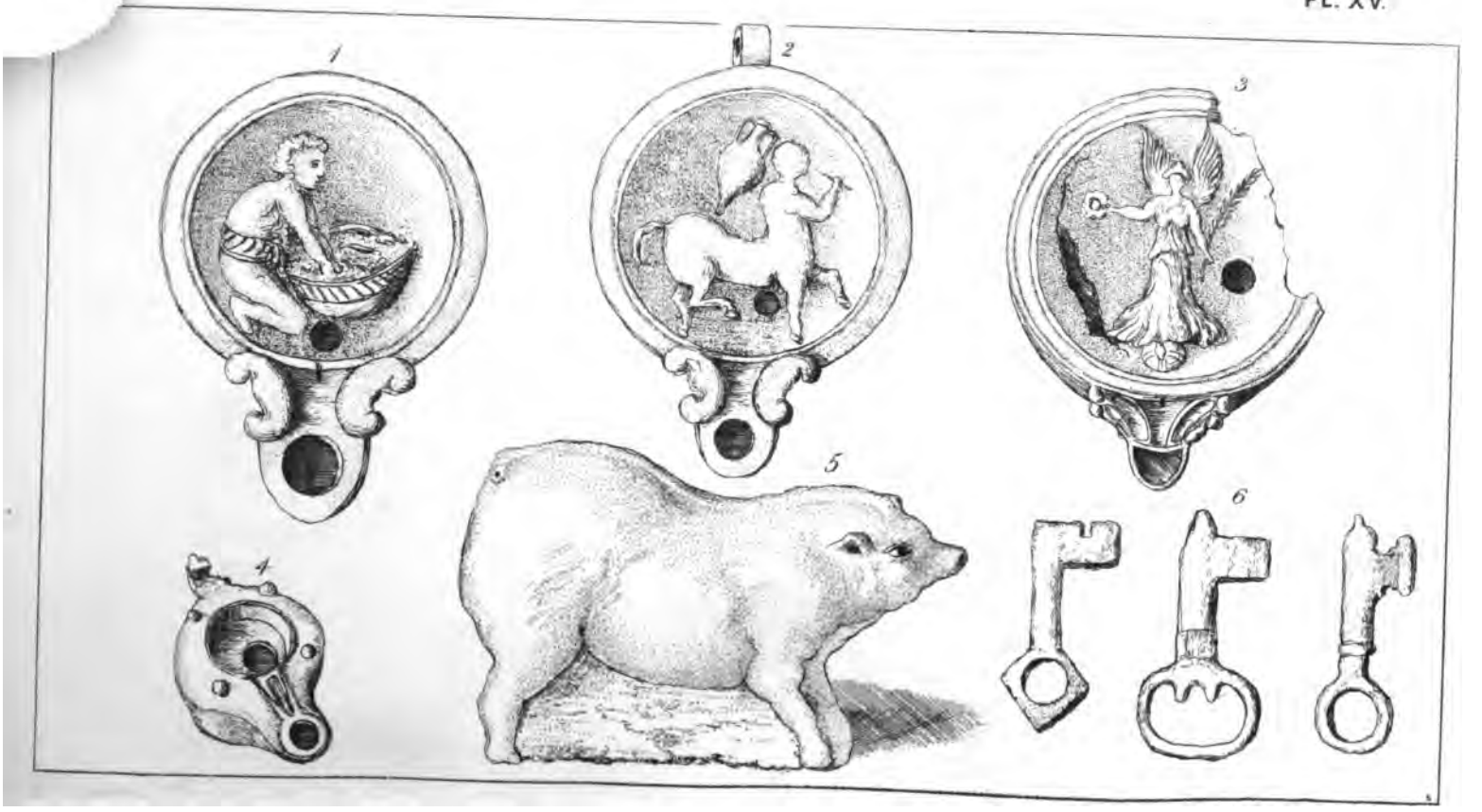
ROMAN POTTERY and GLASS VESSEL found at COLCHESTER



COLCHESTER.

of the hospital, in April 1819; fig. 15, a lamp, found in a field belonging to Mr. Patmore, on the north side of the Colne river, near King's Hill, Colchester; fig. 16, pateræ of red clay ('Samian'), 7¼ inches in diameter; the potter's stamp across the centre, is MARONI.M; figs. 17 and 18, as well as the small earthen bottle placed in fig. 16, Mr. Wilson states, he believes, were found in the same neighbourhood.

PLATE XIV. Figs. 1, 2, 3, represent two small earthen vases and an urn, dug up in the grounds of Mr. Taylor, at West Lodge, on the site of a Roman burial-place, in the Spring of 1849.* Figs. 1 and 3, in pale or straw-coloured clay, from 3 to 4 in. high, and fig. 2, of a dark colour, are remarkable for their ornamentation. Fig. 4, 11 in. high, from the same place, is also of rather peculiar pattern and ornament, as is fig. 5, preserved at Clare Hall, Cambridge. The latter contains human calcined bones, and was found at Colchester some years since. All these five vases, it is not improbable, were manufactured at Colchester, as several have been found in the vicinity resembling them, and in some respects they all seem to bear the stamp of local art. Fig. 6 is a very elegant glass jug, in the possession of Dr. G. A. Mantell. It is 5¾ inches high, of a pale green colour, very thin, and was discovered in digging the foundation of the hospital.

PLATE XV. Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, are lamps in *terra cotta*. Figs. 1 and 2 were found at West Lodge; the designs upon them represent a fuller at work, and a centaur carrying an amphora; that of fig. 3, formerly in the possession of Mr. Wire, a Victory, with a wreath and palm branch, standing upon a globe; fig. 4 is in the Edinburgh collection, as is fig. 5, a pig roughly but spiritedly modeled in red clay; it is 4¾ inches in length, and 3¼ inches in height; figs. 6, are keys in bronze, of the actual size.

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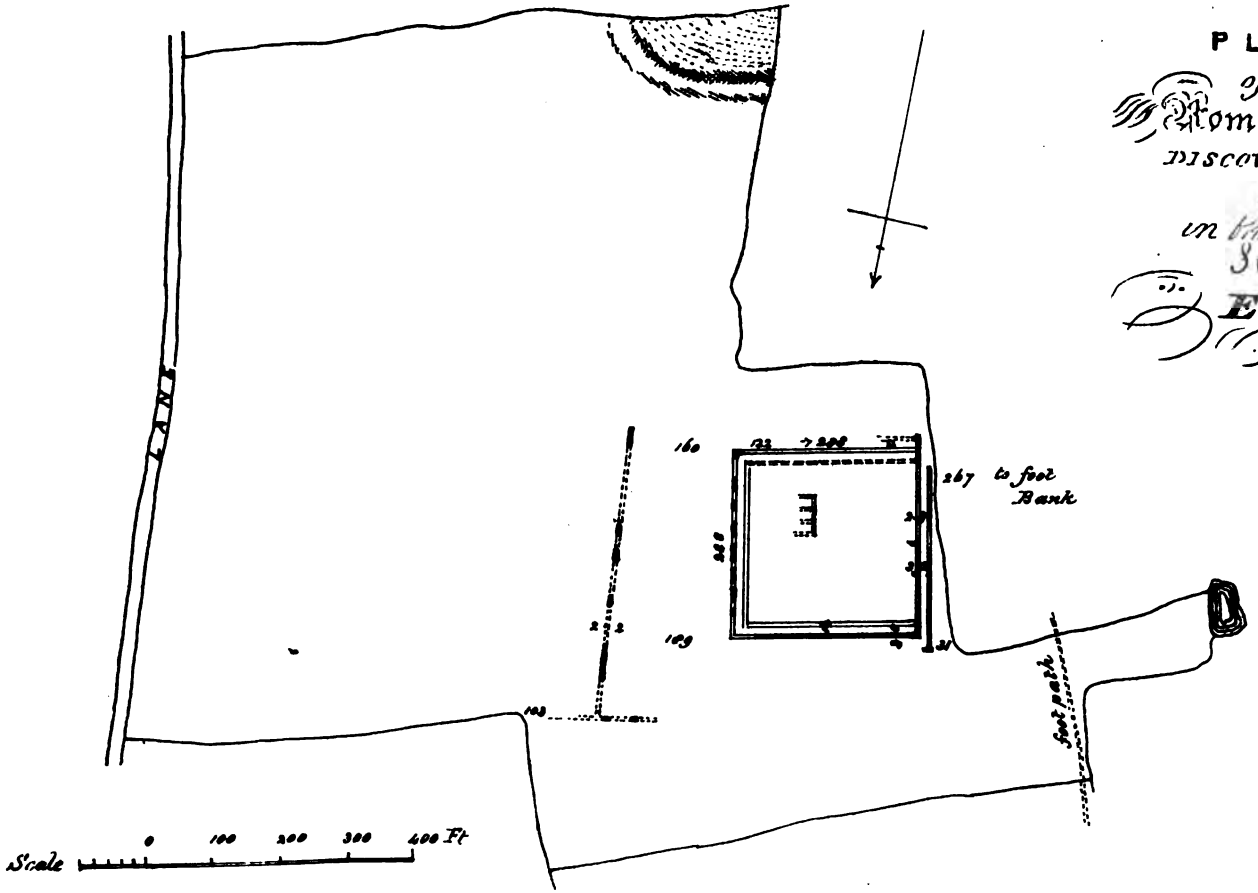
* In vol. v of the *Journal of the Archæological Association* is published an illustrated account of discoveries made at West Lodge.

In a future part of this volume, etchings will be given of other interesting and unpublished antiquities discovered at Colchester. On the present occasion, by the kindness of Mr. Acton, I am enabled to give a list of potters' stamps in his possession, which have been found at Colchester. They will be found particularly interesting for comparison with the list of those found in London given in the preceding volume.

POTTERS' STAMPS FOUND AT COLCHESTER.

OF.ACIRAP.
ACRIS.O.
AELIANI.M.
AMIIEDV.
AQVIT.
OF.AVRAP
BOLDVS'
BORILLI.OF.
OF.CAIVI.
C'ANPATR
CARVS.F.
O.CARO.
M.CENI.
OF.CEN
COCVRO.F
COSRV.F
CRAOSNA.F
CVTAI.
DECVMNI.M.
DONNA.OF.
ECVESER.
O.FABIN.
M.FVCA
OFF.FVS
GERMANI.
GERTAL.M.
HABITIS.F
IACOMIO.F
ILLIOMEN.
ILLIOMRIN.
IOENALIS
ISTVRONIS
IVLIA
OF.IVLIA
IVLIA.PATR.
OF.IVL.PAT.
O.IVVENAL
O.L'AE
LITVGAMVS
OF.LOVIRILO
M.LVCCA
OF.LVCCEI
MACCALI.M
MACRINVS
MAIOR.I.
MAIORIS.F
MARCVS.FEC.
OF.MARO
MARTIALIS.M.
MAXIMI
OF.MEM.
MISCIO.F
OF.MODEST
OF.MONO
OF.MONTI
OF.MONTECI
OF.MONTEI
OF.MONTO
MVISVS.F
OF.MVRRA
NAMILIANI
OF.NARIS
NASSO.F.
OF.PARI.
PATERATI.OF
PATERNI.
PERECRILI
PRIMI
PRIMIS
PROTVLI
REDITI.M
REGENVS
REGENVS.F.
REGVLINVS
RVFFI.M.
RUFINI.M
OF.RVFIN.
SACERI.OF
SECVNDVS.F.
SENICA.M.
SENILA.M
SEXTVS.F
SIIXTILI.F
SILVI.OF
SILVI.PATER
SINONA.M.
SOIIILLI.M.?
SOLIMI.OFI.
SOLLEMNI.OF.
SVLPICIANI
TASCILLI.M
TERTI.MA.
C.VALAB
VERECV
VENI.M.
VINN.
VIRTV..
OF.VITA
OF.VITAL
VITALI.OF.

PLAN
of a Roman Villa
DISCOVERED IN
1842.
in the Parish of
Stanway
ESSEX.



COWELL'S ANASTATIC PRESS, IPSWICH

ROMAN VILLA AT GOSBACK, NEAR STANWAY, ESSEX.

In a field called Cheshunt, on the farm of Gosback, in the parish of Stanway, agricultural operations, in 1842, brought to light the foundations of what had been a very extensive building. They were excavated under the directions, and at the expense of, the Rev. Henry Jenkins. It appeared that the building (probably, centuries ago) had been intentionally broken up; but some idea of its original state may be formed from the plan here annexed.* The exterior walls forming the quadrangle, were 288 feet in length; the four interior walls were fourteen feet distant from the outer ones, throughout their entire extent; thus forming a corridor, on each side of the square, fourteen feet in breadth. These walls were three feet thick, and were composed of septaria and Kentish rag. On the east and west sides, there were traces of rooms adjoining the walls; and in the centre of the square were foundations, four feet thick, strongly built, and, like the rest, of septaria and Kentish rag. Connected with these walls had been rooms, of which only the vestiges remained; the earth, opened to the depth of ten feet, was entirely composed of the *debris* of the building; tiles, which had formed flues, and supports of a hypocaust; large quantities of stucco painted in

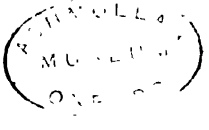
* Prepared by Mr. George Gilbert, of Colchester.

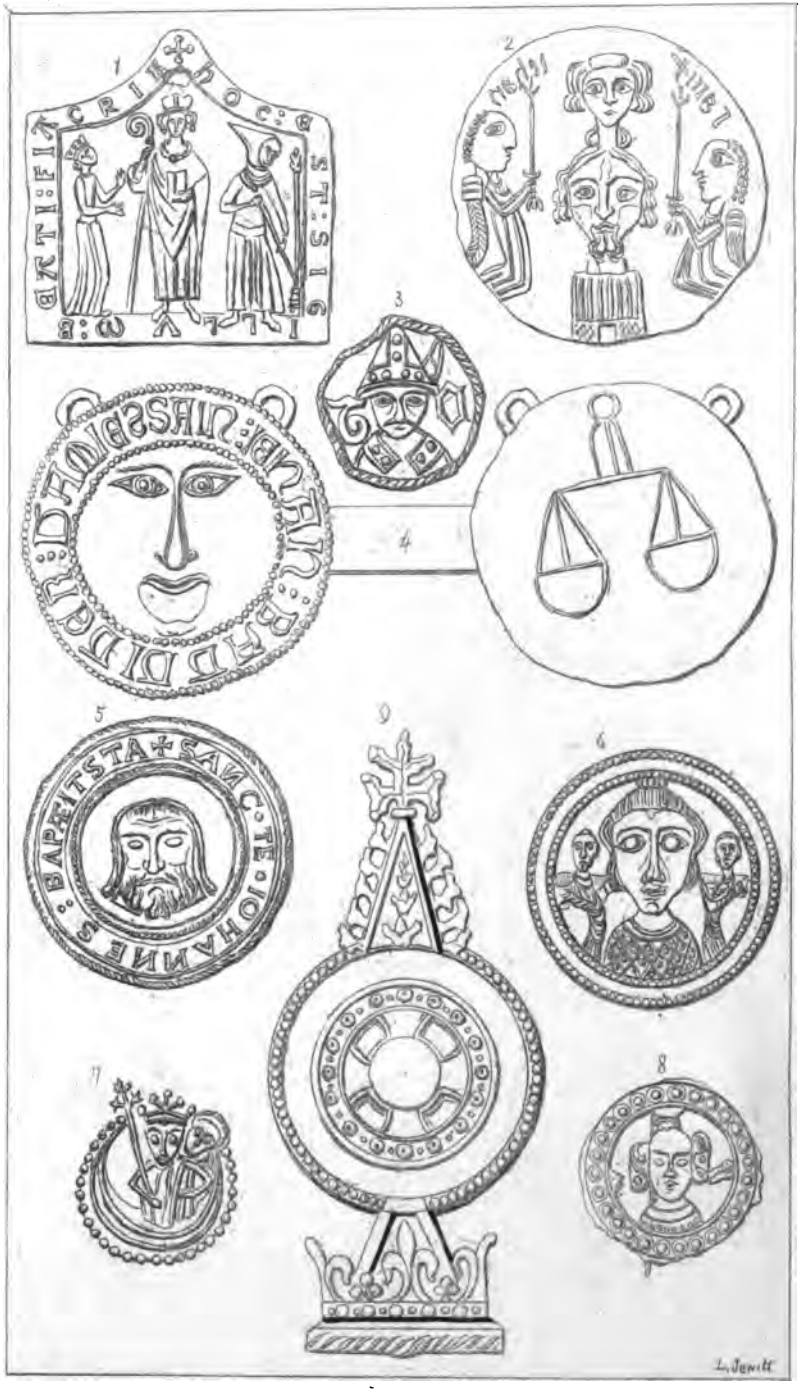
various colours, the red predominating. Alongside were numerous tessellæ, chiefly red, white, and black, which had belonged to pavements, so utterly destroyed, that scarcely two of these small cubes were found attached to each other; they were in single pieces, and strewed about in all directions.

On the south-west side, and along the southern exterior wall, to the extent of sixty feet, and at the distance of twelve feet, was the foundation of a wall two feet wide, and composed of the chippings of Kentish rag-stone, laid in alternate layers, with concrete or coarse grouted mortar.

In the same field, and almost parallel with the eastern side of the villa, but at the distance of 170 feet from it, was the foundation of a long wall, from two to three feet thick, with a return wall, as indicated in the plan. In two spots near this wall, and in two other parts of the field, on the opposite side, where probably ran the return wall, large quantities of oyster-shells, boars' tusks, and broken pottery, were found in pits or cesspools, which descended a considerable depth.

There were about thirty coins, in brass, found during the excavations: they are chiefly of Vespasian, Tetricus, Carausius, and the Constantine family; among them was a second brass coin of Titus, with the reverse of "Judæa capta"; and a third brass of Carausius,—reverse, "Pax Auggg." The others afforded nothing remarkable as to type.





PILGRIMS SIGNS.

PILGRIMS' SIGNS.

PLATES XVI, XVII, AND XVIII.

In the former volume of the *Collectanea,* I introduced a considerable number of examples of signs or tokens in lead, which, in the middle ages, were worn by pilgrims on their return from the shrines of saints and martyrs. They were the first of a series of objects almost, or quite, new to the archæologist, and exceedingly curious, as illustrating a very popular belief, and some of the customs resulting from it, through several centuries. Since the publication of these religious *insignia*, several other specimens have come into my hands, from which, for the present occasion, a selection has been made.

Plate xvi, fig. 1, is a sign, or *sigillum* as in this instance the badge is termed, of St. Fiacre. It is inscribed ✠ *Hoc est sigillum beati Fiacrie.* According to the legend, St. Fiacre was born in Ireland; but looking upon all worldly comforts as evils, he left his country and friends, and sailed over to France in search of solitude. Divine Providence (as the story has it), which was pleased to honour the diocese of Meaux with the happiness of furnishing a retreat to the holy man, conducted him to St. Faro, the bishop of that city. The bishop gave him a lonely dwelling in a forest called Breüil, in the province of Brie, two leagues from Meaux. In this place the anchoret cleared the ground of trees and briars, made himself a cell, with a

small garden, and built an oratory in honour of the Virgin. At some distance from his cell, he also built a kind of hospital for strangers and pilgrims; there he entertained the poor, and miraculously restored the sick to health. But he never suffered any woman to enter the enclosure of his hermitage; and it is said that those who attempted to violate this law were punished with judgments from heaven. St. Fiacre had a sister named Syra, who died in the diocese of Meaux, and is there honoured among the holy virgins. Fiacre is said to have died about A.D. 670. His shrine became famous for miracles, and was resorted to from all parts of France by crowds of pilgrims. The relics of the saint were translated to the cathedral of Meaux in 1568, though a part was left at Breüil.—See Butler's "*Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, and Saints.*"

The sign represents St. Fiacre clearing the ground for his hermitage, or at work in his garden; in the centre of the group is the bishop, and on his right a lady crowned, in whom we may probably recognize Syra, the sister of Fiacre. Mr. George Isaacs (who procured this interesting specimen in France, and very kindly deposited it in my cabinet) observes, in reference to the female figure, that St. Fiacre has been by some supposed to be the eldest son of a king of Scotland, in the time of Clotaire II, and therefore that Syra, though a recluse, might have received the honours of a princess.

This sign is well executed, and may be referred to the fourteenth century.

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* It is said that the name *fiacre* was first given to hackney coaches, because hired coaches were first made use of for the convenience of pilgrims who went from Paris to visit the shrine of their saint; and because the inn where their coaches were hired, was known by the sign of "St. Fiaker."—*Du Plessis*, note 29, t. i, p. 683.

Fig. 2 is a sign of the head of St. John the Baptist, at Amiens, rudely engraved, and probably of the sixteenth century. The design is intended to represent an ecclesiastic exhibiting the head of the Baptist and attended by two acolytes bearing lighted candles; above are some letters, which were possibly intended to express the words *Saint Jehan*. It is in the possession of Mr. A. Stubbs, of Boulogne.

Fig. 4 is also one of the same kind, with the full face of St. John, and inscribed *Sain Jehan Baddider d'Amies;* on the reverse a pair of scales, a well-known typical device.

Fig. 5, another sign of St. John, reading *Sancte Johannes Baptista.* Fig. 6 also appears to belong to the same class. Figs. 4, 5, and 6, together with the specimen represented in the wood-cut, were found in the Somme at Abbeville, and were presented to me with some others, by my friend Monsieur J. Boucher de Perthes.

A further example, here added, was procured for me at the sale of the late Mr. W. Benson, of Bury, in Lancashire; but nothing more is known of its history. It

resembles fig. 1, plate xxx, vol. i; but the inscription is

somewhat different. The other commences, *Ecce singum*; this reads, ✠ *Hic est signum faciei beati Johannis Baptiste Ami. This is the sign of the face of St. John the Baptist at Amiens.*

Fig. 3 is another variety of the numerous signs of Thomas Becket. Fig. 7 is meant to represent the Virgin and child within the moon, a device of frequent occurrence in medieval religious symbolism, intended to signify that the Virgin ranks the highest among saints, as, in earlier times, the common application of the figure of the moon to the busts of empresses denoted their high position in the state. This sign was probably in common use at the various shrines of the Virgin. Fig. 8 is probably also a sign of the Virgin.

Fig. 9 is preserved in the museum of Lynn in Norfolk, and was found in dredging the river near the old ferry to West Lynn. It appears to be designed for a representation of a *monstrance*, the receptacle for the exhibition of the holy wafer.*

All these signs are etched the size of the originals.

Plate XVII, fig. 3, is a remarkably fine specimen of the signs of Becket, from the bed of the Thames. The etching is the size of the original. From the superior workmanship and magnitude of this relic, it is probable we may consider the portrait to bear at least some resemblance to the turbulent archbishop, and to have been copied from a picture or statue such as that mentioned by Erasmus, which in his time was preserved in the cathedral of Canterbury.†

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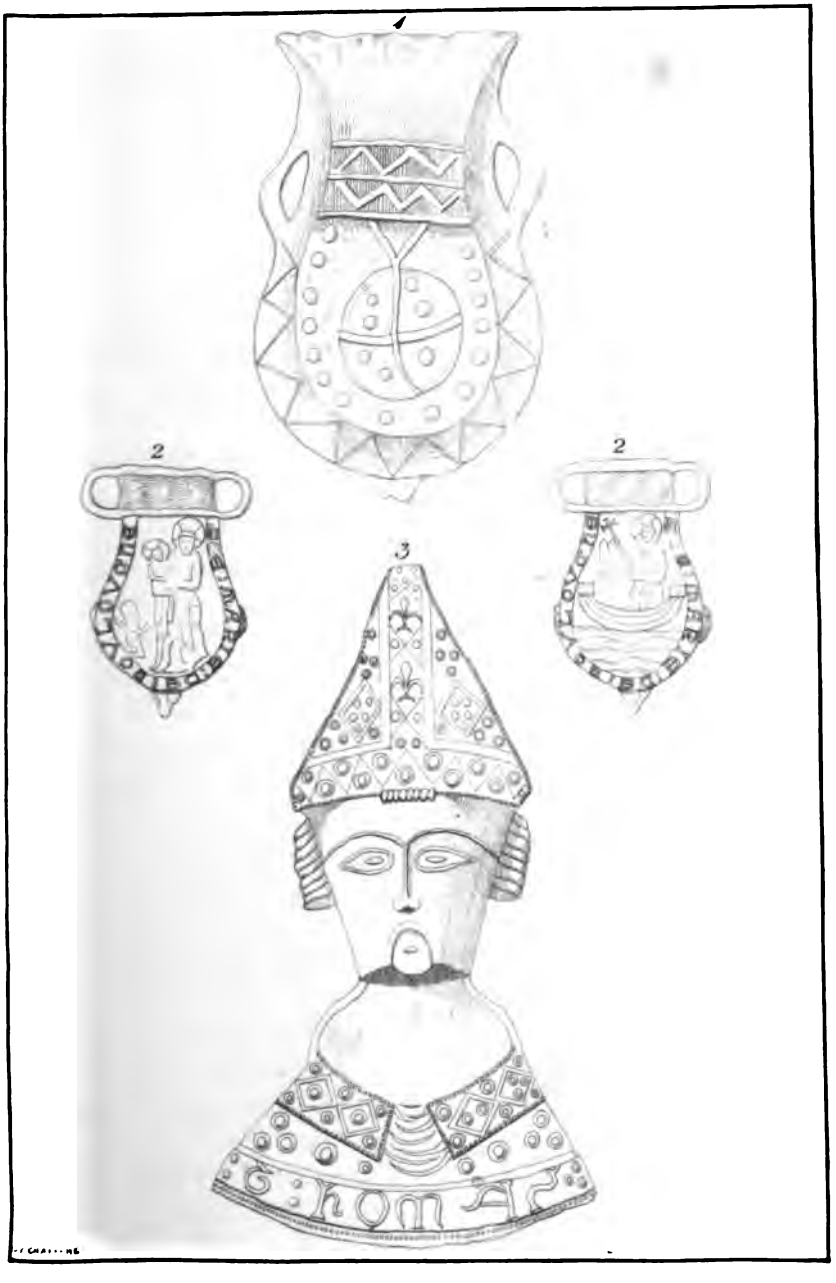
* I am indebted to Mr. J. W. Lukis, of Guernsey, for a drawing of this sign. There are several others in the museum of Lynn, which remain unpublished.

† Fig. 1 is in the possession of Mr. H. Durden, of Blandford; figs. 2 and 3 are in my own collection.



PILGRIMS' SIGNS.

Figs. 1 and 2, belong to a class of pilgrims' signs, of which none hitherto have been published. In page 84, vol. i, I quoted "Piers Ploughman's Vision", for a description of a pilgrim and his costume. Among other characteristics—

> A bolle and a bagge
> He bar by his syde,
> And hundred of *ampulles*,
> On his hat seten.

Of these *ampulles*, although it seemed obvious enough what they were, not a single example was known to be preserved. As other signs were representations of saints and sacred objects, the leaden or pewter *ampulla* here spoken of as sewn round the hat of the pilgrim, was intended for a copy of the sacred vessel which held the chrism or balsamic oil consecrated for baptism, extreme unction, and other church ceremonies. The form of the medieval sacred ampulla, as appears from examples which are extant, and from pictorial representations, was much the same as those of the little vessels here engraved. In an ivory carving of the tenth century, published by Dr. Rigollot,* two scenes are represented in which the ampulla is conspicuous. The one relates to the baptism of a sick person, in which, at the prayer of St. Remy, the holy oil is poured from a hand in the sky, into two ampullas placed upon an altar. In the other, which exhibits the baptism of Clovis, the ampulla is held over the head of the king by a dove. In reference to the miracle of the holy oil descending from heaven, at the intercession of St. Remy, to cure the sick person, Dr. Rigollot observes, that the story is given in full by Hincmar, and also by Flodoard;

* Notice sur une feuille de diptyque d'ivoire. Par M. J. R——, Amiens, 1832.

and to shew that it was known before those writers, he quotes Pluche (*Lettre sur la sainte ampoule*, 1719) who cites the preface of a mass of St. Remy, anterior to Charlemagne, as follows: *Dum autem cuidam ægroto baptisando chrisma quæreretur et nihil inveniretur, sic ampullas vacuas super altare jussit mitti, et ipse se interim in oratione prosterneret, tum cœlesti rore chrismatis benedictio profunditur.*

"The pilgrims' 'ampulles'," Mr. J. G. Nichols remarks,* "were probably brought from Rheims, where the kings of France were usually crowned and anointed from the *sainte ampoulle* there preserved." Philip de Commines, speaking of the deathbed of Louis XI, says, that "the holy vial of Rheims, which had never been removed before, was brought to his chamber at Plessis, and stood when he died upon the head of his cupboard; for he intended to be anointed with it again, as he had been at his coronation. Some were of opinion," adds Commines, "that he intended to have anointed himself all over; but that was not likely, for the vial was but small, and no great store of oil in it. I saw it myself at the time I speak of."

Plate XVIII. A third variety of the pilgrim's *ampulla* is here represented, in two views, the size of the original in the York museum.

Nearly, if not all, the signs with which we are acquainted, have been found in rivers, near large cities: namely, Canterbury, London, Abbeville, Paris, and Lynn. Considering this fact, I was induced to apply to my friend the Rev. C. Wellbeloved, to know if the museum of York contained any specimens. The result of my application was the immediate communication of this ampulla, which has been kindly etched for me by Mr. C. Baily. Al-

* "Pilgrimages to St. Mary of Walsingham and St. Thomas of Canterbury." Westminster, 8vo, 1849.

LEADEN AMPULLA

in the York... Museum

though Mr. Wellbeloved states that it is not known where it was found, it is very probable, from its good state of preservation and the circumstance mentioned above, that it was dredged from the river at York.

On the obverse, Becket is represented wearing his mitre and robes, and holding before him the episcopal staff; the head appears to be nimbed, and the entire figure to be surrounded by an ornamented aureole and standing beneath a canopy; attached to the ampulla is a thin band inscribed: OPTIMUS EGRORUM MEDICVS FIT THOMA BONORVM: "Thomas is made the best physician for virtuous sick people." On the reverse, are represented two priests, attending a sick person in bed. The date of the relic may be assigned to the first half of the thirteenth century.

From the numerous examples of pilgrims' signs given in these volumes, as well as from others in my collection, it is very clear that these tokens comprised a very extensive range of images of saints and their emblems, and also of objects connected with sacred rites and ceremonies; and that they were all given or sold as tokens, either to pilgrims who had visited the shrines of the saints whose effigies or emblems they represent, or on particular occasions to persons who had assisted at certain church services and ceremonies.

In the latter class must be included the Lynn monstrance and analogous signs, such as that shewn in the annexed cut, which represents a cast taken by Mr. R. Fitch, from a mould in hard limestone, which was dug up in the churchyard at Dunston, near Norwich. The mould has evidently been made for casting in lead figures of the sacred chalice or communion cup used at the sacrament of the eucharist, at about the latter part of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century. On the bowl of the chalice is inscribed *Hic est calix*; on the foot, ihc̄; the consecrated bread is also marked in monogram, and is surrounded with a glory and nimbus. The engraving is two-thirds of the size of the original.

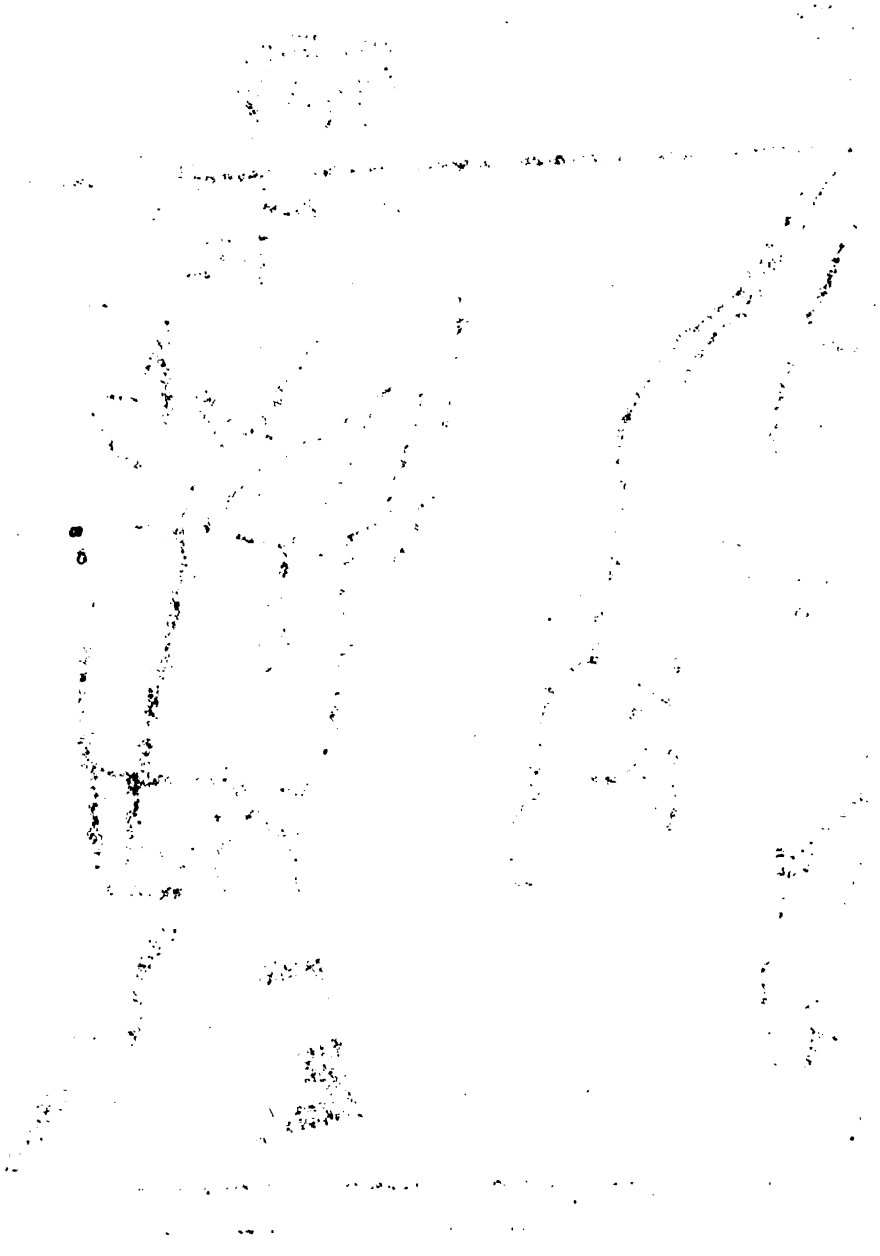
COVER OF A RELIQUARY.

Plate XIX.

This relic is also in lead, and was presented to me by Monsieur Boucher de Perthes, the liberal donor of many of the curious objects figured in preceding plates. It was found in the Somme at Abbeville. The etching exhibits it of the actual size. Much more cannot be said of it, than that it appears to have been the cover of a box for holding some sacred object connected with the popular superstitions founded on the magi, or three kings of Cologne, noticed in the first volume of the *Collectanea*, in Plate XXX of which a somewhat similar cover, found in the Thames, is engraved.

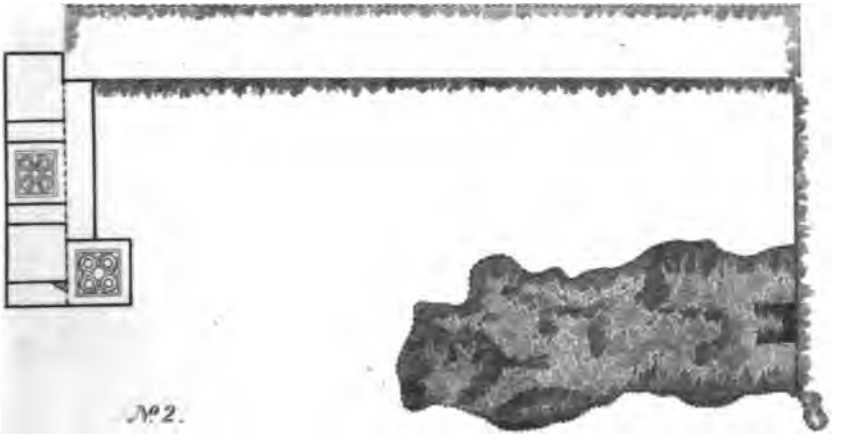
For this plate I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Pidgeon; for plates xiii and xvi, to Mr. Ll. Jewitt; for plate xiv, to Mr. Burkitt; for plate xv, to Mr. J. E. Lee; and for plate xvii, to Mr. Chaffers.

COVER OF RELIQUARY,
Found at Abberville.



BRAMDEAN TESSELLATED PAVEMENT.

№1.



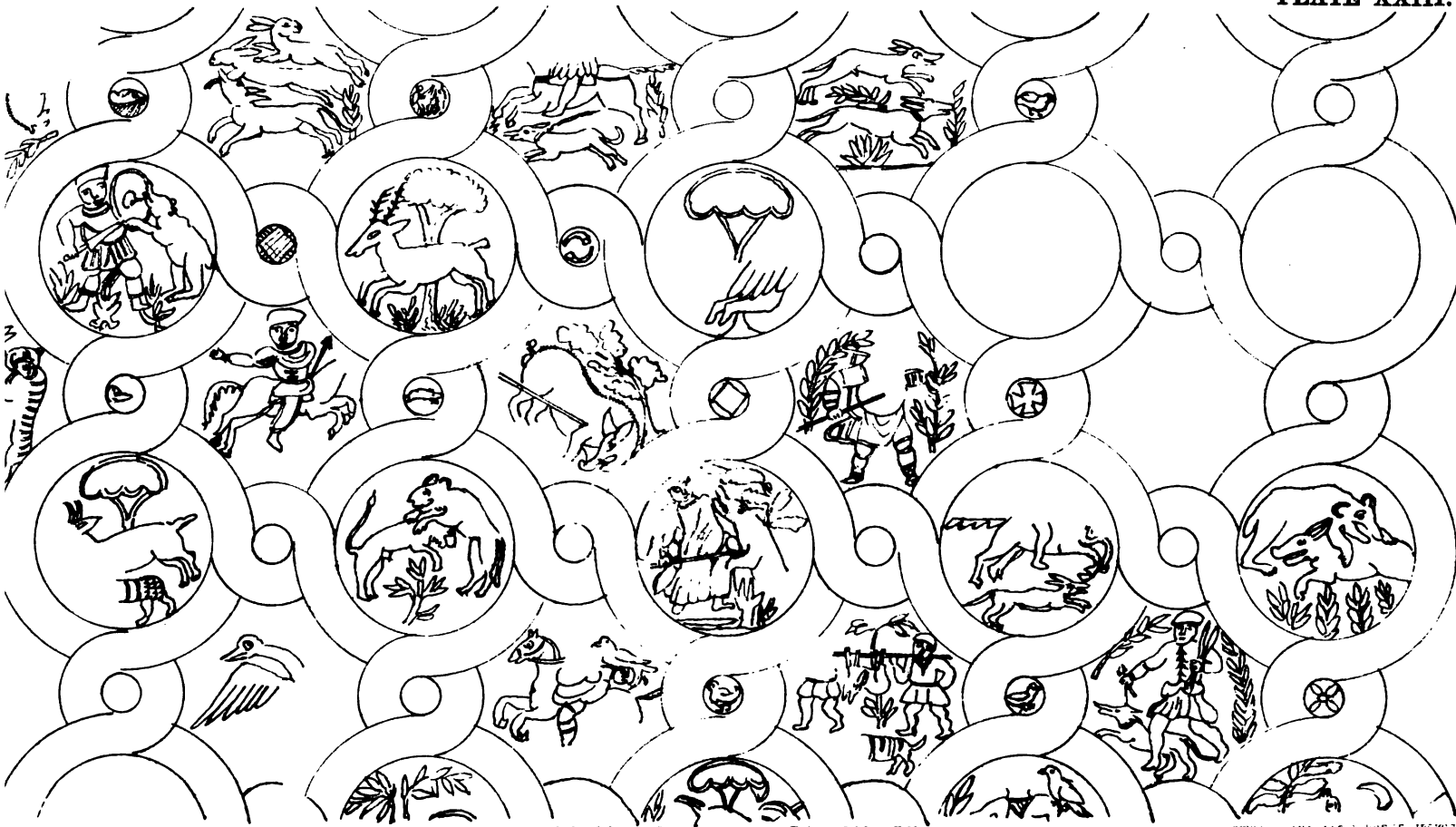
№2.

THE MEDUSA ROOM.

BRAMDEAN TESSELATED PAVEMENT.

N.3.

THE HERCULES & ANTEUS ROOM.



MOSAIC FOUND AT CARTHAGE.

ROMAN TESSELLATED PAVEMENTS.

Plates XX, XXI, XXII, and XXIII.

THE first of these represents a fragment from one of the rooms of a Roman villa at East Coker, Somerset, discovered in 1820. To Mr. John Moore, of West Coker, is due the credit of preserving this valuable record of one of the most interesting examples of this class of our national antiquities. The accidental circumstances under which it was brought to light, are described in the following note furnished by Mr. Moore. The fortunate incident of the presence of that gentleman when the discovery was made, affords another instance of how much is owing to mere chance that records are preserved of the numerous similar remains continually being discovered under like circumstances.

Mr. Moore states:—"About thirty years ago, I was riding from Yeovil to East Coker; a mile and a quarter south-west of Yeovil, in a field called Chessels, in the parish of East Coker, I saw a crowd of people inspecting the fragment in question. It formed part of a pavement which had been laid down in a concrete of lime, sand, and powdered brick, about eight inches thick, and beneath this was some masonry of the herring-bone construction, containing flues. After some opposition, I succeeded in making a drawing of it. The labourers who found the pavement were in the employ of the proprietor of the field, quarrying the stone foundations of the Roman villa, of which the pavement formed part, for some farm buildings, and had destroyed much. I found it was intended to remove the fragment by sawing it off about an inch below its surface. Of course it fell to pieces. It was tolerably well

put together again, but is now gone to decay. It was therefore fortunate I made the drawing before it was removed. The colours and accuracy of the drawing I can vouch for; nothing is added, nothing omitted. There were other fragments of pavements close by, but shattered to pieces; and one quite entire, but which was composed of large tesseræ of blue lias of no interesting pattern. The room in which the hunting-scene pavement was found had been painted; the pieces of plaister which remained were coloured in white, blue, and red stripes. I saw coins, picked up on the pavements; they were of Faustina (much worn), Constantine, Crispus, Constantius, Julian, and Valens."

In Collinson's "History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset,"* mention is made of a Roman villa and pavements at East Coker. The author states: "This parish (East Coker), although at a considerable distance from the old fosse-road, abounds with vestiges of Roman antiquity. In the year 1753, in ditching in a field belonging to Mr. Forbes (a great collector of curiosities) the foundations of a Roman dwelling-house were discovered, consisting of several rooms, one of which was floored with a most beautiful tessellated pavement, representing in strong colours a variety of figures, among which was a female lying on a couch in full proportion, with an hour-glass under her elbow, and a cornucopia in her hand; over her head a hare flying from a greyhound, just catching her in his mouth; and at her feet a bloodhound in pursuit of a doe just before him. Another female appeared dressed in her Roman stola with the purple laticlave; and a third, much damaged, helping to affix a robe round a naked person on a couch. Under this pavement was a hypo-

* Bath, 4to, 1791. Vol. ii, p. 340.

caust; and a great quantity of bricks, burnt bones, and corroded pieces of iron were found in other apartments. Not a piece of this pavement is now left, the whole of the field wherein it was found having been ploughed up, and the antique fragments dispersed among curious visitors."

The fragment of which Mr. Moore's good taste and prompt energy have secured us so faithful a copy, is probably one of those referred to in the above account, which escaped being "dispersed among curious visitors". The pavement appears, when entire, to have been of a very interesting description, and different from any I am acquainted with. The "hour-glass", it need scarcely be observed, was probably nothing more than an ornamental part of the couch on which the female figure, a personification of abundance, reclined. The fragment represented in our plate would appear to have followed, to complete the picture of the hunting-scene,—the dog chasing the doe. The group is altogether well designed, and, allowing for some defects in the drawing, spirited and characteristic. From the costume of the hunters, its execution may be ascribed to a period as late as the fourth century. Hunting subjects are of unusual occurrence in tessellated pavements found in this country, unless we except that of Actæon and his dogs. Almost the only one that occurs to me is that of the Frampton pavement, published by Lysons, in which a man with a spear is pursuing a stag and some other animal.

A group almost precisely similar to that at East Coker, occurs in a large pavement discovered at Carthage in 1844, and recently published in the *Revue Archéologique* (August 1850); a fac-simile of a portion of the engraving in the *Revue*, is given for comparison in plate xxiii. The reduced scale does not admit of details, but it will be perceived that the treatment of the subject is in both pavements the same.

M. Rousseau, of the French consulate at Tunis, who communicates an account of this pavement, considers it to have belonged to a Byzantine edifice, or rather to one of the latest Carthaginian epoch, constructed upon the ruins of a building of a far anterior date. The pavement has been carefully removed and preserved at the expense of the French Government.

Plates XXI and XXII represent the pavements of two apartments in the Roman villa at Bramdean, near Alresford, Hants. They are of great interest, although but comparatively little known; and, unlike most of such works discovered in this country, have been preserved by the good feeling and taste of the owners of the land, the late William Greenwood, Esq. and his family. No. 1, plate xxi, is a ground plan of the villa as far as it has been traced, extending about two hundred and forty-four feet from north to south, by about one hundred and twenty-six feet from east to west, the portion preserved, by being walled and roofed in, is shewn in the left of the plate; it is about eighty-six feet in length. On this plan the positions of the two pavements, No. 2, plate xxi, and No. 3. (plate xxii), are indicated, the upper being what is termed the Medusa room; the lower that called the Hercules and Antæus room.*

Before proceeding to rectify a misappropriation of two of the busts in the Medusa room, by the late Mr. Duthy, in his "Sketches of Hampshire", it will not be amiss, in order to give a notion of the arrangement of the colours of the pavements and of the details of the villa, to transcribe

* These plates have been obligingly lent me by Messrs. Jacob and Johnson, of Winchester, the publishers of Duthy's "Sketches of Hampshire," of which excellent topographical work they formed part of the illustrations.

his description nearly in full; especially as its general correctness has been verified, and recent discoveries of Roman villas in other parts of the kingdom have furnished some particulars for comparison.

"On this estate (Brookwood), at the distance of a field or two northward of the mansion-house, the remains of a Roman villa were discovered in 1823. The public are indebted for a knowledge of these vestiges of antiquity, to the research of some of Mr. Greenwood's family, who, having heard that the foundations of old walls, or some obstacles of a similar nature, under the surface of a particular field, often obstructed the labours of the shepherd when plunging his iron bar into the ground in the operation of setting up his sheep-fold, commenced an investigation of the spot in question. They soon discovered traces of buildings, which encouraged them to proceed; and, by their exertions, the foundations and area of a considerable Roman villa were laid bare, and some rich tessellated pavements displayed, over which the judicious liberality of Mr. Greenwood has erected a substantial building. Its walls seem to have enclosed an oblong area of about two hundred and forty-four feet from north to south, by about one hundred and twenty-six from east to west; or, possibly the court may have been wider in the latter direction. The building which has been erected for preserving the tessellated pavements is constructed on the old foundations, and measures, externally, eighty-six feet in length. On entering at the east end of this modern superstructure, is seen an oblong area, subdivided into several apartments by walls of separation, whose foundations are still conspicuous. What appears to be the first compartment seems to be like one room, of twenty feet by twenty-four; but, on examination, the remains of a cross wall, worn down even

with the floor, are discernible at about two-thirds of the distance from the door; and this again has been crossed by a transverse division now nearly obliterated; so that the farther part of this open space has been disposed of in two very small rooms. The whole of these apartments have been paved with coarse red tesseræ, of which the greater part still remains undisturbed. The next compartment, as indeed are all the rest, is clearly marked out by its foundation walls, standing above the level of the ground. It is about twenty feet by sixteen, and contains a floor of rich mosaic work (plate xxi). There is an outer border, adjoining the walls, of common red tesseræ, within which commences the more minute and decorated part of the pattern. This begins by a narrow stripe of small white tesseræ, immediately within which is a broad triple braid, each list whereof is composed of three colours, red, blue, and white, so disposed as to produce a sort of shading, and forming a square, within which is an octagon, divided into eight compartments, converging towards the centre. The outlines of these compartments represent the cable ornament, not unusual in Roman decorations, and in those of their imitators, the Saxons and Normans.* Before these compartments meet in a centre, they terminate in a circular ring of the same pattern, within which are two interlacing squares, one of red, the other of black tessellæ. In the centre of the whole is the head of Medusa with her snaky locks, surrounded by an octangular frame of black. The angles of the outer square are cut off internally by a cord of mosaic work, similar to the others, except that it is

* The complex interlacing pattern, so common on early Saxon works of art, was unquestionably borrowed from the guilloches of Roman pavements; and other ornaments of this and subsequent periods may be traced to the same source.

broader; and in the triangular spaces formed thereby vases are represented. In each of the eight compartments of the octagon has been wrought the bust of a heathen deity: two of these figures have been obliterated; four others are nearly perfect, and display the figures of Venus with her looking-glass, Neptune with his trident, Mercury with his caduceus, and Mars with his lance and helmet. Of the next, although much mutilated, enough remains to indicate Diana with the crescent on her brow; and the last, though nearly destroyed, still exhibits part of a figure carrying a wand entwined by a serpent, the usual emblem of Æsculapius.

"The whole is correctly designed and executed with delicacy as well as spirit. Beyond this, which may be called the Medusa room, is a narrow one of nine feet only in width, but of the same length as the others. Next comes a larger apartment, about twenty feet by seventeen and a half; both of these are paved with coarse red tesseræ. The last room in this range is, like all the others, about twenty feet in one direction, but little more than eight feet across. Its floor has now no pavement of any sort. The adjoining room, which is situated to the south of the other, is nineteen feet square: it has a rich pavement of mosaic work supported on piers. In its walls are inserted, at intervals, hollow bricks, placed vertically on each other, and connected by cement, forming tubes, or flues, which descend into the vault beneath, evidently for the purpose of conveying warm air to the apartment above. The pavement of this room, like that of the one before described, has a wide border of coarse red tesseræ extending all round it next to the walls. Within this commences the ornamented part of the pavement (plate xxii), forming a square of about fourteen feet; the outer part of this is a narrow white border, succeeded by a wider one wrought into a kind of arabesque pattern, with tessellæ of black, white, grey, and

red. The interior is divided into four principal compartments, composed of a series of squares placed obliquely with respect to the sides of the exterior square, and interlaced with each other so as to form an octagon by their projecting angles in the centre of the whole. The two outside squares of each compartment contain two other similar ones, whose sides produce an octagonal central division, each embellished with a bust of a man larger than life, apparently arrayed in the Roman garb. There is some difference in the colours and countenance of these figures, but they seem all to correspond to each other in general design and arrangement. The central compartment of the whole contains a representation of the combat of Hercules and Antæus, wrought in coloured tessellæ, on a white ground. At the centre of each of the sides of the exterior square, a half octagon is formed by the boundary lines of the four compartments, within which is a red semicircle, containing vases and dolphins alternately disposed. The spaces at the angles of the square are decorated in like manner; two of them with vases, and the other two with a pair of hearts conjoined at their bases. The outlines of the squares which form the four compartments, represent a cord or double braid; and the rhombs and triangles, produced by their intersections, are decorated; two with the double heart-like ornament before described; two with a shuttle-formed pattern, with interlacing links in the middle; and the other with lozenges of various colours contained within each other. The style of the whole is bold and spirited, and the execution neat and correct. There is a prevailing correspondence in the design of the several compartments and ornaments, although there is occasionally a difference in the arrangement of the colours."

The engravings which illustrate Mr. Duthy's descrip-

tion are well executed, and convey a very good notion of these beautiful pavements. As before mentioned, one of my principal objects in reproducing them on the present occasion is to draw attention to that in the apartment termed the Medusa room. The bust of the deity which has been called Æsculapius, is in reality that of Apollo or the Sun, and the object supposed to be a wand entwined with a serpent, is a whip, a constant accompaniment of most personifications of the Sun from about the time of Commodus* down to a late period. The entire group represented the planetary deities presiding over the days of the week; and, this interpretation being accepted, the figure called Neptune with his trident must be considered as Jupiter with his sceptre. We have then remaining. the Sun for the *dies Solis* or *Dominica*, Sunday; Luna, for *dies Lunæ* or Monday; Martis, for *dies Martis* or Tuesday; Mercury, for *dies Mercurii* or Wednesday; Jupiter, for *dies Jovis* or Thursday; and Venus, for *dies Veneris* or Friday. In one of the other two compartments was doubtless a bust of Saturn, and in the eighth possibly Juno, Cybele, or Ceres; the entire design being an arrangement of the planets in the precise order in which they presided over the days of the week,—an eighth compartment being introduced to complete the division prescribed by the ancient calendar. This is aptly illustrated by the eclogue of Ausonius, entitled "*De nominibus septem dierum.*"

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* On coins of this period the sun is usually represented in a quadriga, with radiated head and holding a whip; on coins of Diocletian and subsequent emperors, particularly Constantine, the sun is usually personified as a juvenile figure with radiated head, standing, and holding a whip. The sun with a whip is also a favourite subject on the semi-christian amulets called *abraxas*.

"Nomina, quæ septem vertentibus apta diebus
Annus habet, totidem errantes fecere planetæ.
Quos indefessa volvens vertigine mundus,
Signorum obliqua jubet in statione vagari.
Primum, supremumque diem radiatus habet Sol.
Proxima fraternæ succedit Luna coronæ.
Tertius assequitur Titania lumina Mavors.
Mercurius quarti sibi vindicat astra diei.
Inlustrant quintam Jovis aurea sidera Zonam.
Sexta salutigerum sequitur Venus alma parentem
Cuncta supergrediens Saturni septima lux est,
Octavum instaurat revolubilis orbita Solem."

The bronze forceps found in the bed of the Thames, and engraved by the Society of Antiquaries of London,* may be referred to as an interesting example of a representation of the planets, arranged on the two parallel shanks of the forceps in corresponding order with the days of the week. They commence at the bottom of the left side, with Saturn, and conclude at the bottom of the opposite side, where a bust of a female divinity, probably Ceres, has been introduced to correspond with Saturn, and equalize the number on each side. This curious instrument is surmounted by busts of Juno, and Cybele, and horses' heads; on the lower part of the shafts are heads of bulls and lions.

In the museum at Mayence, is a votive altar, found at Castel on the opposite side of the Rhine, which belongs to the same class of mythic representations as those on the Bramdean pavement and the forceps. This monument is about three feet and a half high, and is divided into two parts, the lower of which is quadrilateral; the upper, of

* *Archæologia*, vol. xxx, pl. xxiv, p. 548.

smaller dimensions, octagonal. On the former are sculptured the full-length figures of Mercury, Hercules, Minerva, and Juno;* the latter contains busts of Saturn, Sol, Luna, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, and Venus; the eighth compartment is inscribed IN. H. D.D. *In honorem domus divinæ.* Over the left shoulder of Saturn, is a sickle in form of our modern bill-hook; Sol wears a radiated crown; Luna, a crescent; Mars is helmeted and carries a shield; the head of Mercury is winged; the bust of Jupiter has been injured, and his emblems are not clearly to be recognized; Venus carries a mirror.

Other museums in Germany, I am informed, contain sculptures of the planets similarly arranged. Montfaucon has published an engraving of the seven busts, in a boat, or more probably a half moon, in bronze.† In all the examples cited above in illustration of the Bramdean pavement, Saturn stands first in the group, contrary to the order in which Ausonius places the days of the week, who in his eclogue, commences with Sol, the representative of the *dies Dominica*, the first day of the Christian week; but he still recognizes the number *eight* in reference to the old Roman week, from which has obviously been derived the French form of expression *huit jours*, and the German *acht tage*. In our own country sculptures of the seven planets have not hitherto, I believe, been noticed. In the British Museum is a fragment, found many years since at Chesterford, in Essex, which appears to be the half of one of these octagonal monuments. The four remaining sides

* In my note-book, the last of these is described as "a figure sacrificing"; but the museum catalogue, which appears to be carefully drawn up, calls it Juno. Some of the figures are a good deal mutilated.

† Antiq. Expliq. Suppl., tom. i, pl. xvii.

contain busts of Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, and Venus, much mutilated, but still to be recognized by their attributes. The stone is hollow, and it is known that for some time it served as a cistern for cooling a blacksmith's irons, and may probably have been cut and hollowed for this very purpose.*

Representations of the planets were among the popular subjects chosen by the Romans for the decoration of their villas. Petronius Arbiter, who lived in the time of Nero, in his curious description of the house of Trimalchio, mentions, among other mural paintings, one, the subject of which was the course of the moon, and pictures of the seven stars: *Sub eodem titulo etiam lucerna bilychnis de camara pendebat, et duæ tabulæ in utroque poste defixæ; quarum altera, si bene memini, hoc habebat inscriptum:* III. ET. PRIDIE. KAL. IAN. G. NOSTER. FORAS. COENAT., *altera Lunæ cursum stellarumque septem imagines pictas, et qui dies boni, quique incommodi essent, distinguente bulla notabantur.*† In the *Pitture Antiche d' Ercolano*, tom. iii, tav. l, is engraved a very beautiful set of fresco paintings of the seven planets in medallions, which are particularly interesting as being comparatively early examples of the mode in which these deities were represented. They commence at the left with Saturn. The head of the Sun is radiated, and he holds a whip; the head of Luna is nimbed; Venus does not hold a looking-glass, but at her shoulder is a winged Cupid. These paintings belong to a higher and earlier class of art than the pavements at Bramdean, which, although good of their kind, are certainly of a late period. The calendar discovered at the baths of Titus in Rome,

* An engraving of it will be found in vol. iv, p. 64, of the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association.

† *Satyricon*, cap. 30.

in 1812, on a wall belonging to a chapel of St. Febreita, I have not yet seen a drawing or engraving of. In it the days of the week are represented in the same manner as on the pavement, except that the calendar finishes with Venus. It is said that this calendar was painted over earlier sacred pictures, so that it is probably of a very late date.*

The other pavement demands only a few remarks in addition to the description by Mr. Duthy. The story of the combat of Hercules and Antæus is well known. It was often chosen by ancient artists, as is proved by works yet extant, among which the celebrated sculpture at Florence ranks the highest; and it formed the subject of one of the groups illustrative of the labours of Hercules, sculptured by Praxiteles for the temple of the hero at Thebes. Hercules strangling Antæus forms the reverse of a gold coin of Postumus, with the legend *Herculi Lybico.* Like many of the finer examples of tessellated work, the execution of this design on the Bramdean pavement is managed with considerable skill and effect. The contortions of the limbs of the Lybian giant, the posture of Hercules, and the expression of his countenance, are particularly good, while a dark line on one side of the figures gives shade and relief to the picture. Lucan† describes the conflict at considerable length. For a long time the giant, renovated by his mother, Earth, when thrown upon the ground, eludes his antagonist:—

"*Ut tandem auxilium tactæ prodessæ parentis*
Alcides sensit: standum est tibi, dixit, et ultra
Non credere solo, sternique vetabere terra.
Hærebis pressis intra mea pectora membris:
Huc, Antæe, cades. Sic fatus, sustulit alte

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* *Archæologia*, vol. xxx, p. 550. † *Pharsalia*, lib. iv, l. 645.

Nitentem in terras juvenem; morientis in artus
Non potuit nati Tellus permittere vires.
Alcides medium tenuit; jam pectora pigro
Stricta gelu, terrisque diu non credidit hostem."

The artist has introduced in the scene a third personage. This is Minerva, the protector and counsellor of Hercules. In a painting discovered in a sepulchre of the Naso family,* Hercules and Antæus are represented in an attitude precisely similar to that in which they are depicted in the Bramdean pavement. On the right is Minerva, advancing with outstretched arm encouraging her favourite; on the left is Tellus, drawing back in despair at the approaching doom of her son.

In a future number of this work, I purpose to give a list of all the Roman tessellated pavements discovered in this country. In order to render it as complete as possible, I shall feel obliged by the communication of unpublished examples, and of such as are not generally known.

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* Montfaucon Supplément, tom. i, part ii, pl. cxxx.

NOTES ON SOME OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF TREVES, MAYENCE,

AND OTHER PLACES ON THE MOSELLE AND RHINE.

PLATES XXIV TO XXXV.

Mr. Dawson Turner, in the preface to his translation of Wyttenbach's *Roman Antiquities of Treves*, observes that, "the greater number of those who are well acquainted with the beauties of the Rhine itself, and its thermal districts, and Frankfort and Heidelberg, are far from being aware, that, at a distance little greater than those from its banks, there lies, on the opposite side, a city abounding in objects of so deep interest as Treves;" and he adds,—"in five days' easy travelling they may pass from the shores of the Thames to a spot where they may have the opportunity of at once satisfying their curiosity, and gaining instruction, by the contemplation of specimens of Roman workmanship, so grand in character, so varied in object, and so perfect in condition, as probably no other locality beyond the Alps would be able to exhibit; specimens which also convey a full idea of the features distinguishing the monuments that adorn the ancient capital of the world."

These observations were published in 1839. The railway from Ostend to Cologne, to which at Malines is united the French line from Calais, has now lessened the time of transit from England to three, or even to two, days; and yet it is doubtful if this noble old city has in consequence become much better known, even to the few who by educa-

tion or taste are disposed to deviate from the well-beaten roads and more popular places, to seek, at the expense of trifling personal toil, the works of ancient art. Of the thousands who weekly sail up and down the Rhine, only a small number turn aside at Coblentz* to see the beauties of the

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* Those who have time to spare, and can walk from twelve to fifteen miles a-day, may take the road from Aix-la-Chapelle to Treves (a distance of about ninety-three miles), and pass through a country of peculiar interest, but little visited by travellers. The towns on this road are, Montjoie, Prüm, and Bitburg: there are also several villages; and although the accommodation they afford is somewhat rude, the pedestrian English antiquary may trust himself to it with pleasure and safety. The novelty of the scenery, and of every thing around him, will supply him with continual and varied objects of attraction, which will more than compensate, in mental excitement, the temporary absence of some physical comforts and home indulgencies. The neighbourhood of Bitburg—the *Beda Vicus* of Antoninus, the first station in the route from Treveris to Agrippina (Cologne)—is full of Roman remains. At Fliessem, about three miles from Bitburg, a villa was discovered in 1833, an account of which is published by Herr Schmidt. It contains many tessellated pavements of rich and chaste designs, and the walls of several apartments had been ornamented with paintings and with thin slabs of marble. Fragments of statues and bas-reliefs, shafts, vases, and capitals of columns in stone and in marble, were also found. Villas, equally interesting, have also been discovered at Pickliessem, at Ackerburg, and at other places around Bitburg.

Treves may be visited from Bonn or Remagen, through the Eifel, to Arhweiler, Altenahr, Adenau, Kelberg, and Daun. From the last of these places, the Treves and Coblentz road can be gained either at Lützerath or at Witlich. This route, like the former, is through a wild country, of volcanic formation,

Moselle; and of these only a small fraction stay longer at Treves than is necessary to secure their passage by the return of the steamboat, contenting themselves with visiting some of the more striking ancient monuments, or probably in passing them by altogether. Much more perhaps is not to be expected from the great body of tourists who travel for fashion's sake, for relaxation from business, or to kill time and *ennui*. But it is rather remarkable that antiquaries themselves should not have become better acquainted with the ancient remains of Treves and its neighbourhood, and have sought to open a communication with literary societies, or with individuals of the country devoted to the study of national antiquities. Yet so little of scientific intercourse between the two countries has existed, that in the extensive library of Treves not a copy of the *Archæologia* is to be found, and this our largest antiquarian work is also unknown in the libraries of other large cities in Germany.* As the Treves

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peculiarly attractive to the geologist and naturalist, but it can only be recommended to the pedestrian who has time at his command.

The usual mode by which travellers reach Treves is from Coblentz by the *Schnellpost*, which leaves daily at an early hour, and arrives in the evening; or by steamer up the Moselle,—a voyage which requires two days, but which from Treves to Coblentz is accomplished in one.

* There is, unfortunately, a general indifference in the antiquarian societies, both in England and on the Continent, to creating or sustaining friendly intercourse; and this fact is proved by the defective state of their respective libraries. Had the Society of Antiquaries, before selling their stock of the *Archæologia*, presented copies (as far as they could have been made complete) to the continental societies, we should, without feeling the cost, have conferred an inestimable benefit on foreign

library contains a considerable number of duplicate volumes for exchange, this lamentable example of the absence of friendly communication between the antiquaries of England and this important city should not be suffered to exist longer. The French, who generally in matters of science are in advance of us, have not overlooked Treves. In 1846 an archæological congress was held there by the *Société pour la conservation des monuments nationaux*, a report on which is published by M. de Caumont in his *Bulletins Monumentals*. But a city of an extent so vast, with suburbs filled with remains not yet half explored, requires a long residence, and patient and quiet investigation, to unravel the obscured vestiges of antiquity, and to explain the many anomalies which exist in architecture of various epochs blended together.*

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antiquaries, and secured for ourselves their goodwill and cooperation. At present the whole system of so-called foreign intercourse and foreign honorary membership is of little or no value, although the Society of Antiquaries have a list of nearly fifty honorary fellows. It would be difficult to justify the election of many of these gentlemen, or at least their being allowed to remain on the list year after year, without corresponding, or in any way shewing any sympathy with the objects of the Society which has paid them this honourable compliment. There are no doubt men of the highest literary and antiquarian qualifications, who would do credit to their election into the Society of Antiquaries, and who would not consider it a *sinecure*. I believe, of these fifty foreign associates not more than one or two have made communications to the Society. Dr. Conrad Leemans, of Leyden, is one exception; but I cannot, upon recollection, mention a second.

* An architect of the city, Herr Schmidt, is at the present moment engaged in publishing a work on the more important buildings.

The present walls of Treves, like those of many towns of Roman origin on the Rhine, exhibit a mixed style of architecture, consequent on successive reparations at various periods. There are reasons for supposing that they were, in part at least, dismantled in the Roman times by the barbarian invaders; and, in the middle ages, they seem to have suffered still more severely. As we now see them, it is only here and there that portions may be detected of pure Roman construction; but it is very probable that the line of circumvallation has been but little altered, and that even the towers still mark the sites of those of the Roman period, although it has been supposed by some, that the walls of ancient Treveris extended much beyond those of modern Treves, in the direction of the church of St. Matthias, beyond the bridge. This does not, for many reasons, seem probable; at the same time there must have existed, or possibly still exist, in that district, foundations of buildings, to give rise to the notion that the city walls extended thus far. From inscriptions, bas-reliefs, and other antiquities (now in the museum of the Porta Nigra, and in the library), discovered along the sides of the road to St. Matthias, it is very evident that many spacious and rich villas covered this quarter of the suburbs of Treveris. The banks of the footpath leading along the side of the river to St. Matthias are almost composed of the *debris* of Roman buildings, and the path itself is chiefly made of the old materials. About midway there appears to have been a pottery, indicated by layers of fragments of earthen vessels of various kinds. Matthew Merian, in his view of Treves,* on this side of the city places two stupendous fragments of architecture, which must, to all appearance, have been portions of an

* Topographia Archiepiscopatuum Moguntinensis, Treverensis et Coloniensis; fol., 1646.

edifice equal to some yet remaining within the walls, which, for their preservation and extent, are unsurpassed by any Roman provincial works. This view is well executed, and gives an excellent idea of the city and its chief buildings, as well as the bridge, the churches of St. Barbara and St. Matthias on the one side of the city, and those of St. Maximin and St. Simeon on the other; also the large mill upon the river, and other buildings which will be easily recognized. The walls entirely surrounded the city when this view was taken, two centuries ago; but at the present day only parts of that on the side of the river remain. But we are more indebted to the *Annals of Treves*,* by Brower, with notes by Masenius, for preserving notices of antiquities, of which, at the present day, there is no trace whatever. Some of the plates are rudely executed; but others, such as the church of St. Simeon (the Porta Nigra), and the monument at Igel, are good works of art. To this work, Wyttenbach has made constant reference; and, indeed, it may be said to have afforded the groundwork of his excellent *Guide*. The most important buildings, now destroyed, which are to be found in Brower, are that of a supposed triumphal arch of Valentinian and Gratian, without the walls of the city, near the bridge, between that and the church of St. Barbara; sculptures, found in the amphitheatre; a richly-sculptured sarcophagus, found in the church of St. Maximin; a hypocaust, at the supposed palace near the bridge; the western side of a tower near the bridge, and the bridge itself; the Porta Nigra, transformed into the church of St. Simeon; the electoral palace, now commonly called the palace of Constantine; a stone, found in the castrum at Neumagen, representing

* Antiquitatum et Annalium Trevirensium, auctoribus P. C. Browero et P. J. Masenio. Leodii, M.DC.LXX. 2 vols. folio.

a *tabellarium*, or rolls of manuscripts in a library; and a view of the castrum at Neumagen (*Noviomagus*). Wyttenbach states that the *Luxemburgum Romanum* of Wiltheim* (a considerable portion of which is devoted to the Roman history of Treves), independently of ancient inscriptions, contains three hundred and twenty figures of different objects of antiquity, the greater part of which have now disappeared, and of some we do not know even what they were!

With these and other witnesses to the destruction of the architectural antiquities of Treves, comparatively within a few years, we have the evidence of the city itself in its present state, and of its museums, to corroborate the statements of the historian, and to testify to the ancient grandeur of the place. To convey to the stranger any correct notion of the remains which are yet extant, would be impossible within the compass and means of these notes; and my efforts must therefore be directed solely to draw attention to some particular monuments, and to give, from my note-book, a few of the remarks with which it is stored from two brief visits made within the last four years, assisted by etchings and woodcuts from sketches made by friends and by myself; my object being to assist in pointing out a fertile district for archæological research but little known to my countrymen, although by no means distant or inaccessible.

The entrance to Treves from the Coblentz road, is through

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* It was then in MS., but has since been published under the title of "Luciliburgensia sive Luxemburgum Romanum, a R. P. Alex. Wiltheim, Luxemburgensi Soc. Jesu sacerdote, opus postumum a med. doctore Neyen, nunc primum in lucem editum; 2 vols. in 4to. Luxemburgi, 1842." Wiltheim was born in 1604, and died in 1682.

the Porta Nigra,—a colossal Roman structure, facing the street which leads to the market-place and the inn called "Röthe Haus", formerly the town hall. The Porta Nigra, or Porta Martis, seen from a distance on this road, and gradually approached, strikes the traveller with surprise and admiration. Its towering height, vast and classic proportions, and dark colour, bespeak at once its origin and character, and the architectural genius of the people whose edifices seem built for eternity. For nearly eight hundred years this gate was destined to the purposes of a Christian church. In one of its towers, a Greek monk, in the early part of the eleventh century, secluded himself from the world, and earned the posthumous honour of saintship. To him, under the title of St. Simeon, the building was dedicated. The entrance, on either side, was covered up with earth; and to the eastern side was added a choir, which is still standing. It was only in 1817 that the Prussian government removed the church, which had suffered from the French revolution, and cleared away the accumulated dirt and extraneous buildings, so as to leave the Roman gate, as we now view it, almost as fresh and perfect as it stood fifteen centuries ago. The building is oblong, flanked by two wings also oblong, and terminated on the side looking towards the country by semicircular towers. The ground-floor, on both sides, is double-arched, each arch being fourteen feet wide, and about twenty-three high, including several feet buried by the raising of the level of the street.

In the exterior arcades, the grooves in which the portcullis worked are still apparent. The two wings had each a postern entrance. The basement is surmounted by two rows of semicircular windows in the central part of the building, and by three rows in the right wing; the third stage is wanting in the left wing. Each window is about

three feet wide, and six feet in height. The height of the building in the central part is about seventy feet; that of the right wing about ninety-four feet; the entire length being a hundred and fifteen feet. The exterior of each story is surrounded by columns of the Doric order; in the interior, and on the sides of the wings, plain pilasters are substituted. The walls of the towers are nearly six feet in thickness at the base, decreasing in proportion to the elevation. They are formed of blocks of grey sandstone, varying from four to nine feet in length, by from two to three in width, placed upon each other without mortar, and cramped on the inside with iron. Many of these fastenings have been industriously extracted, for the sake of the metal. The left wing still exhibits where it was connected with the city wall, constructed of the same materials as the gate. The marks of the masons are visible throughout, as sharp as ever; they are, ACE; SEC; and MAR.

From the plan and dimensions of this grand structure, it is very evident it was intended for other purposes than that of a gate solely. It was constituted probably to serve as a fortress or *propugnaculum* and armoury, while in time of peace its spacious rooms may have been adapted to various public services. The date of its erection is one of those questions which admit of wide speculation, without any decisive evidence, either historical or monumental, to determine it. The inquiry has taken an extensive range; on the one hand, it has been assigned to a period anterior to the Christian æra; on the other, to the sixth century. We shall certainly less err in placing the period of its construction somewhere midway between these extremes. Wyttenbach refers it, with some show of probability, to the time of Constantine; but the testimony of Eumenius, on which he mainly rests, is by no means conclusive, and we are left to regret the absence of inscriptions, or of any

marked peculiarity in the architecture, such as would point with unerring hand to the precise period of its origin. In northern Europe, perhaps, the Porta Nigra is the finest work of its kind extant. The two gates of Autun in France, the *Porte d'Arroux* and the *Porte St. André*, are the only similar works which merit to be compared with it. In solidity and mode of construction there is considerable analogy; but the details are different, and besides two main arcades for carriages, these gates have two others for foot-passengers, which are wanting in the Porta Nigra. In our own country, the only examples of Roman architecture which can be compared in some respects with this at Treves, are those yet remaining in the walls of Chester.

The spacious rooms in the Porta Nigra are now adapted for a museum of local antiquities. The objects collected, comparatively within the last few years, comprise, among a miscellaneous variety of works of Roman art of different eras, and, as may be supposed, exhibiting styles of design and workmanship of various degrees of excellence, some fragments of sculpture which, though mutilated, bespeak the chisel and hand of a master. The chief of these are large square blocks of travertine, which, Wyttenbach states, "were dug up in 1825, with many other gigantic architectural fragments, within the circuit of the walls of the town. They were found lying dispersed with regularity, one upon another, about twenty feet below the surface of the soil, not far from the bridge over the Moselle." One of these, from a sketch by Mr. Fairholt, is figured in the annexed cut, and will give a fair notion of the state of art in Roman Treves, in the first or second century. The beauty of design, spirited character, and good workmanship of this fine piece of sculpture, will place it among the best works of the best period of Roman art, and the composition indicates the conception of one who had well studied the

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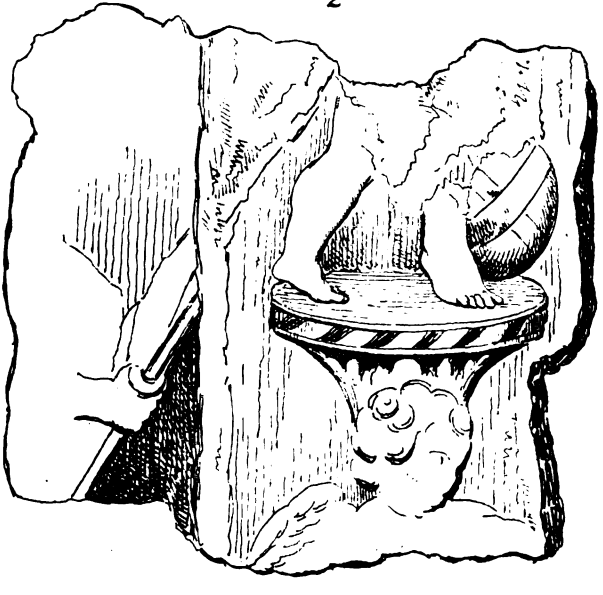
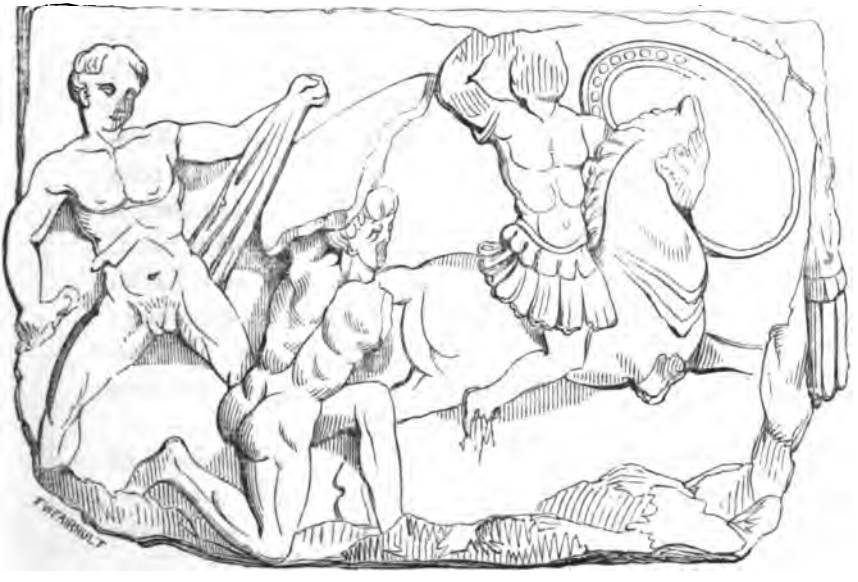


TREVES.

choicest productions of the Greek school. It appears to have formed part of a frieze round some building of im-



A marble bas-relief in the Porta Nigra It is about three feet in height, and five in length.

portance. The circumstances attending the discovery of these blocks of stone are interesting, as shewing that at a comparatively early period the city of Treves must have severely suffered by hostile invasion. The museum of Treves is sadly deficient in what should be of primary consideration in any public collection of antiquities, namely, a brief index to the history of the various objects; even a label upon each, telling when and where it was discovered, would be sufficient; but unfortunately no information is given, and it is only by means of published works, seldom at hand when wanted, that we are enabled to trace out and identify some of the more striking objects. Plate XXIV represents other fragments of sculpture in the museum at the Porta Nigra, one of which is the piece of

sandstone mentioned by Wyttenbach as covered with figures of mariners and boys, and dug up in the deep excavations made in 1825, on the site of the abbey of St. Mary, near Treves. It is very probable both belonged, together with others found at Treves, to monuments such as that at Igel, which I am about to notice.

There are also preserved two milliary columns, discovered in 1823, between Prüm and Bitburg, which had been erected on the great road through the Eifel to Cologne, in the reigns of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius; some terminal busts and numerous inscriptions, of which the early Christian series is perhaps the most curious and important; urns, figures in terra-cotta, inscribed tiles, etc. To the Christian inscriptions found at Treves and at Mayence, further reference will be made hereafter.

It is extremely probable that many valuable remains of antiquity might be discovered at Treves, in the possession of private individuals. The fine fragment given in the lower cut on the opposite page, we found, with other objects, in the courtyard of the house of Comte Kesselstadt. The figure represents a German holding what may probably be meant for a basket of fruit or provisions. It is of good work, and has evidently formed part of the architectural decorations of some important edifice.

Sculpture in the Porta Nigra Museum.

Bas-relief in marble (Treves), three feet high, by three wide, and ten inches thick.

IGEL.

The riches of antiquity are not confined to the city of Treves; the neighbourhood abounds in remains worthy the splendour of Belgic Rome. Foremost among them stands the mausoleum of the family of the Secundini at Igel, a village situate on the Roman road which led from Treves into the interior of Gaul, at the distance of about six miles. The journey should be performed on foot, to command quietly and leisurely every point of the beautiful scenery. The road lies over the Roman bridge at the upper part of the city. This fine piece of architecture presents the same features of solidity and grandeur of dimensions which strike us at the Porta Nigra. Spared by the invasions of Vandals and other nations designated "barbarian", this noble relic was fated to be blown up by the French in 1689. Gunpowder did its worst; but the huge foundation-stones of the lower parts of the piers, cramped with bronze, resisted the force of this engine of war, and the work of destruction was happily not completed; the upper part of the bridge alone was ruined.

The blocks of basalt, composing the piers, are from six to nine feet in length, and about three in width and in height. From discoveries made in the river, there is every reason to believe the parapets were ornamented with bas-reliefs. Wyttenbach detected a passage in the original manuscript of the *Annals* of Brower, omitted in the printed copies, which states that the tops of the piers were surmounted by statues. There is no reason to doubt the correctness of this opinion, which is adopted by a contemporary writer, and is perfectly consistent with architectural propriety.

When we come to discuss the epoch of its construction, we are left in uncertainty, both by historians and monuments. Like the other grand vestiges of antiquity, which have already been noticed, no evidence has yet been discovered which will positively settle their date. Tacitus speaks of a bridge in connexion with the revolt of the Batavi in the first century; but it is possible this may have been built of wood: others think it is as late as the reign of Constantine, relying chiefly on the adulatory oration of the panygerist Eumenius, who alludes to several public buildings, as built or restored by that emperor. No doubt that prince earned the title of *conservator urbis* at Treves; but at the same time, it must be recollected that from numerous fragments of sculpture, and other remains, Treves must have abounded in works of architectural magnificence long anterior to the time of Constantine; and to Hadrian or the Antonines, may, with at least equal show of probability, be transferred some share of the credit too generally bestowed on the later emperor.

If the ancient buildings of Treves have not been so distinctly alluded to by historians as for archæological purposes could have been wished, the Moselle is especially honoured by Ausonius, who, in a poem of no less than four hundred and eighty-three lines, has given us a vivid picture of the beauties and riches of this lovely river. Unlike the works of art which come down to us mutilated and fragmentary, nature's gifts are not subject to the destructive hand of ignorance, barbarous or civilized. The river rolls on with its low murmuring in its deep and placid course, as when ages ago it inspired the poet on its banks. The husbandman tills his little fields on either side with his yoken oxen; boats glide up and down; and barges, towed by men and cattle, move slowly against the stream; the fishermen toil daily with their nets, and the angler

betrays the fishes with his baited hook; the song of the vinedressers may be heard, as they return in the evening to their homes; here are the grassy pastures and rich corn-fields; there the hills covered with vines and trees, from among which villas peep out, and farm-houses and cottages. We miss indeed the dryads and water-nymphs, and the satyrs and fauns; but other forms, as lovely and graceful as the one, and as strange as the other, still meet the wanderer in the glades and bye-paths of the Moselle, if he be not too matter-of-fact and sceptical. He must, in truth, see the Moselle scenery much as it was when described by Ausonius; some of the details are changed, but in general character and effect there can be but little alteration. Who that has walked over the desolate tracts of soil on either side of the Moselle—

"Et nulla humani spectans vestigia cultus",*

and on gaining the green vine-clad slopes, and the luxuriant valleys which the river separates, does not feel he breathes another atmosphere, and may not exclaim with the poet:

"Salve amnis, laudate agris, laudate colonis,
Dignata imperio debent cui mœnia Belgæ:
Amnis odorifero juga vitea consite Baccho,
Consite gramineas amnis viridissime ripas:
Naviger, et pelagus; devexas pronus in undas,
Ut fluvius; vitreoque lacus imitate profundo;
Et rivos trepido potis æquiparare meatu,
Et liquido gelidos fontes præcellere potu,
Omnia solus habes, quæ fons, quæ rivus, et amnis,
Et lacus, et bivio refluus manamine pontus." †

With the various kinds of fish for which the Moselle is famous, their habits, haunts, and culinary worth, Ausonius

* Moselle, l. 6. † Ibid. l. 23.

was well acquainted. The traveller will often find some of them at his *table d'hôte* at Treves, and at other inns on the Moselle and Rhine; and if he be an Englishman, will miss the sauces and condiments which correct the insipidity of such dishes: the barbel, caught at the junction of the Sahr, *melior pejore ævo*,—those we tasted were flavourless and bony; pike and tench, restricted to the tables of the Roman lower orders; trout and perch, which the poet says were equal in taste to the delicate red mullet. What the *alburni* were, I am not naturalist enough to determine,—probably a kind of minnow, *prædam puerilibus hamis*. At Ahrweiler (on our road to Treves) we were served, at the inn, with a dish of small white fish which had undergone some process in cooking; but in appearance raw, and in an incipient stage of decomposition. They were of most uninviting aspect, but are said to be prized as a dainty. At Cologne the same dish appeared, but interspersed among the minnows were loaches, which were not detected by the company at the *table d'hôte*; so that probably the flavour, whatever it may be, depends more on the mode of preparation than on the fish itself.

The distance to Igel is considerably increased by following the course of the river. The high road may therefore be recommended as preferable, and a boat may be hired near the village, on returning, for the sake of the river scenery. The road on either side, for some miles, is fringed with three or four rows of fruit and other trees, from beneath which the prospect on the left extends over a wide expanse of small fields, without hedges, variegated with all kinds of vegetables and corn, evidently the property of numerous tenants; who, with their families and a yoke of oxen, roughly till a soil which nature has made so exuberantly fertile as partly to compensate the unscientific labour bestowed upon it. There is a primitive rudeness about

the implements of agriculture, about the carts and waggons, the mode of harnessing the oxen and horses, which, while it would shock the eye of an English farmer, harmonizes with the classic character of the country, and helps to connect the present with the past. Men drive the carts and hold the ploughs, but the weaker sex (the term hardly applies here) may be seen, in disproportionate numbers, either toiling in their fields, or walking cheerfully in groups to market, heavily laden with the produce of the soil, which has been worked and cultivated chiefly by themselves. Now the Landwehr is out on military service, the hard lot of the German peasant women must be still more deplorable ;* these are a few of the evils of a national passion for war.

On the right, a less extended tract of corn fields is bounded by a range of finely-wooded hills, and a few small villages picturesquely grouped below. Here and there by the road-side, as is the case everywhere else in Germany, are small shrines or chapels; some of such antique construction, that it is impossible not to see they have replaced the similar sacred edifices of the pagan times. After passing through a long avenue of tall poplars, we reach the village of Igel; and discern, towering above the houses, the top of the Roman monument. A few more paces bring us in front of it, as shewn in the plate, drawn and kindly etched by Mr. Fairholt, to illustrate these notes. The view is taken from the high road. The bank beneath which the structure stands, has been cut away to make room for it; a flight of steps leads up to an orchard, from which the back part and sides are best seen. On the sum-

* "In thousands of cases, a family, robbed of its head, is left starving at home, for the legal provision for them is of the most miserable kind."—*Times*, Dec. 10, 1850.

mit stands the village church. From this elevated spot a view is obtained of the confluence of the Sahr with the Moselle, near the village of Conz, where are still to be seen the remains of a large Roman edifice, said to have been a summer-palace of the emperors.

It would be strange indeed, if a monument so remarkable had not excited much attention, and engaged the learning and judgment of German antiquaries especially. Accordingly, notices and essays—some exceedingly wild and fanciful, others sound and conclusive—have appeared in abundance.* The inscription, however, parts of which are still sufficiently legible to be understood, leaves no doubt as to the nature and object of the building; but, at the same time, it is not now perfect enough to be completely read. The copy left us by Brower, who is the earliest transcriber, is important, for it must have been more complete in his time; and his explanation seems, in almost every respect, to be justified by what yet remains, and by the *formulæ* commonly used for such inscriptions.

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* Wyttenbach gives the following list: "First in order is Frederick Swartz, in an unpublished MS. of the fourteenth century. He is giving the history of different holy relics, and he suddenly diverges to the Igel monument, 'because he would be sorry to lose the opportunity of speaking of St. Helena'! To him succeed Ortelius, Apianus, Pyrckheimer, Braun, Herold, Campius, Brower, Freher, Mercator, the two Wiltheims, Bertel, Bertholet, Gruter, Muratori, Lorent, Hontheim, Neller, Pocock, Conrad, Pars, Peyre, Hetzrodt, Storck, Quednow, Haupt, Göthe, Raymond, Müller, Neurohr, Boos, and Osterwald. I, too, have ventured to bring forward my opinions upon the inscription and the sculpture, in my history of our city, published in the *Treves Chronicle* for 1821, and in the text written to accompany the large plates of Ramboux."—*E. Turner's Translation*, p. 116.

I give the letters precisely as they stand in my own note-book, as follows:

DI CV CA · M
NC CVND
CA CONIVGI SECVNDIN ENTINI ET · L · SAC
CIO MODESTO ET MODESTIO MACEDONI . FILIO EI
SECVNDIN AVENTINVS · ET · SECVNDI
NVS ECVRVS PAR VNCTIS · ET
VIVI . FA RVNT

Brower's copy runs thus:

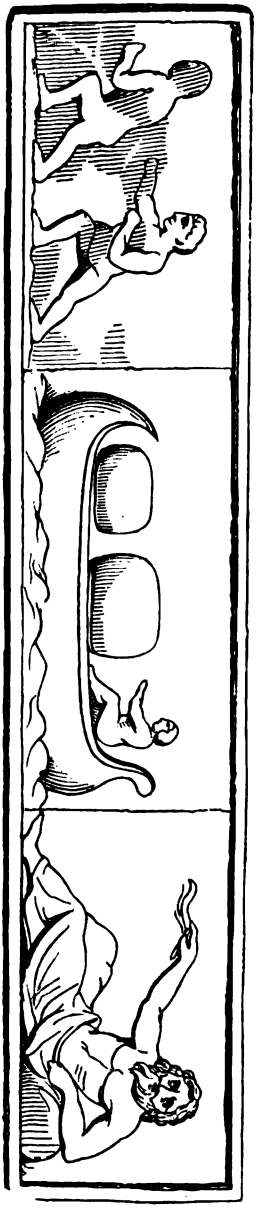
D M
T · SECV*ndino Securo et Secundino Aventi*NO
*et fil*IIS · SECVNDINI SECVRI · ET · PVBLIÆ · PA
GATÆ CONIVGI SECVNDINI AVENTINI · ET L · SAC
CIO MODESTO ET MODESTIO MACEDONI · FILIO E*jus*
IVL · SECVNDINVS AVENTINVS ET SECVNDI
nus SECVRVS PARENTIBVS DEFVNCTIS ET
*sibi vivi hæredes posu*ERVNT.

[*To Secundinus Securus, and to Secundinus Aventinus, and to the children of Secundinus Securus and of Publia Pacata, the wife of Secundinus Aventinus; and to Lucius Saccius Modestus, and to Modestius Macedonius his son,—Julius Secundinus Aventinus and Secundinus Securus, their heirs, erected (this monument) to their deceased parents and themselves.*]

The total elevation of the monument is about seventy-two feet; the width at the base, on two sides, is fifteen feet; on the other two, twelve feet. It is formed of blocks of red sandstone from the immediate neighbourhood. The four sides, in their several divisions, from the base to the pediment, are profusely adorned with sculptures. In the main division, which faces the high road, are three male figures, of colossal size, in the costume of civilians, and apparently joining hands; above them are three busts, one of which appears to be that of a female,—the whole being obviously intended to represent the persons men-

tioned in the inscription. The pilasters on the sides are decorated with figures of genii, four in each, one above the other. It is to this part of the monument the fragment of sculpture (fig. 2, in pl. XXIV) may be compared, and which there seems every reason to believe has formed part of some edifice analogous to this at Igel. On each of the capitals of the pilasters is a head, and on each base a bird and a globe. On the eastern and western sides of this compartment the figures are too much defaced to be described with any certainty. The north side, fronting the rising ground, is better preserved. Here, in the chief division, is represented, within the signs of the zodiac, Hercules, in a car drawn by horses, ascending to Olympus, and received by his protectress, the goddess Minerva. The angles of this compartment are filled by four heads of large size, representations of the four winds. The pilasters on this side are filled with genii armed with spears and shields; but the bird and globe are placed below, as on the other quarters.

On the southern side (that shewn in the plate), the pedestal below the principal division is devoted to a representation of an apartment fitted with curtains, and filled with persons, who appear to be waiting on, or receiving instructions from, a personage seated at a table, who seems to be reading from a roll lying before him. On the northern side, in the centre of the base, is shewn the conveyance of merchandize upon a river. The blocks of stone are much worn, but still the subject can be easily understood. Two men are towing a barge laden with bales of goods; the god of the river (which, most likely, is the Moselle itself) extends his right arm, and holds in it some object,—probably a bull-rush. When I made the sketch it looked somewhat like drapery; in the woodcut it assumes the shape of an eel. At every hour of the day



From the base on the north side of the Monument at Igel.

From the frieze on the north side.

a very similar scene may be observed on the Moselle, which is within view; and, whether we take the ancient or the modern picture, the lines of Ausonius, addressed to this river, are equally applicable:

> "Tu duplices sortite vias, et quum amne secundo
> Defluis, ut celeres feriant vada concita remi:
> Et quum per ripas nusquam cessante remulco
> Intendunt collo malorum vinculæ nautæ." *

This subject is continued on the western side, and above and below are Tritons, water-nymphs, and other fabled inhabitants of the deep.

Another series of sculptures is allotted to the illustration of various modes of travelling by land, and the transmission of merchandize by the public roads. On the western side, a vehicle, drawn by mules, is proceeding through a city gate into the country, indicated by a tree. The baggage is piled up high, and corded, precisely as at the present day; while the cart, with its open sides of rails, the mode of harnessing the mules, and the bells round their necks, might also seem to have been copied from modern examples passing by in the road adjoining the monument. The lower cut on the previous page represents the frieze on the north side, below the cornice, and above the principal section. This sculpture has reference also to the land service, and it shows, as well as the confined space and material would admit, the going out from one station, or *mutatio*, to another. The hilly nature of the country is shewn well by the rugged outlines in the centre, and by the attitude of the mules. The other three sides of the frieze are filled with domestic in-door scenes, preparations for a banquet, and the banquet itself; in the room in which it is held, a sideboard, with various vessels, is conspicuous.

* Moselle, l. 39.

The uppermost section beneath the pediment may be described as follows. On the south side (that shewn in the plate) is a group of figures, engaged, apparently, in examining some kind of manufacture, while one seems engaged in writing instructions; on the west is a two-wheeled open car, drawn by a pair of horses, with two men in it, one of whom is driving. Wyttenbach states that a milestone, inscribed LIII, is here introduced. On the east side are several persons in a chamber, one of whom is seated. The subject on the north is that of a youthful male figure, standing between two griffins, and grasping them by the neck. The pediment is also covered with sculptures on the four sides, the best preserved of which are, the Sun in a quadriga, and Bacchus with two nymphs.

The roof, of a pyramidal form, is composed of stones cut so as to resemble roof-tiles, such as are frequently found on the site of Roman villas. It terminates in a capital surmounted by heads supporting a solid globe in stone, upon which is a broken figure, usually supposed to be that of an eagle, but which is, without much doubt, the lower portion of a winged genius, Victory. In most engravings it certainly appears to be an eagle, and this was, for a long time, the received opinion; when, however, we inspected the monument, on two occasions, we concurred in concluding the figure to be a Victory. The two subjoined cuts of it are from sketches made by Mr. Fairholt.* The first is a side view on approaching from Treves;

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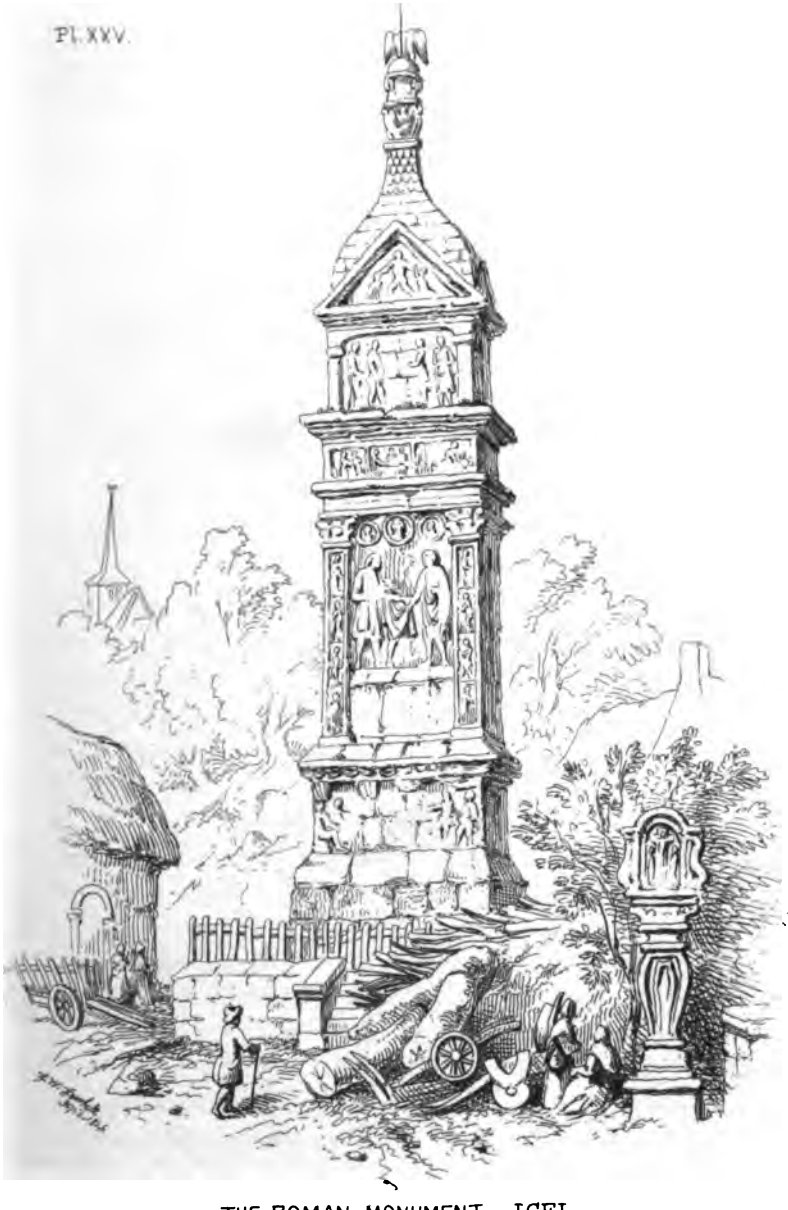
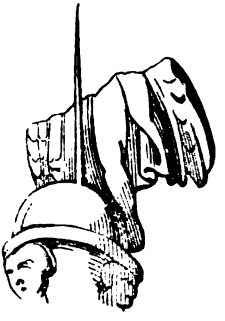
* Mr. J. G. Waller also considers it to have been a Victory. I notice that, in the *Histoire de l'Architecture en Belgique*, par A. G. B. Schayes, recently published, the author observes: "Ces bustes à leur tour soutiennent un globe portant en amortissement un aigle, contre la poitrine duquel était placé une figure juvénile, représentant probablement Ganymède."



THE ROMAN MONUMENT AT IGEL,
NEAR TREVES.

the second, as seen in front. The cuts, it must be acknowledged, represent the leg, or what appears to be the leg, rather more defined than it actually is; but it will be seen,

Side view.



Front view.

even from the slight description here given of some of the details of this interesting monument, that to be properly understood it would require a study of some days at least, and on account of its height, and the decayed state of many parts, it is requisite that the weather be clear and unclouded.

The nature of this remarkable monument, as before remarked, is obvious from the inscription. The period of its erection, and the precise position of the Secundini, are questions open to speculation. There is nothing in the inscription itself to satisfy inquiry on these points, nor in others found in the neighbourhood, which simply mention individuals of the same name. Neither is there any obvious link to be found in the style or character of the sculptures to guide to a date. But the grandeur of the monument, the masterly manner in which many of the figures are sculptured, the completeness of design, and the propriety and fitness of the elaborate details, indicate a period when art had not sensibly declined, and suggest a date at least

as early as that of the time of Hadrian and the Antonines. The magnitude, richness, and consequent expense of the work, decide that it could only have been undertaken by persons of wealth, possessing some peculiar and extraordinary position in the immediate locality; and this palpable conclusion is confirmed by the allusions evidently intended to be conveyed by some of the sculptured scenes. They may be divided into two classes, mythological or allegorical, and civil or social. The latter appears to have direct allusion to the every-day concerns of the Secundini: some of the former may have been devised to refer to the guardian deities of the family, the protectors of their property and persons, while others were probably introduced conventionally, to balance the general scheme and give it harmony and effect.

In the Roman provincial organization, the care and superintendence of the great roads, the regulations of the posts, and the subordinate stations between large towns, called *mansiones* and *mutationes*, for resting and provisioning the troops and messengers, were primary considerations; and the administration of these important duties was necessarily confided to persons of wealth, if not always of probity. Such were doubtless the Secundini of Treves; and the sculptures upon their mausoleum can only be understood as referring to them in the capacity of general managers of the traffic upon the rivers and roads of the district,—*agentes in rebus*,—acting also, very probably, as magistrates and collectors of the taxes.

The buildings at Treves, commonly called the Palace of Constantine, and the *Thermæ*, next demand consideration. They are both situated on the south-east side of the city, in an open quarter, at no great distance from each other, and near the walls,—the Thermæ, indeed, forming an angle of the ancient fortification. The palace of Constantine was

turned into a barrack by the French; and, until very recently, it has been used for that unworthy purpose since their occupation of Treves. Previously it served for the archiepiscopal palace, and in anterior times it appears to have been occupied by some of the Frankish kings. In Brower's *Annals* is a plate giving a bird's-eye view of the building as it stood two centuries ago, when it formed one side of a square edifice, open in the centre. It is now being renovated by order of the Prussian government, and, it is reported, will ultimately be converted into a church.

This building, which, without any authority, has been called the Palace of Constantine, seems to have been originally a *basilica*, and is certainly one of the finest and most perfect examples extant. Above ground it is composed entirely of square red tiles, fifteen inches in diameter, and one inch and a quarter thick, with layers of mortar equal in thickness to the tiles. The entire elevation is nearly 100 feet, and its length is about 225 feet. In form it is an oblong square, terminating in an apse, which is separated from the nave by a grand arch, of a span of sixty feet, formed of three rows of tiles laid edgeways, the rows being separated by a band of tiles laid in a contrary direction; the arch is eight feet thick. The sides and apse contain two rows of semicircular-headed, open arches, the upper being ornamented with three concentric rows of tiles, the lower with two. The pavement is said to have been of marble, supported upon a hypocaust, and the walls of the interior are also reported to have been covered with marble and paintings. The substruction is composed of large blocks of sandstone. During the two visits we paid Treves, we were unable to obtain more than a stolen glance at the interior of this building. It is to be hoped that the reparations now being made are under the super-

intendence of Herr Schmidt, or some other architectural antiquary competent to take advantage of the discoveries which must necessarily be made during the progress of the works, and apply them to the further development of the details of the construction of this magnificent building, and, possibly, of its early history.

Crossing the parade, we arrive at the so-called *Thermæ*, to the interior of which a fee obtains ready admission at all times of the day. It would be almost entirely fruitless to attempt to give any person a notion of the interest of this vast and complex edifice without the aid of drawings and plans on a large scale. As far as can be determined by the excavations made in 1816, and since, it presents the form of a parallelogram of about 400 feet in length, and 350 in width, terminating, towards the country, in a semicircle, with an apse on either side: the walls, from sixty to seventy feet high, are composed of squared stones and tiles, the latter of which are increased in number at the angles, and in the windows and arches, which are numerous throughout. The façade is no longer standing, but the foundations remain, and the plan of the entire edifice can be tolerably well comprehended by the visitor. The external walls are pierced with two rows of semicircular windows, encircled with triple rows of tiles, and tiles in double and triple rows alternate throughout with the squared stones; some of the large arches are turned with wedge-shaped stones and tiles. The rooms on the ground-floor must have been at least from twenty to thirty in number, and many of them are still almost perfect. A grand hall, supported by two rows of columns, and terminating inwards with an apse, is one of the portions of which the upper parts have been dismantled. Plate XXVI is from a sketch made in the centre of the building, looking down towards the side which is now the most dilapidated. It

TREVES.

shews a part of the roof still standing, and pierced with hollow circular and square tiles. On the opposite side of the edifice, which is comparatively well preserved, a staircase, leading to the top of one of the towers, from which is obtained an extensive view of the city and surrounding country, is yet almost as perfect as ever.

The term *Thermæ* seems to have been given to this edifice in consequence of the hypocausts discovered, and for no other reason. By a strange mistake, it was usual to associate the hypocaust in all cases, with baths, with which, at least in the north of Europe, they seldom had any connexion. The spacious dimensions of this building, the number and variety of the apartments, and the architectural elegance, may sanction our transferring to it the appellation of "Palace", heretofore applied to the Basilica noticed above. In some of the rooms, it may be remarked, were found vestiges of tessellated pavements; and the walls, in a few instances, appear to have been covered, to a certain height, with foreign marbles, and above, with frescoes in wide parallel bands of different colours, upon a red ground. It was at Treves, in the triclinium of Æolus, where Ausonius saw the beautiful fresco painting of Cupid crucified by the nymphs, which excited his admiration and suggested the theme of one of his poems. This is only one of numerous allusions, in ancient writers, which might be quoted in evidence of the beauty and grandeur of buildings which formerly existed at Treves, some of which, we can suppose, may be traced in the remains yet standing.

In the vicinity of Treves, at about a quarter of a mile from the building mentioned above, is situated the amphitheatre. The high road conducts to one entrance, a path across gardens and fields to the other. It has been excavated out of a small hill, the sides of which, now covered

with vines, were thus made to serve the purpose of artificial walls. The approaches, on both sides, were adapted both for carriages and foot passengers, with vaulted passages—a large one, and two of narrow width leading to the seats; and to these entrances semicircular towers were attached, of which, on the south side, considerable portions are yet standing. The entrances are opposite to each other, at the distance of about 220 feet, which is also that of the greater axis of the ellipsis of the amphitheatre, the smaller being 155 feet. The walls which surrounded the area and fenced in the spectators, and the cells allotted to the regulators of the sports, are still well preserved; and a hollow, walled cave, to which is an opening through the hill, on the city side, indicates the avenue by which the combatants were conducted to the arena. The concave sides of the hills shew where rows of seats rose one above another; but no traces of them, or very few, are now to be distinguished. The area is well paved with slate, and a water-course runs below round the edge. This channel is conducted beneath the south entrance and the high road, and empties itself, through an exceedingly perfect stone arch, into a valley. Though inferior to amphitheatres in the south of France and in Italy, in architectural features, it must still be regarded as a work of grand design, and when in perfect condition, which now we can only well comprehend from restored views, must have presented an imposing appearance, vast and peculiar, and not devoid of elegance, if we consider the decorations, of which some examples are preserved in the Porta Nigra. Its construction was admirably adapted for hearing, as, at the present day, in its dilapidated condition, a voice pitched to an ordinary conversation tone, can be distinctly heard across the longest part of the area: a fact suggestive of no pleasing ideas, recalling to the imagination no strains of

melody or harmony delighting a refined and humane audience, but shocking the mind with the discordant sounds of misery, appropriate to this place of cruelty and death. The Roman men and women, who, by thousands, enjoyed the bloody spectacles of the amphitheatre, must have enjoyed with their ears, as well as with their eyes, the details of scenes which we shudder to think upon, and to which even the bull-fights, the prize-fights, and the horse-races of modern times, present no parallel. No cry of despair, no groan of the dying, no shriek of the lacerated, could have escaped unheard by the remotest spectator; and when the ferocious Constantine turned such numbers of his helpless Frankish prisoners loose into the arena, that the beasts stood still, satiated with slaughter, the audience doubtless returned home, if not with perfect satisfaction, at least with but few qualms of conscience. The court sycophants and panegyrists of the day lauded these atrocities as noble and famous acts; but no age ever yet produced a tyrant, without begetting also men to praise him.

Some little light is thrown on the approximate date of the amphitheatre, from a votive altar, found upon the spot, dedicated to Jupiter and Juno, for the health of Trajan, by a centurion of the sixth legion. But although this inscription shews the building was standing in the time of Trajan, it does not prove its non-existence anterior to his reign. Like most of the other great edifices at Treves, its erection has been attributed to the time of Constantine; but more importance is to be attached to the testimony of the stone which the honest soldier set up for the health of Trajan, than to the hyperboles of Eumenius, who sought more to flatter his patron than to write unexaggerated facts.

In 1211, the Archbishop of Treves gave the Roman amphitheatre to some monks for building materials. The

argument of the archbishop was, that the ruins were of little or no account to the state, and that they had, for many ages, been useless.* In the deed of gift he speaks of them in the profoundest ignorance of their origin, although at that time, before the monks began to despoliate, the ruins must have preserved many of their finest features, and the seats were probably perfect. The prelate's mode of reasoning on the utility of ancient monuments, was, in 1211, much the same as that of the Corporation of London in 1843, when they gave up the remains of old London wall, on Tower Hill, to be pulled down. Both were ruins; and, in the eyes of the owners, were merely useless rubbish. The nations who scourged the tyranny and the misguided government of the Romans, doubtless, in the intemperance of invasion and conquest, injured and dismantled public and private buildings; but, possession obtained, it is difficult to conceive the object of the indiscriminate destruction commonly laid to their charge. It is to acts such as those referred to above, done in times of quietude and peace, that the extermination of the works of ancient art should be attributed. We cannot understand why the Franks and Saxons should, for no obvious reason, wage war against their own property, but we have abundant evidence in historical records, and in recent events, to enable us to comprehend why prelates and corporations should order the destruction of what they considered useless.

To the grand edifices of the Roman epoch yet extant at Treves, must be added the cathedral. It will hardly be

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* "Nos itaque considerantes, quod per illos muros parum vel nihil utilitatis in posterum universitati possit accedere, sicut a multis retro sæculis inutiles fuisse constabat," etc.—*Annal. Trev.*, tom. ii, p. 110.

allowed that this sacred edifice was, as has been supposed, a Christian church, built by order of Constantine. The man who could lead out his captive Frankish princes and his other prisoners, to the beasts of the arena, was not likely to be so much influenced by the doctrines of Christianity, to which his deeds and his monuments shew he paid but little, if any, respect. Neither is it certain that the building is of the age of Constantine, although it is unquestionably of Roman origin. The adaptation of some important pagan edifice, whether it were a palace, a temple, or a basilica, to a Christian church, is immediately apparent, while the internal arrangements, and parts of the façade, may be assigned to the eleventh and subsequent centuries; and nowhere, perhaps, on this side the Alps, can there be found so fine and interesting an example of the kind. The north and south walls, pierced with windows, are entirely Roman. They are composed of squared stones and tiles, in alternate layers: those of the tiles having two rows; the stones, in rows of three and four. In certain parts, however, this arrangement is modified, and the corners are turned wholly with tiles; these walls are about one hundred and thirty feet in length, and five feet thick. The interior is divided into three divisions by four Corinthian columns, forty-six feet high, and four and a half feet in diameter. Opposite to these, on the walls, are pilasters. The columns have all been encased in masonry, but parts of the capitals protrude, indicating at once what is concealed beneath. It is probable also, that in the façade a good deal of Roman work may be found: in the tower we noticed arches, one of which is of large span, and four feet thick. On the north side of the cathedral, some interesting Roman substructions have been recently exposed. They consist of the remains of a hypocaust, and the bases of columns, which seem to indicate some lateral append-

ages to the original Roman edifice; but to decide whether they are contemporaneous with it, or subsequent, I must refer to the valuable architectural work of Herr Schmidt, now in course of publication.*

In the precincts of the cathedral, a museum of medieval ecclesiastical antiquities is being formed under the auspices of some of the clergy. This we did not see. But our time enabled us to take a glance at some mural paintings discovered in a chapel of the cathedral a short time since during some reparations. The costume of some of the figures fixes its date to be the latter part of the fifteenth or of the early part of the sixteenth century. As a work of art, its pretensions are very humble; as a curious example of the state of religious feelings at this period, and of a mode of popular education, it is worthy of preservation. The subject is the Judgment Day, and it is treated in the boldest and most familiar manner, to awaken the fears of evil-doers, and rouse them to virtue by the picture of future terrors. Hell mouth, represented as that of a monster, is open, and between its extended jaws and pointed teeth, are troops of the wicked chained and dragged by demons into flames. The tormentors are let loose to catch the vicious of all degrees. The mitre protects no longer the bad bishop, nor his ermine and coronet the sinful lord; neither sex nor age, neither wealth nor beauty, can longer avail their possessors; monstrous figures chain

* This publication I have not yet been able to examine. From the known ability of the author, who is an architect by profession, and who resides at Treves, it will be indispensable to all who wish to become acquainted with the details of the Roman and medieval buildings at Treves. I may here speak of the civility and attention we experienced from Herr Wortmann, the sacristan of the cathedral.

their captives, and haul them along "to sulphurous and tormenting flames". The devils revel at their work. One of large proportions, winged and horned, with a meaning, bestial face, sits astride the snout of Hell, blowing a large horn, across which sits a smaller-sized devil, spurred, and playing the bagpipes. Out of the horn issue little fiends anxious for their prey. The devil blowing his horn was one of the chief of the *dramatis personæ* of the Judgment Day, as pictured for the popular imagination in the middle ages. Hearne's print of the descent into hell is well known to the readers of "Hone's Ancient Mysteries". In this the devil is introduced as blowing a horn, and holding a flesh-hook. In Gascoigne's "Drum of Domesday", 4to. 1576, there is a cut of the devil in the act of blowing his horn. In the church of Campsal, in Yorkshire, is the following inscription, cut upon the oak screen between the nave and the chancel:*

"Let fal downe thy ne, and lift up thy hart;
Behold thy Maker on yond cros al to torn;
Remember his wondis that for the did smart;
Gotten without syn, and on a virgin born:
Al his hed percid with a crown of thorn.
Alas, man, thy hart ought to brest in too.
Bewar of the devyl when he blawis his horn,
And pray thy gode aungel convey the."

Mr. Hunter refers to a poem in the *Shepherd's Kalendar*, one of the earliest productions of the English press, entitled "How every man and woman ought to cease of their sins at the sounding of a dreadful horn", which is a warning address delivered by the devil in person. It begins thus:

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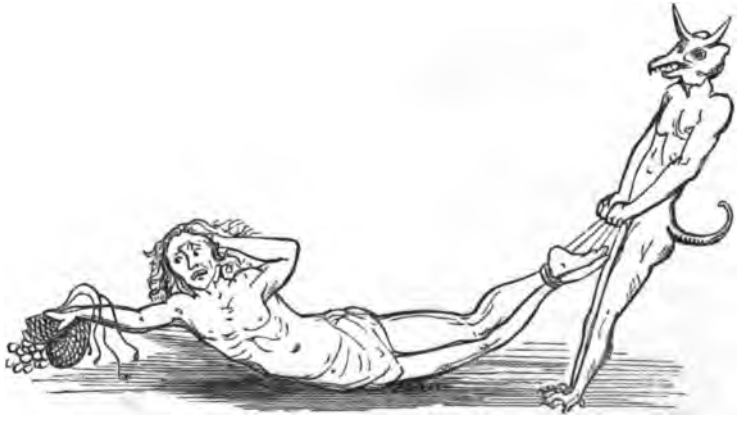
* History and Topography of the Deanery of Doncaster, vol. ii, p. 468. By the Rev. Joseph Hunter. Fol., 1831.

ASHMOLEAN OXFORD MUSEUM

" Ho, ho, you blind folk, darkned in the cloud
Of ignorant fumes, thick and mystical,
Take heed of my horn, toting all aloud
With boystrous sounds, and blasts boreal,
Giving you warning of the judgment final," etc.

Mr. Hunter assigns the poem and the inscription to the latter part of the reign of Edward IV.

The criminals in the Treves painting are depicted as fully sensible of their fate; with one exception. It is that of the rich man. While the multitude of condemned sinners are struggling in despair, he alone is unmoved by the terrors of hell; his legs are bound, and a demon is dragging him on; it is true he is wretched, and he tears his hair in agony; but he cares not for the fire and torments that await him; he thinks only of his money, to which he had



clung in life, but which now falls out of his hand while he clutches the empty and worthless purse. The rich man, the painter intended to intimate, would have been contented and comfortable even in hell itself, if he could have carried his full money-bag with him.

Treves possesses some remarkable examples of architec-

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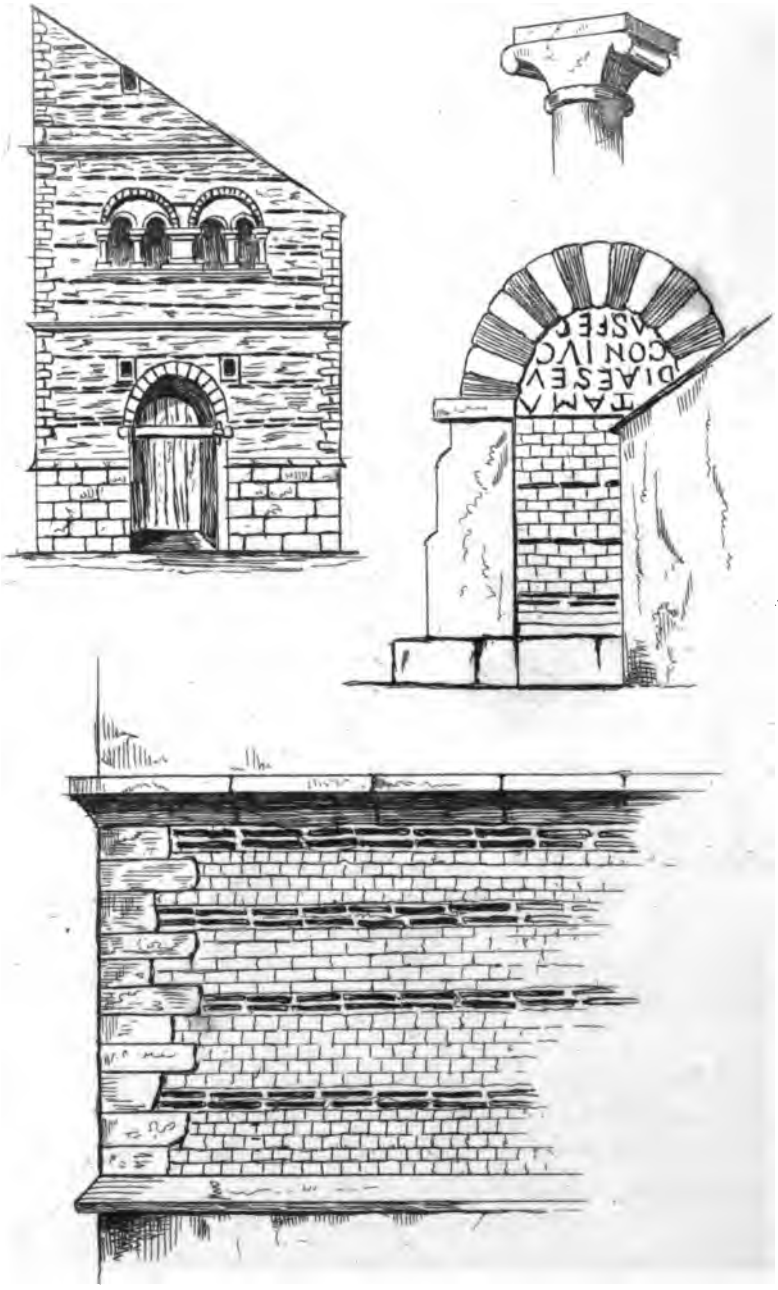

C.R.S. del.

L.J. sc.

TREVES.

ture of the period immediately following the Roman, which in our country is termed Saxon, but which the French term *roman* or *romanesque*, in contradistinction to *romain*, or the primitive Roman. Plate XXVII represents the street view of a building in the Dietrichstrasse, commonly known under the misnomer of *propugnaculum*. We here see the street end of this house, and also an enlarged representation of the masonry, which, it will be perceived, is constructed entirely *more Romano*, with squared stones and tiles. The upper part of the house has been altered from its original state, and fitted with a sloping roof. The other figures in this plate shew the form of the columns in the open windows, and a window in one of the longest sides, sketched from a court in the street. The semicircular arch is turned with stones and tiles, precisely as arranged, in several instances, in arches of pure Roman origin at Treves; and, in the filling up, a portion of a sepulchral monument has been used, which, if we may judge from the form of the letters, appears to be of early date. This building may be assigned, with safety, to the ninth or tenth century; but there seems no reason why it may not be of still earlier date, unless it be, that, in a place like Treves, where so many Roman buildings must have been standing until a comparatively late time, the peculiar modes of their construction would be unquestionably copied, more or less faithfully, for several centuries. This local influence may be noticed in our country, in some few places, as, for instance, at Colchester, where both the Saxon and Norman architects have closely followed the Roman models before their eyes. We were unable, for want of time, to get access to the interior of this building at Treves, which is well worthy a close and careful examination throughout.

There is another class of monuments at Treves, of the

highest interest to the antiquary. It is that of the gravestones of early Christians, which have been discovered chiefly in the neighbourhood of the churches of St. Maximin, St. Paulinus, and St. Mathias. A considerable number have been published by Brower, and many more are the result of discoveries made in the present century. The inscriptions are remarkable for their orthography, simplicity of style, and other peculiarities which throw a certain light on the usages and religious feelings of the converts to the new religion; while the dates of most of them can be pretty accurately inferred. Moreover, they shew that, at a comparatively early period, Christianity had taken deep root at Treves, when, from the total absence of such inscriptions in England, it must be supposed that paganism still prevailed throughout Britain. The importance of monuments such as these, as evidence of the progress of Christianity towards the north, has been but little, if at all, known or insisted on; and therefore, it is presumed, some examples of the varieties found at Treves will not be found unacceptable:

1.

HIC QVIESCET DAR
DANIVS · QVI VIXIT
AN · XXXV · APRONI
VS FRATER TITVLVM
POSVIT IN PACE.

The monogram of Christ, as upon the coins of Magnentius and Constantius, with the letters *alpha* and *omega*.*

2.

HIC QVIESCIT VRSATIVS VSTLA
RIVS QVI VIXIT AN · LXV!I CVI ESV
PERIVS VSILLIVS TITVLVM POSVIT.

The monogram of Christ.

3.

HIC QVIESCET ARCADIOLA
QVE VIXIT ANN · DI · MEN · XXXIIII.
SVIVRSVIVS · ET
MAVRVS ET HETLEA
TETVLVM POSVE
RVNT IN PACE.

The monogram of Christ between two doves.

4.

QVIESCET IN PACE YPSICHIVS QVÆ
VIXIT IN SÆCVLO ANNOS XXVIII
MENSES IIII · ARCHONTVS CONIVGI
CARISSIME TITVLVM POSVIT.

The monogram of Christ between two doves.

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* (1). *Quiescet* for *quiescit*. (2). *Esuperius* for *Exuperius*. (3). *Quiescet*, as in No. 1, for *quiescit*. *Di . men*, possibly for

5.

HIC IACET EVSEBIVS
QUI VIXIT ANNVM
VNVM ET MENSES SEX
MENVS DIES V · TITVLVM
POSVIT DVLCISSIMO
FILIO SVO VITA
MATER.

The monogram of Christ between two doves.

6.

HIC · IA · CET · INPA · CE · INFAS
DVL . CIS · SI · MA · FI · LI · AARABLI
QVE VIXIT ANNOS VII ET ·
...T · DIES · X · TI · TV
.....OSIDONIVS
.....TER EN PACE.

In the centre the monogram of Christ, with *alpha* and *omega* between two doves.

7.

DOXATES HIC SEPVLTVS
IACET QVI VIXIT PLVS MINVS
ANNIS XXV · IN PACE.

The monogram and symbolic doves, as before.

8.

SEDATVS ET PAULINA
PATRES DVLCISSIMAE FILIAE
DVNAMIOLAE TITVLVM POSV
ERVNT QVAE VIXIT
ANNOS TRES ET MENSES QVINQVE
ET DIES VIGINTI.

The monogram of Christ and the letters *alpha* and *omega* within a wreath.

9.

HIC PAVSAT IN PACE INGENVA
CHRISTIANA FIDELIS VRSACIVS
CVRSOR DOMINICVS PIENTISSE
T · OCTAVM DECEM KALENDAS FE
BARPIAS, QVI VIXIT ANOS XXVIII
TITVLVM POSVIT DVLCESI
ME SVE MATRVNAE
IN CHRISTO.

Monogram and doves.

10.

T
HIC ...QVIES...
AMVLRICV ·
LEVTA · ET MONA
CHS · OBIIT IIII
NON · MARC.

11.

HIC SARRACINA QVIESCIT IN PA
CE QVAIXIT ANNOS PLM XXXI
PII FILII TITV(*lum*) POSVERVNT.

Two trees, and the concluding part of the last word, beneath arches.

12.

HIC IACET VRSA QVAE VIX
ANN · VII · ET · MENS · X · VRSO
LVS · ET ROMVLA PATRES
TETOLVM POSVERVNT
IN PACEN · DE FDS · AGV · S.

The monogram of Christ, and the *alpha* and *omega* between two trees.

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dies minus. *Tetulum*, for *titulum*, occurs frequently in these inscriptions. (5). *Menus*, for *minus*. (6). *Hic jacet in pace infas dulcissima filia Arabli, quæ vixit annos septem et (menses ...) et dies decem, Titu(lum posuit P)osidonius (pa)ter in pace.* (10). *Hic (re)quies(cit) Amulricus lev(i)ta et monachus; obiit quartum nonas Marcias.* (11). *Quaixit, quæ vixit;* PLM., *plus minus; Pii Filii*, as it appears in my note-book, is read by Dr. Lersch, IIII FILII, *quatuor filii.*

13.

HIC REQVIES DATA HLODERICI MEMBRA SEPV(*lto*)
QVI CARVS IN NOMERO VICARII NOMINE SVN(*pto*)
FVIT IN PVPVLO GRATVS ET IN SVO GENERE PR(*imus*)
CVI VXOR NOBILIS PRO AMORE TITOLVM FIE(*cit*)
QVI VIXIT IN SAECVLO ANNVS PLVS MENVS (XXX) ?
CVI DEPOSITIO FVIT IN SAECVLO VII KA(*lendas*).

Beneath, two fish and a bird.

14.

VRSINIANO SVBDIACONO SVB HOC TVMVLO OSSA QVIESCVNT
QVI MERVIT SANCTORVM SOCIARI SEPVLCRO
QVEM NEC TARTARVS FVRENS NEC POENA SAEVA NOCEBIT
HVNC TITVLVM POSVIT LVDVLA DVLCISSIMA CONIVX
·R·V·K·D·* VIXIT · ANNIS · XXIII.

15.

ΕΝΘΑ ΚΕΙΤΕ ΕΥCΕΒΙΑ ΕΝ ΕΙΡ
ΙΝΙ ΟΥCΑΙΕΡΟΟΚΜΗΤΙ ΑΠΩ Κ
ΩΜΗC ΑΔΔΑΝΩΝ ΖΗCΑC
ΜΙΚΡΟ ΠΡΟC ΕΤΩΝ ΙΕ̄ ΥΙΠΑΤ
ΙΑ ΟΝΩΡΙΟΥ Ο Η ΚΑΙ ΚΩCΤΙΟΝΙ
ΝΟΥ ΤΟ Α ΜΗΝΙ ΠΑΝΗΜΟΥ
ΙΒ̄ ΗΜΕΡΑ ΚῙ Β̄ ΕΝ ΕΙΡΙΝΗ ·

16.

ΕΝΘΑΔΕ ΚΙΤΕ ΕΝ ΗΡ
ΗΝΕ ΚΑCCΙΑΝΟC ΑΡΙ
ΒΕΔCΙΜΙΟΥ ΑΡΟ ΚΩΜ.
ΑΔ ΔΑΝΩΝ ΖΗCΑ
ΑCΝ ΚΡΟΠ ΛΟΥCΕΤΙΗ ΚΒ

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* (14). R·V·K·D., *requiescit quintam kalendas Decembres.* (15). *Hic jacet Eusebia in pace sepulta, Hierocomitis (?) ex Addanorum vico, quæ brevis ævi prope vixit annos xv. Honorio vii. et Constantine i. coss. mense Julio die xii. Quescit in pace.* (16.) *Hic jacet in pace Cassianus Ari. Bedsimii ex Addanorum vico, qui vixit annos lviii.* Several of the foregoing inscriptions, taken from Brower, are given precisely as they stand in the *Annal. Trev.* They have numerous errors ; but as it is impossible to say whether they have arisen from the ignorance or carelessness of the sculptor, or in transcribing, and as most of the inscriptions given by Brower are now lost, it has seemed to me best to let them remain as they have been handed down to us.

The numerous early Christian inscriptions found in the catacombs at Rome, frequently possess a chronological value, in the introduction of the names of the consuls for the years in which they were erected. They are chiefly of the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries, those of the fifth being most numerous. Only one of the Treves' series given in the foregoing pages is in this respect analogous to them. It is that marked No. 15 in our list. The Constantine mentioned therein as colleague in the consulate with Honorius, is the usurper who, in the reign of that emperor, A.D. 407, was proclaimed Augustus by the soldiers in Britain and Gaul, and for about four years held imperial rule in those provinces. It may be inferred that he proclaimed himself consul, to give a show of being sanctioned by Honorius, in like manner as he associated himself with that emperor and Theodosius the younger in the title of Augustus, as appears by his coins, many of which are inscribed *Victoria Auggg;* and frequently bear the mint mark of Treves, one of the most considerable provincial places of mintage. The *Vicus Addanorum* of this and the following inscription, was probably Adenau,* in the Eifel.

The formulæ of the Treves inscriptions present several peculiarities, which must be attributed to local influence and to the changes which, in the fifth and sixth centuries, were affecting materially the orthography of the Latin language. Thus we find the *e* used for *i*, as in *menus* for *minus*, and in *tetulum* for *titulum;* the *i* for *e* in other cases, as in *quiescet* for *quiescit.* The formula *titulum*

* Adenau, a small irregularly-built town, bearing the appearance of high antiquity, is picturesquely situated on the banks of one of the tributaries of the Ahr.

posuit seems almost peculiar to Treves; *hic pausat* is also not of frequent occurrence. Nos. 13 and 14 are the latest in date of the examples cited.

The neighbourhood of the church of St. Matthias has furnished a considerable number of these early Christian monuments, and they are still continually being discovered in that locality. The annexed cut affords a view of a vault

in the church-yard of St. Matthias, which is filled with sarcophagi, evidently of very early date, but uninscribed and very roughly cut. If I remember correctly, I counted at least a dozen in this vault, and we were told that there were other vaults in the church-yard, two being similar in character to this, but which could not be seen without special leave, as they are private property and still used for sepulture. The floor is ten or twelve feet below the surface of the ground, and it is walled at the sides; but the walls seem to have been added at a later period. To me the appearance of the vault seemed to convey a notion that the entire cemetery is filled

with such subterranean monuments, and the fact of the side walls of the vault being built upon some of them (which are therefore only half visible), seems to prove, that for some purpose or other, it had been judged fit to arch over these particular coffins. Although there are no inscriptions upon the sarcophagi, it is probable that originally epitaphs appertained to them, such as those on thin slabs of stone of which so many yet remain at Treves.*

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* In the absence of any guide to the antiquities of the neighbourhood of Treves, the following notes may possibly be of use to some English antiquary who may have time at his command. They are abridged from a paper by Dr. Schneider, in the *Journal* of the *Verein von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande*, tom. iii, 1843, Bonn,—a valuable work, as little known in England as the society from which it emanates, although the latter can boast of some of the most distinguished antiquaries in Germany. No sympathy whatever exists between the English and the continental institutions; they are, in truth, totally unknown to each other, and they seem resolved to remain so.

THE PRÜM DISTRICT.

I. On the right bank of the rivulet Prüm, near the village of Manderschid, foundations of a Roman villa.

II. Half a league distant, near the village of Wachsweiler, similar remains.

III. Half a league from Wachsweiler, near Niederpierscheid, Roman masonry.

IV. By the river Kyll, in the vicinity of Daun, near the iron-works of Junkerath, is a circular wall about ten feet high, and eighteen broad, encircling a space of about three hundred paces in diameter. There are many strange opinions as to its original destination. The earliest and most complete account of it is given by J. E. Rau, in his "Monumenta Vetustatis Germaniæ." On its construction he says: "In the centre of an area are the remains of a trilateral building, concealed by rubbish and brambles, built

In reviewing the vast and varied monuments of ancient days which this remarkable city presents, the visitor who

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of squared stones, of a large size, the material being such as is not found in the neighbouring mountains." Dr. Schneider suggests the probability of its having been the base of a pyramid analogous to that of Igel.

VICINITY OF DAUN.

V. Near the village of Waldkönigen, on a stream which, not far from its junction with the Leisser, has the name of Pützbornbach, sepulchral remains were found, including ornaments and weapons.

VI. Near the village of Birgel, close to Aachen-Mainzer-Strasse, is a wall of Roman masonry, which, from its contiguity to the Kunststrasse, has been known for many years. At that place were also found, a beautiful tessellated pavement, portions of fresco paintings, and abundance of tiles of various kinds.

Near the church of Lissingen Roman tiles are found.

VICINITY OF WITTLICH.

VII. In the district of the extinct volcano Mosenberg, by the village of Bettenfeld, the foundations of Roman dwelling-houses were dug into. Adjacent to them is a tumulus, in which was found a sarcophagus of sandstone, containing a glass vessel filled with ashes and covered with a heavy stone cover. Hr. Pastor Max of Bettenfeld, has many Roman coins and other antiquities, found from time to time in the neighbourhood.

VICINITY OF BITBURG.

VIII. Very spacious and well-preserved remains of a Roman villa are to be seen on the so-called Ackerburg, situate twenty minutes from the river Nims, upon an elevated spot on the right bank. A little hut marks the place, called Ackerburg from time immemorial, and reputed the nightly resort of goblins and spirits. The Roman remains are close by, in a plain of about seven acres, partly exposed to view. They consist of stones and tiles, fragments of columns of sandstone, capitals and shafts; painted stucco, tessellated pavements, hypocausts and wood ashes; there

has entered its walls in the spirit of antiquarian inquiry, cannot fail of being impressed with a mournful conviction

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also have been found coins, fragments of urns and glass vessels, and urns filled with ashes, bones, etc.

IX. Half a league south of Ackerburg, between the villages of Ehlenz and Liessem, remains of Roman buildings not excavated.

X. Three quarters of a league west of Bitburg, some paces to the right of the Bezirksstrasse, at the edge of a wood, are spacious foundations of a Roman building; and, a little further on, those of a small one, which have never been uncovered.

XI. Three quarters of a league to the south, a few minutes' walk from the village of Masholder, upon an eminence on the left bank of the Nims, a Roman building unexcavated. It is called by the country people Mäusköpfchen. At the distance of another half league, also upon the high ground on that left bank, is another Roman building.

XII. A league and a half north of Bitburg, opposite the place where two Roman milestones were found, are ruins which seem to be those of a dwelling-house.

XIII. Roman tiles cover the field on the east side of the Aix-la-Chapelle Roman road, opposite Masholder.

XIV. Near Schaafbillig, a short half league east of the Roman road (Römerstrasse), there are subterranean chambers, with small stone steps leading to them; the fields in the neighbourhood are strewn with Roman tiles.

XV. Opposite Meilbrück, on the west of the Römerstrasse, Roman masonry.

XVI. The village of Meckel, a quarter of a league west of this Roman road, is built upon a Roman site. Also, throughout the extent of the river Kyll, are remains of Roman buildings.

XVII. About twenty minutes north of the village of Röhl, on its right bank, the ruins of a building were laid open some years since.

XVIII. Ten minutes' walk north-west of the village of Her-

that the destruction of the great works of ancient art, which once so profusely covered the soil, has been effected

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forst, on the slope of a hill, several Roman graves were found, in each of which were an urn and a shallow vessel; coins and ornaments were also found. A quarter of a league further the ruins of the Long Wall (Langmauer) stretch over the hill, and here was found a stone inscribed:—

PEDATVRA *F*ELICITER
FINIT PRIM*A*NORVM
D. P.

It refers to the termination of a work done by the soldiers, called *Primani*.

TOWN AND VICINITY OF TREVES.

XIX. In digging the foundation of a house in Bridge Street (Brückenstrasse) in Treves, in 1843, the workmen came upon a vaulted passage several feet under the ground, high enough to stand upright in. It runs in the direction of the so-called Roman baths, and appears again a hundred paces further in another house. At the said baths there is also an underground passage, which may be followed a considerable way under the Pallastplatze.

XX. In 1843, by the partial digging up of a vineyard at Marxberg, near Treves, very extensive remains of buildings were discovered. At the south-east side of the vineyard, there is a wall about one hundred and seventy feet long and four feet thick, and four by six feet high. It is supported by buttresses, twelve feet apart. At the north-east end of this wall, at right-angles, runs another wall towards the vineyard, also with buttresses. From the third enclosing wall, which joins the second at almost a right-angle, several inner walls of cut stone and tiles proceed. Coins, pottery, and fragments of painted wall were found.

XXI. At about one hundred paces from these remains, another building of undoubted Roman construction shews itself. It is semicircular, and from five to six feet in height, the masonry of

by the slow and callous hands of ignorance and indifference,—engines more pernicious than the effects of time

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a network pattern. Several sandstone blocks of from six to eight feet thick have been found, one of which has on its upper surface a round hollow, as if for the support of a column. These ruins are the most extensive in the neighbourhood of Treves, but they remain unexplored on any systematic and comprehensive scale.

XXII. Close to the west side of the Roman road from Treves to Cologne, opposite to the Posthause, Helenenberg, were discovered, many years ago, the foundations of a building. On this occasion, many horse-shoes of unusual shape were found, which gave rise to a conjecture that the site may have been that of one of the *mutationes*.

XXIII. In the village of Welschbillig, subterranean chambers, with stone steps, coins, etc.

XXIV. About midway between the villages of Olk and Kerscht, a quarter of a league from the Roman road on the heights, are the remains of a Roman building, from which many tiles, hewn paving stones, and coins, have been dug out from time to time.

XXV. In the village of Kerscht, some years since, subterranean chambers, in which were urns; also, a hundred paces westward from the village, on the slope of the hill, urns filled with ashes.

XXVI. Near the village of Wintersdorf on the Sauer, two leagues north-west of Treves, is the site of an extensive Roman settlement. The village lies on a declivity on the left bank of the Sauer, and is without doubt partly built upon Roman foundations. Some years ago, the foundations of nine rooms were laid open, when wall-plaster, iron utensils, and copper coins, were found; also, an ancient paved way, many feet below the present surface of the ground, was excavated. In the gardens, on the road leading from the north into the village, is a well-formed pavement. Throughout the village are found Roman remains

or the revolutions of nations. A feeling of veneration for the monuments of antiquity was in the middle ages so

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of various kinds, pavements, fragments of columns, etc. Five minutes' walk from the village, near the Sauer, is the site of the burial-place of the settlement, where more than twenty stone coffins have been dug up. They were of different sizes, and contained bones, urns, and vases, copper and silver coins, and also arms of various kinds.

XXVII. Near the village of Növel, where the Roman road from Pfalzel joins the great Roman military way (from Treves to Cologne), there appears to have stood several Roman buildings. Fragments of columns may still be seen lying about in the village, and others have been used as building materials.

XXVIII. Ten minutes' walk south-east of Növel, close to the Roman road from Pfalzel, were discovered (in 1843) the foundations of an extensive villa, with hypocausts, bath rooms, fresco paintings, etc. Some paces distant was a second building, in which was a well-preserved column of sandstone, eight feet in length, etc.

XXIX. Ten minutes' walk from this place, on the same side of the Roman road, the vestiges of a Roman building.

XXX. About midway between the villages of Aach and Növel, on the right side of a small stream, foundations of a dwelling-house.

XXXI. On the right side of the brook Besselicher, near the great sandstone bridge, Roman tiles may be noticed in abundance in the fields. According to tradition, a building called Mennig stood here in former times, from which the bridge derives its name of Menniger Steinbrüche.

XXXII. A hundred paces south of the inn Hohesonne, situate on the Aachener Strasse, on the east side of the Roman way, Roman masonry was discovered (in 1843), together with iron utensils and Roman coins.

XXXIII. Close to these ruins passes a small water-ditch, and,

uncommon, that we fail to discern a trace of it. It is therefore a pleasing tribute to quote an exception in the

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on the other side, on the declivity of the hill, Roman walls and iron utensils were found.

XXXIV. Between these ruins and the long wall running over the high ground a little way off, on the declivity, large sepulchral urns of black pottery filled with bones have been, from time to time, dug up.

XXXV. Near the inn Neuhaus, on the Aachener Strasse, on the east side of the Roman way, many years ago, the remains of a Roman building were discovered, with an immense quantity of wood ashes, fragments of columns, coins, and some silver utensils.

XXXVI. Three quarters of a league north-west of Treves, close to the east side of the Roman road, a small Roman building was found.

XXXVII. In the village of Igel, a well-preserved tessellated pavement, of beautiful workmanship, was discovered by a countryman digging in his garden. This pavement runs close to the Moselle, and appears to be of considerable extent. Near the monument of the Secundini, Roman coffins with bones have been dug up; also, a well-executed foot in bronze, fragments of columns, and coins. The high ground at the back of the monument, near the church, popular tradition assigns as the site of the villa of a Roman of high rank.

XXXVIII. In the village of Euren, half a league south-west from Treves, are several places, especially near the church, where Roman remains are found.

XXXIX. Three quarters of a league south-east of Treves, on a height on the left bank of the Kandelbaches, foundations of a villa, with hypocausts, bath rooms with water pipes, wall stucco painted blue and red, coins, etc.

XL. At Marxberg, near Treves, where the chapel of St. Mark stands, on the declivity of the hill, Roman tiles are from time

lamentation of a poet of the fifteenth century,* and especially since it was penned over the ruins of Treves.

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to time washed down by the rain, denoting that a Roman building probably occupied the site.

XLI. A few minutes' walk from the village of Wasserbillig, three leagues from Treves, on the boundary of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, at from thirty to forty paces from the high road, there is a strong wall, in stalagmite (bruchstein), close to the left bank of the Moselle. This wall extends along the river three hundred paces; it is still in some places from eight to ten feet high, and, in some parts, four feet thick. It is very remarkable, that at certain distances it has vaulted openings, from seven to eight feet high and from five to six feet wide, which seem to be the entrances to subterraneous passages. A passage of smaller dimensions has the appearance of a canal, and has no doubt given rise to the story of the Ubischtrierischen aqueduct, which is said to flow into the Moselle at Wasserbillig. Throughout the course of the wall are found tiles of various kinds, pottery, and *heathens' heads*, as the country people call the Roman coins.

On these details of Roman remains in the neighbourhood of Treves and in the Eifel, Dr. Schneider remarks, in the first place, that the number of places in which the vestiges of buildings are found is almost beyond calculation; and that they must have been much more numerous in the time of the Romans, for of many every trace has vanished, while many are still undiscovered. The ruins of buildings spread over plains now quite desert and unpeopled, in woods and upon hills, not only prove that a numerous population once existed in these now sterile tracts, but they shew also in their peculiar situations an evident arrangement on a comprehensive and well ordered plan. They are almost all found upon the banks of streams and rivers and

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* Conrad Celtes, quoted by Brower, *Antiq. et Ann. Trev.*, tom. i, p. 49.

" O quanta vestris mœnibus inclytis
Obliterata est gloria principum,
Viri Treverenses, Mosellæ
Qui gelidum bibitis liquorem.

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along the military roads, and are moreover placed at certain similar distances apart; many of them were *villæ rusticæ*, farm-houses for the purposes of agriculture, rearing of cattle, and the chase. Some still believe that the Eifel, a country less neglected by nature than by man, was, in the time of the Romans, scarcely cultivated or inhabited, and that only near the great military way and in the neighbourhood of the Rhine, were there any dwelling-houses. But the vast number of Roman remains prove the contrary. Besides the great military road from Treves to Cologne, many other roads led through this district, serving as a communication between the various military stations and the towns. The roads, in so woody and mountainous a region, would not have been constructed without houses and military protection for the security of travellers. Thus we find, that not only on the great military routes, where the *mutationes* were placed at short distances, but also on the vicinal roads, there are ruins of Roman buildings at every one or two leagues. They are almost uniformly situated at about one hundred paces from the road. On the rivers, at every three leagues, we find the remains of a large building, which was often connected with a station, as was the case with the *mansiones* on the military roads. These large houses and camps must have been in connexion one with another, as well as with the chief town, for military, commercial, and fiscal purposes. Between the remains of greater extent, on the rivers and roads, at intervals varying from two to three quarters of a league, are the ruins of farm-houses. These are particularly worth attention. From the regularity with which they are placed, it is obvious they were not built under fortuitous circumstances, but according to a systematic arrangement. Constantly, at from thirty to forty paces from the principal building, we come upon a smaller one,

Romam videbar cernere corrutam
Prorsus ruinâ; dum feror impiger
Per porticus, portas et aulas;
Perque Palatia prisca Regum,

Passim per agros, quæ modò concidunt,
Feruntque celsis culminibus suis,
Tholisque summis atriorum
Arbores, frutices, et herbas.

Idola divûm vidimus inclyta,
Inscripta sacris sub titulis suis.
In plateis, heu! nullo honore,
Marmoreis recubare saxis.

Sepulchra Græcis vidi epitaphiis
Inscripta, busta et stare sub hortulis;
Et manibus sacrata functis,
Urna suprema reperta in agro est.

Avara quid non tempora devorant?
Tulere metas Herculis æneas:
Nos nostraque involvunt ruinis,
Perpetuo rapiente cœlo."

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which served as a storehouse. Dr. Schneider conjectures, that most of the buildings were of one story, and that the upper part was made of wood, as the heaps of *débris* do not contain remains proportionate to the extent of the foundation, whilst the heaps of woodashes are enormously large. For the cultivation of the Eifel, as well as other parts of the district round Treves, Dr. Schneider, from historical authorities, considers that the captured Franks were introduced by the Romans. (It would be very desirable to know how far the sepulchral remains will support the historical evidence.) He concludes his remarks with observing, how advantageous to history a more minute acquaintance would be of the wide-spread traces of Roman dwelling-places in the regions of the Rhine and Moselle; and he calls upon the German antiquaries to cooperate with a view to accumulate archæological statistics.

Mr. J. W. Burgon* has happily transferred the sentiment of this beautiful elegy to his English version:—

"How much of power—how much of pride
And beauty, which should longer brave
The might of Time's resistless tide,
Lies wreck'd around you, men of Treves,
Who live beside the blue Moselle,
And quaff the stream ye love so well.

When gazing on your fallen state,
Methought I gazed on mighty Rome:
The tottering wall—the ruined gate—
The wreck of many a regal dome—
All that at Rome I sigh'd to see
I saw again, old Treves, in thee.

I spied amid thy yellow corn
A thousand signs of sure decay;
The shrub had sprung, where, bleak and worn
Still proudly rose thy turrets grey;
And flowers of sweetest breath and hue
Along thy broken arches grew.

The statues of thy gods lay there,
Profan'd, and prostrate at my feet;
While here an altar, there a prayer,
Or votive sculpture, strew'd the street,
Spreading its shining fragments o'er
The soil it sanctified before.

And there were tombs, unknown to fame,
Their classic epitaphs defaced;
And gravestones, breathing still the name
Which Love's own faithful hand had traced;
Now lying in some desert spot,
Half hid, uncared for, and forgot.

* Communicated to Mr. Dawson Turner.

What may withstand the stream of Time?
It laid those giant columns low,
Which Hercules once rear'd sublime
That earth and sea their bounds might know;
And shall we alter Time's decrees
For relics fair and frail as these?

MAYENCE.

MAYENCE, unlike Treves, is well known to English tourists. It is a large town, of imposing appearance, situated on the left bank of the Rhine near the junction of the Maine.* It occupies the site of the Maguntiacum of the Romans, one of the most important of their stations on the Rhine, and the scene of many bloody contests under the Roman domination, as well as in the middle ages and down to our own times. The history of Mayence is a long story of invasions and massacres, war and rapine. At the present day the town is so strongly garrisoned, that it is difficult, when in it, to believe that you are not in some condemned place, under military *surveillance;* soldiers meet you everywhere, in-doors and out, and you

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* Mayence is usually approached by the Rhine, the steamers which daily ply to and from Cologne affording a quick and easy mode of transit; while, at the same time, the river scenery affords an incessant succession of views, which keep the voyager excited with wonder and delight. A day would be expended in reaching Coblenz from Treves, either by the Moselle or by land. Should the traveller, however, be inclined to visit Mayence from Treves by land, he may accomplish the journey easily in two days. The route would be by Birkenfeld and Kreutznach.

may walk for miles before you feel free from guardrooms and outposts. All the great monuments of antiquity have been swept away, or, what bombshells and fire have spared, peaceful selfishness and ignorance have seized upon; so that, between these calamitous scourges, Mayence has none of the grander monuments of ancient days, such as we see at Treves, left, to give a notion of her former grandeur. In the citadel is a mass of masonry, called the Tower of Drusus (which we did not see, as strangers are not admitted), and at Zahlbach, about a mile from the town, are the remains of an aqueduct; and these are all the Roman antiquities that meet the eye. It is in the public museum we must look for the ancient monuments of the city.

There, some idea may be formed of the importance of Maguntiacum; for although the museum is comparatively of recent foundation, its spacious rooms are filled with local antiquities, such as we can form no conception of from any museum in our own country. In the Mayence collections one does not see the monuments of Egypt and of Nineveh, or reliques of art of all ages and countries in friendly alliance with each other; but the antiquary views instead the antiquities of Mayence.*

While most of the remains of ancient Treves indicate the refinements of peace and the flourishing condition of a great city abounding in the luxuries of life, the monuments of Mayence, on the contrary, partake largely of the military character of the place. The number of sepulchral inscriptions relating to soldiers of various legions and cohorts stationed at Maguntiacum, is very considerable.

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* In our British Museum at London, there is not one room, nor, I believe, a portion of a room, devoted to the antiquities of London!

They are chiefly of the fourth legion, surnamed *Macedonica;* the fourteenth, surnamed *Gemina, Martia, Victrix;* the sixteenth and the twenty-second, surnamed *Primigenia.* The first and the last of these are by far the most numerous. One formula seems to have been closely adhered to in these epitaphs. It comprises the name, parentage, and family of the deceased, the native town and country, the name of the legion or of the auxiliary body to which he belonged, his age, and the term of his military servitude; concluding, usually, with the expression *heres posuit,* or *heredes posuerunt,* or some analogous expression, as *frater posuit,* or, simply, *hic situs est.* Many of these were discovered at Zahlbach, now a small village near Mayence, on the sides of the high road, and upwards of a dozen have been set up near the spot where they were disinterred. The letters are well cut, and the upper part of the stones, which appear to be of volcanic origin, is generally pointed and ornamented, as shewn in pl. xxix. They are chiefly from three to four feet in height. The first four of the following are examples from the monuments left standing at Zahlbach, taken from rubbings kindly made for me by Mr. W. Fennell, of Wakefield; the others are from the museum list. The perpendicular divisions shew the lines as they occur on the stones.

1.

L·LICINIVS | L·FANV·VERV | S·FORO·IVLI | MIL·LEG·IIII | MAC·AN·XXV· | STIP·VIII· | H·S·E·

2.

Q·ATIVS·Q·B·? | CAL·QVIETVS· | DOMO·NERT | OBRIGA·MIL· LEG· | IIII·MAC.AN·XLV | STI·X··?·EN· | EX·S····C.

3.

G·MINVCIVS·G·F· | STELATIAN·ASPER | AVGVTA(*sic*)TAVRIN | ORV·MIL·LEG | IIII·MAC·ANN···? | STIP·XXV·H·S·E·

CROMANIVS
EQALAENORIC
CLAVD·CAPITO
CELEIAANXL STPXIX
H·S·E·H·EXTF·C

MAYENCE.

4.

C·VALERIVS | L·F·POLL·TE | RTIVS·HAS | TA·MIL·LEG· | IIII·MAC·AN· | XXX·STIP·X | H·S·E· H·F·C·

5.

C·ANNIVS | C·F·ANI· | SALVTVS | VERCELLIS | MIL·LEG·XXII | PRI·AN·XXXIII· | STI·XI·H·S·E· | H·F·C·

6.

REBVRRVS·CO | ROTVRETIS·F·MIL· | CHO·I·LVCENSIV· | HISPANORVM | AN·IIIL·STI·XXIIII· | H·S·E·H·EX·T·F·C·

7.

FREIOVERVS· | VERANSATI·F· | CIVES·TVNG·EQ·EX· | COH·I· ASTVR·AN· | XL·ST·XXII·H·S·E· | T·F·I·H·F·C·

8.

C·ROMANIVS | EQ·ALAE·NORICO· | CLAVD·CAPITO· | CELEIA· AN·XL·STIP·XIX· | H·S·E·H·EX·T·F·C·

9.

C·VIBVLIVS·C·F· | OFFEN·VALENTIN | VS·MEDIOLA· | MIL· LEG·XXII· | AN·XXXVIII·STIP·XVIII·H·S·P·

The localities mentioned in the above inscriptions will be easily recognized. The *Forum Juliense* (1) was in *Gallia Narbonensis*;* *Nertobriga* (2), in Spain; *Augusta Taurinorum* (3), in *Italia Transpadana*; *Vercellæ* (5), in the same region; *Celeia* (8), a town of Noricum; and *Mediolanum* (9), in Italy. Another of the Zahlbach stones is inscribed to a soldier of the twenty-second legion, a native of *Lande*, a town near to *Mediolanum*.

Plate xxviii represents the monument bearing the inscription No. 8 of the above examples. It is to the memory of a horseman of an *ala* or wing of the Norici, who is figured as about to transfix with his spear a prostrate foe. The workmanship is by no means bad; but the chief interest of such sculptures lies in the pictures they give of the costume and equipments of the auxiliaries, who composed so large a part of the Roman forces in Germany

* *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii.

and Britain. In this example, the long heavy sword is perhaps the most remarkable object, resembling, as it does, the early Saxon and Frankish swords. The *ephippium*, or saddle, is also indicated, and the other parts of the horse furniture clearly made out. The design is common to the monuments of Roman horse soldiers. Suetonius tells us that Nero, on returning to Rome from Naples, alarmed at the news of an insurrection in Gaul, noticed by the road side a monument of a Roman knight overcoming a Gaulish soldier, and frivolously interpreted the circumstances as a fortunate omen.* Two sepulchral monuments, found at Watermore, near Cirencester, and one near Gloucester,† closely resemble that at Mayence. From such representations it is very probable that many of the medieval legends of saints and martyrs took their origin or borrowed a character which has served to popularize them. Thus the intaglio‡ in the annexed cut,

which is clearly of early Christian workmanship, seems a copy of the conventional Roman horseman spearing a fallen foe, adapted to represent some Christian legend. At a later period it might easily become converted into St. George overcoming the evil principle.

The museum possesses another monument of this class, which is worthy of mention. It is that of the *aquilifer*, or eagle-bearer, of the fourteenth legion. The figure is decorated with two torques and with nine *phalaræ* in

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* Nero Claud. Cæsar, cap. xli.

† Archæologia, vol. xxvii, and Journal of Brit. Arch. Assoc., vol. i, p. 237.

‡ It is in jasper, and was given me by Mr. W. S. Fitch, who believes it came from the east.

C·VIBVLIVS·CF
OEEN·VALENTIN
VS·MEDIOLA
MIL·LEG·XXII
ANXXXVIII·STIP
XVIII·H·S·P

EBP

MAYENCE.

triple rows, suspended upon the breast from the neck: from a broad belt, buckled in front, hangs a short sword or dagger, the handle only of which is shown in the sculpture; the right hand holds a standard surmounted by an eagle, and the left rests upon an oval shield; upon the right wrist is a spiral bracelet, and the feet are covered with *caligæ*. The figure stands beneath a decorated canopy supported by two columns of the composite order. The monument is six feet and a half in height.

Plate xxix exhibits the stone the inscription on which is given in the foregoing list (No. 9). It is two feet and a half high, and may be referred to as an example of the general character of those of Zahlbach and of many in the museum, except that it has additional ornaments, in the birds and vase, and the armour on the sides.

There are numerous votive inscriptions to Jupiter and Juno; one to Jupiter and the Deæ Matres; one to Luna; three to Mercury, in one of which he is styled *Domesticus*, in another *Felix;* two to Bellona; two to Fortune; one to the Nymphs; three to Genii, etc. Those of which the dates can be ascertained from the consulates, are of the third century. Some are of considerable local interest, as referring to the building and renovations of temples and altars. That to the Nymphs records the dedication of images and an altar by a *præfectus aquæ*, a title which probably specially refers to the superintendance of the great aqueduct, the remains of which at Zahlbach are still considerable. One to Bellona (*Virtuti Bellonæ*) commemorates the restoration of a temple called *Mons Vaticanus* (after the temple of Mars on the Vatican hill at Rome), in the reign of Maximinus (A.D. 236), by the *hastiferi* of the *Mattiaci*, whose names, nineteen in number, are appended. It was found at Castel, opposite to Mayence. There is a dedication to the *Bivii*, *Trivii*, and *Quadrivii*,

by a centurion of the twenty-second legion, and one to the Genius of the *Devii*. These were deities which presided over the roads and streets, their altars being set up respectively where two, three, or four roads converged. The Genius of the *Devii* presided over the bye-ways, or such as swerved from the right line.

The altar bearing the effigies of the planetary deities, I have alluded to in the account of the Bramdean tessellated pavement. It is inscribed IN.H.D.D. (*in honorem domus divinæ*). The lower part is quadrilateral; in this division are Juno, Minerva, Hercules, and Mercury; the upper portion is octagonal, and on seven sides are busts of Saturn, Sol, Luna, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, and Venus, with their emblems, the eighth being occupied by the inscription.

The monuments to civilians are but few. The most interesting is shewn in pl. XXX. It is a stone, five feet by three, sculptured on both sides. They are here placed in juxtaposition:

BLVSSVS·ATVS....	BLVSSVS·ATVSIRI·F·
AN·LXXV·H·S·E·ME...	NAVTA·AN·LXXV·H·S·E·
NIS·F·AN· VXSO...	MENIMANII·BRIGIONIS·F·AN·
SATTO·VERN...	VXSOR·VIVA·SIBI·FECIT·PRIMVS·F·
F·PARENTIBUS·P..	PARENTIBVS·PRO·PIETATE·POSIT·

Blussus, Atusiri filius, nauta, annorum septuaginta quinque, hic situs est. Menimane Brigionis filia, annorum , uxor viva sibi fecit; Primus filius parentibus pro pietate posuit; that is to say, "Blussus, the son of Atusirus, a sailor, aged seventy-five years, is buried here. Menimane, his wife, the daughter of Brigio, aged —, surviving him, erected this monument for themselves. Primus, their son, in filial piety placed the stone."

BLVSSVS · [illegible] · ATVS RI · F ·
NAVTA · AN · LXXV · H · S · E
MEMMANI · BRIGIONIS · F · AN
VXSOR · VIVA · SIBI · FECIT · PRIMVS F
PARENTIBVS · PRO · PIETATE · POSIT F

BLVSSVS · ATVS
AN · LXV · H S F · S
NS · F AN VXSO
SATTO · VER
F · PARENTIBVS F

The second inscription seems to be an exact copy of the first, with the exception of the omission of the SATTO· VERN*a* in the fourth line, with probably some such word as *curavit;* signifying that Satto, a bond-slave, shared in paying the duties of affection to her deceased master. It is useless to speculate on the cause of this omission, as well as on the reason for the double inscription; whether the first became injured soon after the stone was set up, or whether the first stone, being erected in some particular place, the second epitaph was added to attract more effectually the attention of the passers by. Whatever may have dictated this departure from the usual custom, it is evident it was done during the lifetime of the widow. A space was left for the future insertion of her age, but this seems to have been done inadvertently; for it would have been obviously incompatible with the statement in the following line; and this error seems to have been detected, for the space was never filled up.

Blussus, his wife Menimane, and son Primus, are all represented; the first two seated, the last standing behind them. Blussus is clothed in the *pænula*, a long close-fitting cloak, resembling the ancient chasuble, with a hood or cowl; in his left hand he holds a purse, indicating his wealthy position in life, and upon the little finger is a ring. The costume of the lady is particularly interesting. Probably many years his junior, she seems to have tempered her grief with judgment, and to have taken advantage of the mournful event to set herself forth to the world in her gayest costume. She had evidently dressed carefully for the portrait. She wears a vest, fitting closely to the arms and bust, and at the neck gathered to a frill, which is enclosed by a torques; the cuffs turn back like the modern gauntlet-cuffs. Over this hangs a garment,

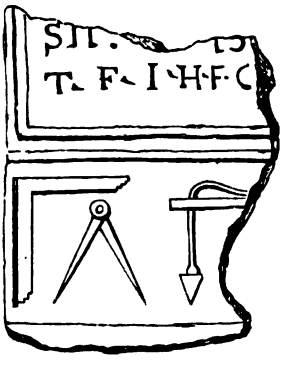
which falls gracefully down in front, and is crossed at the breast over the left arm. The jewelry of the widow is of no common description, nor niggardly bestowed. Upon the breast, below the torques, is a rose-shaped ornament or brooch, and beneath that a couple of fibulæ; two more, of a similar pattern, fasten the upper garment near the right shoulder, and upon the left arm just above the left elbow; an armlet encircles the right arm, and bracelets the wrist. The personal decorations completed, the sculptor has typified some of the lady's domestic virtues, by the implements of weaving held in her hand, and the pet dog in her lap. The son stands behind his parents. It is not clear if the object behind his hand be intended for a *bulla* suspended from the neck, or for a ball. The picture on the opposite side of the stone refers to the occupation of Blussus as an owner of trading vessels on the Rhine. The boat or barge is very like those still used on that river, and the oars or paddles particularly so, as may be seen in the annexed cut, which represents an example of those in common use at the present day.

A block of red sandstone, four feet in length, is inscribed LEG·XXII·, between the figures of a bull and a sea-goat; another bears a similar inscription, with two seated nymphs, probably personifications of the Rhine and Moselle, leaning upon urns and each holding an aquatic plant; the latter of these is of good workmanship.

F.

MAYENCE

The fragment of a sepulchral monument of a Roman mason must not be passed by unnoticed. Although but few letters of the inscription remain, the emblems of trade show the calling of the subject of the memorial, who was probably attached to one of the legions or cohorts mentioned in other inscriptions found at Mayence in somewhat later times.*



Height, about 21 inches.

A few fragments of sculpture remain to be mentioned. They exhibit scenes in domestic life, and in character and good workmanship resemble some at Treves. It is most probable they have belonged to a monument very similar to that at Igel. That shewn in Plate XXXI is a representation of two men preparing corn for the mill. One of them is winnowing or fanning the grain in a fan of wicker-work, precisely like those still employed for similar processes, while his companion is carrying away a basketful upon his shoulders. It measures six and a quarter feet by three feet. On the side is a draped figure standing. Other fragments, which belonged to the same or to some analogous work, exhibit a male figure seated in a chair; men carrying animals, apparently from a vessel, and others rolling casks up an inclined plane. A bas-relief, very similar to the last, was discovered at Augsburg in 1601. It has been engraved by Mr. Rich† in illustration of the *cella*

* Compare this with the example figured in Aringhi's "Roma Subterranea," p. 119.

† Illustrated Companion to the Latin and Greek Lexicon, p. 141.

vinaria, and the mode of stowing away wine in wooden barrels in climates less genial than the Italian.

The department allotted to minor miscellaneous objects of Roman art, is filled with curious and interesting specimens, of which no notion can be conveyed by mere description. Among the bronzes is a fine head of Apollo, eleven inches in height, and a charioteer in a biga. There are numerous fibulæ, some of which are tastefully worked and enamelled (see pl. xxxii, figs. 1 to 4).* The terra-cotta lamps are also worthy of notice for number, form, and the variety of designs with which they are ornamented. The red fictile vessels, commonly called *Samian*, and found throughout Germany, as heretofore remarked,† strikingly resemble, in patterns and in the potters' names, those found in England. Further comparison of these names with our London list, will contribute to prove their common parentage. Those which I had time to note at Mayence are, CRACVND ; MEDDICI ; MARTIALIS ; SECVNDI ; —MICCI·FEC·; and CINTVGNATV. All these, except the second, have been found in London ; some with a slight variation in the spelling, as *Cracuna F.; Miccio* and *Miccionis M.;* and *Cintugent.*‡

The sword of Tiberius, as it is called, discovered at Castel, and now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Gold, a

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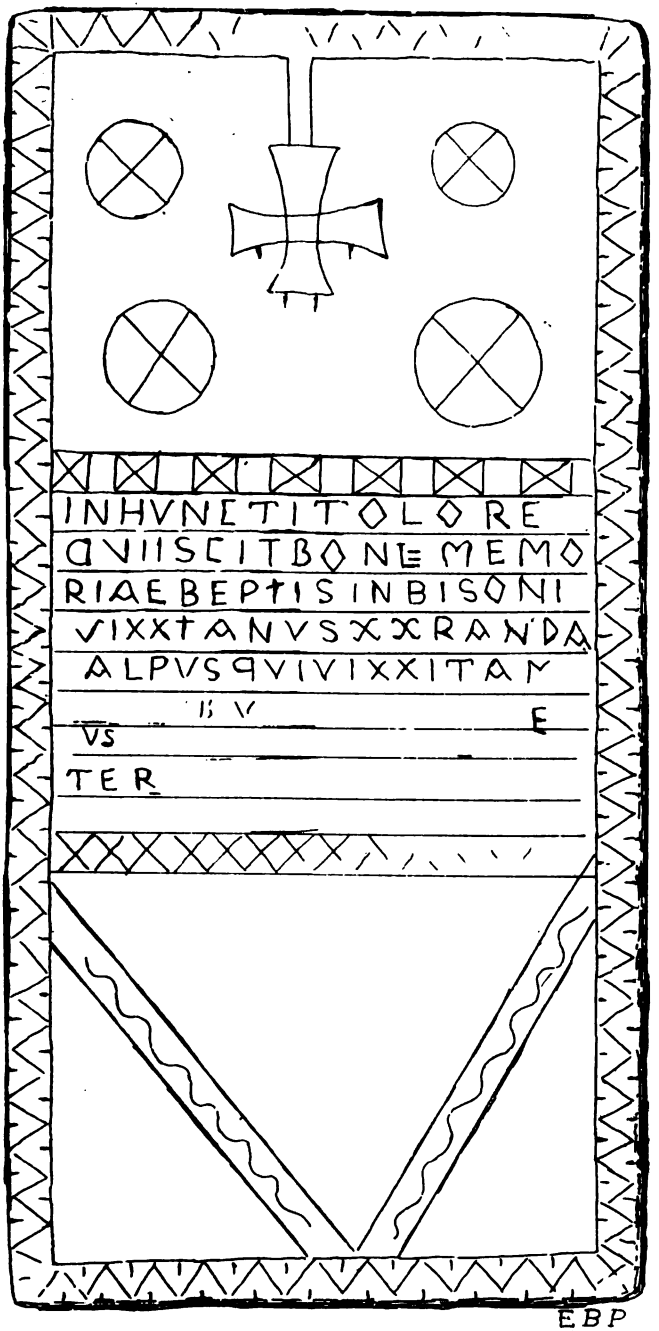
* Fig. 5 of this plate is a small enamelled object in form of a stool; one very similar was found by Mr. M. F. Tupper, at Farley Heath.

† Collectanea Antiqua, vol. I.

‡ Several of the embossed bowls, as well as varieties of the plain kind in the Mayence museum, are figured in the "Zeitschrift des Vereins zur Erforschung der rheinischen Geschichte u. Alterthümer in Mainz;" 8vo., Mainz, 1846. One, of a rare class, is shewn in pl. xxxii, fig. 6. It is about ten inches in diameter.

MAYENCE.


INHVNETITOLORE
QVIISCITBONEMEMO
RIAEBEPTISINBISONI
VIXXTANVSXXRANDA
ALPVSQVIVIXXITAM
VS
TER
EBP

MAYENCE.

dealer in antiquities, is one of the most interesting and remarkable objects discovered in this fertile antiquarian locality, and is valuable for its elegant workmanship and the historical designs with which it is decorated. It is engraved in the January number of the "Gentleman's Magazine" for the present year (1851).

The treasures of the Mayence museum do not cease with the Roman epoch. The Frankish sepulchral remains discovered near Selzen by the brothers W. and L. Lindenschmidt, have fortunately been deposited by the side of the remains of the preceding ages, with which they are closely connected, and thus they mutually illustrate each other. These Frankish antiquities are to the Germans what our early Anglo-Saxon remains are to us. They present, as might be expected, numerous points of resemblance. The long iron swords, the iron umboes of shields, the iron knives, the earthen and glass vessels, and the personal ornaments, found in the Selzen graves, are almost identical in forms and patterns with similar objects discovered in the Saxon burial-places in Kent and in many other parts of England. A coin of Justinian, which had apparently been suspended round the neck of one of the skeletons, gives an approximate date to the Selzen graves. One of the most striking points of difference between the remains found in the Frankish graves on the Rhine and those in England is, that adzes or hatchets are often noticed among the former, but never, as far as I am aware, among the latter.

The Mayence museum possesses no early Christian sepulchral inscriptions such as abound at Treves. Plate xxxiii represents an inscribed slab of about four feet by two. It may be assigned to the sixth or seventh century, and commemorates two persons, *Bertis* and *Randaalpis*.

IN · HVNC · TITOLO · REQVIISCIT · BONE · MEMORIAE · BERTIS · IN · BISONI · VIXXIT · ANVS · XX · — RANDAALPVS · QVI · VIXXIT ·

AN...—The termination of the third line seems to refer to the *bisomum*, which signifies a place for the burial of two bodies, and occurs not unfrequently in inscriptions found in the early Christian catacombs at Rome.*

An Archæological Society was established a few years ago, at Mayence. To the present year it has published two hundred and thirty-eight pages octavo, and thirty-three pages quarto, with some well-executed engravings. The chief contributors are Dr. Emele, Herrn Kehrein, Hennes, Klein, Külb, W. and L. Lindenschmidt, Becker, Barfus, Kaufmann, and Dr. Keuscher: and the papers are chiefly confined to the Roman and Frankish antiquities of Mayence and its vicinity.

Opposite Mayence, and connected with it by a bridge of boats, is Castel, the site of a Roman *castellum*, round which appears to have grown up a town of some extent; for altars and inscriptions referring to temples and buildings have been found there, as well as an immense quantity of miscellaneous antiquities, some of which have found their way into the museums of Mayence, Wiesbaden, and

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* The barbarous latinity, and rude execution of monuments of this period, coupled, perhaps, with a bad state of preservation, frequently render them difficult to be read. In the present instance I may observe, that in the Mayence museum catalogue this inscription stands thus:—IN·HVNC·TITOLO·REQVIISCIT· BONE·MEMORIAE·BERTISINDIS·QVI·VIXXIT·ANVS·XX·— RANPOALDVS·QUI·VIXXIT·AN....S·E·TER. This is more in accordance with the usual style of this class of epitaphs; but as I have no present means of comparing my transcript with the original I have allowed it to stand unaltered. The catalogue gives another, which I did not notice:—†·IN·HVNC·TITOLO· | REQVIISCIT·AV | DOLENDIS·QVI·†—VIXIT·IN·PACE· | ANNVS· III·†· | FELICITER.

Berlin, but others have been caught up and carried off by dealers and curiosity hunters. A railway connects Castel with Wiesbaden, which can thus be visited without loss of time; and under any circumstances, the antiquary should inspect the museum, as it contains many objects found at Mayence and in its vicinity. The name of Wiesbaden is so commonly associated with pursuits so far removed from the sphere of science, that of all places it will be the last to be suspected of supporting a museum of antiquities rivalling that of Mayence itself. The town is the Cheltenham or Leamington of the Rhine, and has much of the aspect of those places; dull and languid, with the set forms and gyrations of fashion, and an under-current of gambling and other vicious pleasures, upon which the idle and profligate contrive to exist. The museum seems but little known to, and is certainly not appreciated by, the people of the place. We tried at all the booksellers' shops to obtain some catalogue of its contents, or some work to direct us to the local antiquities of the place, but in vain. Neither did we succeed better at the institution. It is true the objects in the different rooms are labelled, but the writing is frequently illegible and always too brief, except for the loungers of the place who saunter through the apartments to wile away the time. The antiquary of France or England should not attempt to visit the Wiesbaden museum, without first calling upon the liberal and intelligent director, Herr Habel, of Schierstein, near Biberich, to whose munificent disposition, I have been informed, we are indebted for the establishment of the museum. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the system of classification adopted in this institution. All that is wanted by the foreigner is some catalogue to which he could refer for the history of the various objects, to know if an account has been published, and if so, where.

One of the largest and most striking monuments is the bas-relief of Mithraic groups found at Haddernheim, near Frankfort. Exclusive of the usual representations of Mithras and his symbols, it contains several subsidiary figures not commonly met with. The stone is elaborately sculptured on both sides, and is in fair preservation. It may be compared with the analogous remains found on the site of the Roman station at Housesteads, on the Roman wall extending from the Tyne to the Solway.* A bronze door or gate, dug up a short time since at Mayence, claims notice. It is of large size and ornamented with a trellis pattern, but unfortunately it was broken up by the excavators and sold for old metal.† The museum contains a considerable number of inscriptions, and numerous stamps upon tiles of the twenty-second legion, stamped in various patterns. Sometimes a maker's name is added to that of the legion, as :

LEG·XXII·PR·P·F·	LEG·XXII·PR·F·
SEMPR·FRONT·	C·C·SECVND·F·

The vessels in glass include many very elegant forms, which the modern manufacturer might copy with advantage. One small drinking-cup of green glass is ornamented with figures of gladiators fighting. The red pottery is also abundant, and remarkable for some peculiar varieties of bowls, such as fig. 6, pl. xxxii. Two specimens are of a pale-yellow or straw colour, unglazed, plain on the outside, but stamped within in patterns common to the red embossed bowls, incuse.

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* See Hodgson's "Roman Wall and South Tindale", p. 190, and Bruce's "Roman Wall," p. 404.

† Mr. J. G. Waller has made a careful drawing of this gate, which, it is to be hoped, he will publish.

The weapons of the Roman and Frankish periods are particularly worthy the attention of the antiquary; but on the present occasion this mere allusion to them must suffice. The annexed cut is from a drawing made by Mr. J. G. Waller, of the metal sheath of a short sword, 16 in. in length, and 3½ in. in width. It is probably of about the fifth century.

In the Wiesbaden and Mayence museums, the objects are very properly kept together as discovered, and in many instances they are enclosed in glazed frames, and suspended from the walls.

NIEDERBIEBER.

At about three hours' distance from Biberich, on the right bank of the Rhine, is the small town of Neuwied. It is of modern date, but calls for notice as possessing one of those extraordinary private collections of local antiquities which are not unfrequently to be found in unsuspected places. Some years since excavations were made

at Niederbieber, about two miles north of Neuwied, on the site of a Roman military station, and the discovery of a large quantity of interesting remains was the result. Most of them luckily found a resting-place in the palace at Neuwied, where they are yet preserved, and liberally allowed to be inspected. The collection would require a volume to do justice to its various claims. Passing over, for the present, the numerous works of art of the Roman and Frankish periods, I must content myself chiefly with drawing attention to some inscriptions of historical interest, especially to two which I believe have not been hitherto noticed by English antiquaries, although they are connected with Romano-British history.

The first of these, surmounted by the figure of a genius, holding a cornucopia and patera, is as follows:—

IDVSOCTOBGIINIO
HORNBRITTONVM
A·IBKIOMARIVSOPFI
VS·POSIT·TVMQVINTA
NIISIS POSNTVHM

Idus Octobris. Genio Horestorum Numeri Brittonum. A Ibkiomarus Obfius posuit. titulum Quintanenses posuerunt, votum hoc monimentum.

If this reading be accepted, it appears that a *numerus*, or company of the tribe of north Britons, called Horesti, was stationed in this castrum, and to their tutelary genius this votive offering was dedicated by Opfius Ibkiomarius, in conjunction with the Quintanenses, the people probably of the locality. The Horesti are mentioned by Tacitus as receiving the Romans into their territories, and delivering up hostages, immediately after the defeat of the Caledonians under Galgacus.* Richard of Cirencester places them beyond the Friths of Forth and Clyde, as far as the

* "In fines Horestorum exercitum deducit. Ibi acceptis obsidibus, etc."—*Vita Agricolæ*, c. xxxviii.

Tay.* There is no direct evidence to shew the date of this inscription; but others which I now cite as equal in importance, supply, inferentially, this desideratum.

INHDDBAIOLI
ET VEXILLARI COL
LEGIO VICTORIEN
SIVM SIGNIFER
ORVM GENIUMD
ESVO FECERVNT
VIII KAL OCTOBR
PRESENTE ET ALBINO
COS
H.XIII.D.S.R.

On the sides:

PATERNVS	SATVLLVS
PRVDENS	SATTARA
MARIANVS	MACRINVS
DAGOVASSVS	IAETVS
CERIALIS	APOLLINARIS
ATVRO	SECVNDANVS
VICTOR	VRSVS.

In honorem domus divinæ, Bajoli et Vexillarii collegio Victoriensium Signiferorum, Genium de suo fecerunt, VIII *Kal. Octobris, Presente et Albino consulibus, Heredes* XIV *de suo restituerunt.*

This inscription commemorates the restoration of the monument (by the persons whose names appear on the sides), which originally had been erected by the porters (*bajuli*), the *vexillarii*, and the standard-bearers of the Victorienses, in honour of the divine house, during the consulship of Presens and Albinus (A.D. 239). It has been supposed that the Victorienses mentioned in this inscription were natives of the locality, and that, consequently, the name of the station was Victoria. There appears to be no other reason for the application of this name to the castrum at Niederbieber, and it is a very insufficient one. In the list of towns and stations in Britain,

* Nationes vero, Romanis hic subjectæ, ordine jam sequentur. Ultra isthmum, usque ad Tavum, gens erant Horestii, quorum urbes, post prætenturam quidem extructam, prius enim Damniis accensebantur, fuerunt Alauna, Lindum, et, re non minus quam nomine reliquis gloriosior, Victoria, ab Agricola ad flumen Tavum xx. milliaria ab ejusdem in mare exitu, ædificata, memoriæ proditum dicunt.—Lib. 1, cap. vi.

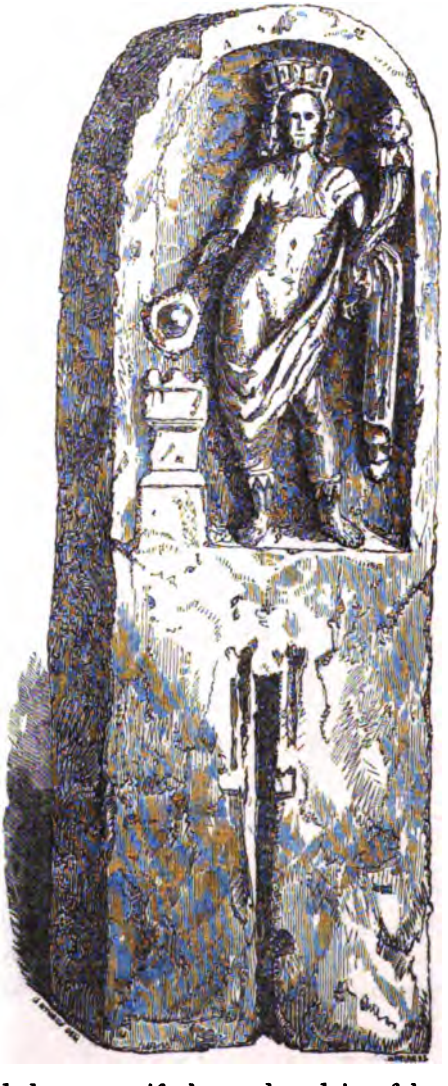
given by the anonymous chorographer of Ravenna, Victoria occurs among those of Scotland. Ptolemy also names it as one of the towns of the Damnii, a people of North Britain; and the notice of it by Richard of Cirencester has already been referred to. It also occurs in his ninth iter, and in the tenth. The site is given by Hatcher, the translator of Richard, to Dealgin Ross. To this Victoria therefore we must assign the Victorienses of the inscription. It is seldom, if ever, we find traces of the Roman auxiliary forces employed in guarding the towns and castra of their native districts. The *Notitia* gives us a very clear insight into the system which regulated the distribution of troops raised in the provinces. They were carefully removed to a distance from home and the influence of kindred, friends, and birthplace. Along the line of the great wall in Britain were stationed cohorts of auxiliaries, drawn from various parts of the continent, who could have but little sympathy with the natives of Britain, and who, at the same time, were not likely, from ties of country and relationship, to combine in insurrection against the Roman government. Most of the troops raised in Britain were, in accordance with this policy, sent to other provinces; and by the *Notitia* and by inscriptions, we trace them in Gaul, in Spain, in Germany, and even in the East. This military expatriation seems, however, to have been attended with regulations, which, though they were probably merely a part of the same stern system, must have in some respects alleviated the pain of long absence from native country and home. From inscriptions we ascertain that particular bodies of auxiliary soldiers, as well as legions, were often quartered at towns and stations over a very long period of time, being recruited by levies raised in their own countries, from among their own families and countrymen. Inscriptions in this instance do not show how long the Cale-

donians were at the Niederbieber station; they merely prove the fact of their presence in this castrum in the time of the Emperor Gordian; but it may be inferred they had been stationed there during a considerable period of time.

Inscriptions to genii are exceedingly common. These guardian deities are usually represented as youthful male figures, holding a cornucopia, and sacrificing at an altar. The genius referred to in the latter of the foregoing inscriptions (here shewn in reduced size), differs somewhat from the more conventional form, in wearing a mural crown made to resemble a castrum, indicative of the military station at Niederbieber, which was placed under his especial protection. Four inscriptions to genii have been found here. One, that of the Horesti, has already been mentioned. The others are of the Vexillarii and image-bearers, and of the Tabularius, or keeper of the public registers and documents. They are all surmounted with figures. The Rev. J. C. Bruce, in his recently published work on the Roman wall,* has engraved a piece of sculpture found at Netherby, which

* The Roman Wall: a historical, topographical, and descriptive account of the Barrier of the Lower Isthmus, extending from the Tyne to the Solway. London and Newcastle. 8vo. 1851.

represents a genius wearing a mural crown. It was doubt-



less intended to personify the tutelary deity of the castrum on the site of which it was found, or the genius of the wall itself.

Mr. Bruce remarks that "from the grooves which are cut in the lower part of the stone, we may actually conclude that the figure had been formerly set in masonry, perhaps to adorn the approach to some temple". I am indebted to Mr. Bruce for the loan of the cut which is here inserted.

As one, if not both, of the other two inscriptions referred to, is connected with the British troops, I transcribe them also:

INHDDGENIOVEXILLAR · ET	GENIO
IMAGINF · ATTIANUS · CORESI · VEX	TABVLARI
FORTIONIVSCONSTITVTVS	I · B A · VIB ·
IMAG · SIGNVM · CVM · EDICLA	MERCVRI
ET · TABL · MARMOREAM · D · D · D	ALS · LBRA
IMP · DNGORDINO AVG · ET·AVIOLACOS·	V · S · L · L · M ·
In honorem domus divinæ, Genio Vexillariorum et Imaginiferorum, Attianus Coresius vexillarius (et) Fortionius Constitutus imaginifer, signum cum ædicula et tabulam marmoream, dodo dant dedicant, Imperatore Domino nostro Gordiano Augusto et Aviola Consulibus.	*Genio Tabularii Publici (?) A. Vibius Mercurialis librarius votum solvit lætus lubens merito.*

The Vexillarii of the first of these dedications are without much doubt those from Victoria before noticed, as the two inscriptions bear nearly the same date. In the former, the Signiferi are mentioned; in this, the Imaginiferi. The first of these is a more general term, including the bearers of standards of various kinds; the latter has special reference to the images of the emperor introduced among the devices of the ensigns. The dedication is curious, as contributing to our knowledge of the internal arrangements of the Roman military stations. It informs us that a vexillarius and an imaginifer erected a statue, with a shrine and marble tablet, to the genius of their respective corps. The second is a dedication to the genius of the *Tabularius*, or chief keeper of the record-office of the station, by one of the clerks or under-keepers. In Brower's *Annals of Treves*

is an engraving of a fine bas-relief, discovered on the site of Noviomagus, on the Moselle, which represents a *librarius* arranging the registers of the *tabularium* (vol. i, p. 105).

The tiles found at Niederbieber are stamped COH·IIII·VIND.—LEGIO VIII. — LEG·VIII·AVG. AR·FE. — LEG·XXII·PRI. The Potters' names are, BENNICCI·F.—COMICVS—COMISILVS*—CRICIRO.—GENEORINV.—IOCCA·F.—MEDDVI·F.—QVINTVS·F.—VITRIO·FE.—VOLVNIOSSVS.

A notion may be formed of the extent of this collection, or rather of the objects excavated at Niederbieber, when it is stated, that some time since a friend gave me twenty-nine plates, in folio, of the remains. They are without text, and probably incomplete in themselves. It is from these plates I have taken the inscriptions and the sketch of the Genius.† The condition of this interesting collection of Niederbieber antiquities might be improved. It is evidently not appreciated by its present owner as it deserves to be; and some of the objects, we heard, have been given to the Berlin Museum.

BONN AND COLOGNE.

At Bonn, the collections of local antiquities are of a highly important description. The most valuable series is that of the inscriptions, which, like those of Mayence, are chiefly military. The cenotaph of M. Cælius, found at Zanten, is one of the most interesting. The inscription informs us that Cælius perished with the unfortunate

* Upon the exterior of the vessel, with this mark, is scratched *Beritonus*.

† They were probably published at Bonn. The plates are marked as lithographed by C. F. Müller, in Carlsruhe, from drawings chiefly by B. Hundeshagen.

Varus and the three legions which were totally destroyed by Arminius, in the time of Augustus; a calamity which, Suetonius states, the emperor felt so keenly that he let his hair and beard grow for several months, and in despair would strike his head against the door, crying out, *Quintius Varus, restore me my legions!* and yearly kept the day on which the calamity occurred, as one of sorrow and mourning. Paterculus mentions (lib. II, cap. CXX) a Caldus Cælius connected with this tragic event; but he can scarcely, as some have supposed, be identified with the M. Cælius of this monument. The figure of Cælius, as shown in the cut, stands beneath a decorated pediment

supported by two columns, and between two pedestals, each surmounted by a naked male bust, one inscribed M · CAELIVS · M · L · PRIVATVS., the other M · CAELIVS · M · L · THIAMIVS. He wears a civic crown; upon his wrists are *armillæ;* and over his military dress are suspended *torques* and *phaleræ*, the details of which and the mode of fastening being clearly depicted. Beneath is inscribed:

M·CAELIO·T·F·LEM·BON.
··O·LEG·XIIX·ANN·LIII·S.
··CIDIT·BELLO·VARIANO·OSSA.
·NFERRE·LICEBIT·P·CAELIVS·T·F.
LEM·FRATER·FECIT.

M. Caelio, Titi Filio, Lemonia, Bononia, legionis XVIII, *annorum* LIII *semis; cecidit bello Variano; ossa inferre licebit. P. Caelius, Titi filius, Lemonia, frater fecit.*

Other monuments discovered near Zanten are now preserved in the Bonn museum. Among these may be mentioned an altar dedicated to Jupiter by a soldier of the thirtieth legion, surnamed *Ulpia Victrix*, during the consulate of Lupus and Maximus, A.D. 236. The altar is richly sculptured with a figure of Jupiter, standing beneath an ornamented canopy, and on the sides figures of two youths, one of whom holds the *acerra*, or incense-box, the other a hog. There is one, by a *signifer* of the same legion, to Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, bearing the consulate of Gordian and Aviola, A.D. 239, with figures of the three deities, and sculptured on the sides as the preceding monument. There are others of this legion, and also of the first, surnamed *Minerva*. It may be just worth while noticing here that these legions, among others, occur on the coins of Carausius. A warrantable question has been raised as to the degree of faith to be reposed in these coins as evidence of the presence of such legions in Britian during the reign of Carausius. From inscriptions such as these, it

T.C.C.

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is proved that they were in Germany at a period not far remote from that of the defection of the Roman admiral; and it is not improbable, that if the body of the legions remained faithful, some of the auxiliary cohorts may have detached themselves and followed the standard of Carausius.

The sepulchral monument of a standard bearer (signifer) of the fourth cohort of the Asturi, a people of Spain, is, like others before mentioned, particularly interesting. The defunct soldier is represented holding in his right hand a standard, the ornaments and details of which are clearly delineated; the other hand rests upon the pommel of a sword on his side; a shorter sword or dagger hangs upon the right side in front, attached to a double belt richly ornamented; his head and shoulders are covered with the skin of an animal, the fore legs and claws of which are crossed over the breast. The costume resembles that of the standard bearers on Trajan's column, and more particularly that of the statuette found at Cologne (pl. xxxiv), which represents one of this class of soldiers. This little bronze figure, shewn in two views, of the actual size, is now in the collection of Mr. Crofton Croker, who has kindly presented the plate, etched by his own hand.*

Inscriptions to the topical divinities, the *Deæ Matres*, are numerous in the museums of Bonn and Cologne. They have been already referred to in the *Collectanea*† and in the *Journal* of the British Archæological Associa-

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* For other etchings presented in illustration of these notes, I am indebted to the kindness of my friends, Mr. Fairholt, Mr. W. H. Brooke, Mr. Ll. Jewitt, Mr. E. B. Price, Mr. H. Burkitt, Mr. E. Pretty, and Mr. G. De Wilde. The Rev. B. Poste I have also to thank for translations from the German, from which the notes under the head of Treves were compiled.

† Vol. I, pp. 136-7.

tion, vol. ii. Papers on this and other subjects relating to the Roman antiquities of the Rhine, have been published in the *Jahrbücher des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande*, a valuable periodical, published at Bonn, but scarcely known, even by name, in England.

Cologne, the *Colonia Agrippina* of the Romans, possesses an infinite number of objects of great antiquarian interest. Many of these, such as the celebrated cathedral and some of the fine old churches, are comparatively well known; the antiquary visits them, and even the general tourist contrives to find time to walk into the cathedral, and possibly may also glance at the churches of St. Ursula, St. Mary on the Capitol, and some others of those early religious edifices, so rich in their Romanesque architecture, their shrines, paintings, and legends. But there are more ancient and rarer remains scattered about this vast city, which are only known to the local antiquary, and about which visitors seldom think of inquiring. Like other cities in Germany, Cologne has suffered the usual penalty of the universal passion for war. Many of the ancient public buildings have, in past times, been destroyed, and those which were spared have been more or less damaged. The ancient Roman walls have been levelled in many parts, and their site is only to be traced here and there. Notwithstanding, however, the barbarism of ages, the vice of war on one hand, and the sordid ignorance of civic rulers on the other, portions of the original Roman wall are yet to be discovered, most usually encased with masonry of subsequent periods, as in the gate through which the Bonn and Cologne railway passes, the gate of St. Severinus, and on the river side, where the water-gate will be admired for its massive solidity. The antiquary who has solely formed his notions of Roman architecture from the examples remaining in England, will be puzzled in detecting the most ancient parts of the walls of Cologne.

Layers of tiles, which are almost universally characteristic of Roman masonry in England, are nowhere to be noticed in the walls of Cologne. In this respect they resemble the Roman architecture in the town walls of Chester, and that town affords a further comparison in an arch in the Julian tower, which is turned with wedge-shaped stones like those of the water-gate at Cologne, which is almost entirely Roman work. In the gate through which the Bonn railway passes Roman masonry shews itself, and also to a greater extent in the exterior of the gate of St. Severinus, one of the most interesting parts of the old mural defences of Cologne.

Tessellated pavements, of which some fine fragments are preserved in the museum, have been frequently discovered in various parts of the city. The most interesting is that with busts of Socrates, Diogenes, Cleobulus, and Sophocles, with the names worked in greek letters. Fragments of other pavements have representations of aquatic birds, flowers, and geometrical designs.

The museum of local antiquities, though inferior to those of Bonn, Mayence and Wiesbaden, is well worthy consideration. In minor objects of art it certainly cannot be compared with the rich and numerous collections before referred to; but it possesses a valuable collection of inscriptions, some fine fragments of tessellated pavements, and sculptures. Many of the last are, it is true, fragmentary and mutilated, but they will convey a notion of the importance of the public buildings which must have adorned the Roman city. Among the votive dedications are at least seven to the *Matronæ* of various localities; one to the goddess *Epona;* one to *Honos* and *Favor (Honori et Vavori);* one to *Serapis (Soli Serapi cum sua cline);* and one to *Semele* and her sister goddesses. Of the inscriptions found at Cologne, one of the most

worthy of notice is that which refers to the restoration of some building by Arbogastes, the celebrated Frank, who, towards the close of the fourth century, set up Eugenius with the title of *Augustus*, after the death of Valentinian the younger. In this inscription, which is unfortunately imperfect, the names of Arcadius and Eugenius are preserved, together with parts of those of Theodosius and Arbogastes.* Many of the inscriptions are connected with the legions stationed at Colonia. A sepulchral monument to Albanius Vitalis, a horseman of the *Indian wing* of the troop of Barbus, a citizen of Treves, found at Woringen, near Cologne, has been referred to by Dr. Conrad Leemans† in illustration of one of the Cirencester monuments to a horseman of the same body of auxiliary troops. From other inscriptions it appears that the *Ala Indiana* had been stationed in Gaul over a considerable period of time, and from that found at Cirencester it is probable on some occasion it had been ordered into Britain.‡ Another commemorates an Egyptian, Horus, the son of Pabecus, an Alexandrian pilot:—

HORVS·PABEC
I·F·PRORETA·AL
EXSANDRIN
VS·EXCLASSE
AN·LX·MILIT
AVIT·AN····

The early Christian inscriptions are not very numerous.

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* For this and other inscriptions consult Dr. Lersch's "Centralmuseum Rheinländischer Inschriften." Bonn, 8vo., 1839.

† Archæologia, vol. xxvii, p. 213.

‡ Captain Shortt suggests that the rude inscription found at Caerleon, and published by Mr. J. E. Lee, fig. 2, pl. xxi, of his "Delineations of Roman Antiquities found at Caerleon", may be read as referring to the Ala Indiana.

COLOGNE.

They generally commence with the words *Hic jacet;* as *Hic jacet Artemia dulcis aptissimus (sic) infans, etc.;— Hic jacet Emeterius centurio ex numero gentilium, etc.;— Hic jacet puer nomene (sia) Valentiniano, etc.* One reads thus, supplying a few letters:—*Si quis dignatur rescire meo nomen Ru..u..ma dico; vixi annis quatuor et mensibus undecim.* The Christian character of most of these is decided by the monogram of Christ and the symbolical doves.

Large quantities of Roman antiquities of various kinds are continually being dug up in Cologne and the surrounding districts. Of these only a small portion has passed into the public museum. There are, I am told, several extensive private collections. I had not time to visit any of these, but I took a cursory glance at some dealers' stores, which would have filled a good sized room if arranged. Fictile vases and glass vessels appear to be very abundant, and some of them were of rare and interesting forms and patterns. In plate XXXV are represented some Frankish remains, which were stated to have been recently found with a human skeleton on the outside of the gate of St. Severinus. They are of the highest interest, and I am happy to add, are now preserved in the museum of Lord Londesborough. They merit a detailed description. Fig. 1 is an urn in slate-coloured clay, ornamented with circular stamps, one of which, fig. 2, is given of the actual size. Fig. 3 is a glass goblet. Figs. 4 and 6 are bronze fibulæ in the shape of birds, ornamented with red glass; fig. 5 shews the under side of one of them, the pin, which was of iron, having perished. Fig. 7 is a ring or pendent ornament, in bronze; fig. 8, part of a jet ornament. Fig. 9 is a brass coin of the emperor Tacitus, with two glass beads strung upon a wire. Fig. 10, a fragment of chain armour. Figs. 11 and 12, glass beads. Fig. 13 is an ornament of

the girdle, composed of bronze and gold with coloured glass or garnets and vitreous pastes laid upon gold leaf, the pattern of which, magnified, is shewn in fig. 14. All these objects are etched of the actual size, with the exception of the urn and glass goblet, figs. 1 and 3; the former of these is about six inches in height, the latter one inch and three quarters in height and four and a half inches across the top.

In a preceding page, I have briefly alluded to the Frankish remains discovered at Selzen, near Mayence, and to their general resemblance to those of the Anglo-Saxons. The group in the plate will illustrate this remark to those who are familiar with the objects taken from Saxon graves in various parts of England. The fibulæ in the shape of birds may be compared with examples found in the Isle of Wight,* at Envermeu, near Dieppe,† at Longavène, in Picardy, and at Nordendorf, in Bavaria;‡ and also at Selzen. The glass goblet is almost precisely similar to some specimens recently found with skeletons at Otterham Creek, near Upchurch, in Kent.§ In the coins worn as ornaments, we recognize evidence of a very common custom with the Franks and Saxons, of which numerous instances have been brought to light in our recent researches, as at Fairford, in Gloucestershire, at Stowe Heath, in Suffolk, and in Kent. The beautiful girdle buckle, fig. 13, resembles, in its mode of construction, the

* Transactions of the British Archæological Association at Winchester, plate iii, fig. 2.

† Fouilles d'Envermeu en 1850, par M. l'Abbé Cochet. "Revue de Rouen et de Normandie", Juillet 1850.

‡ Dr. Rigollot, in the "Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie", tom. x, p. 199.

§ In the possession of Mr. Bland and the Rev. J. Woodruffe.

fibulæ and buckles found in Kent and other counties, in most of which the compartments are filled with coloured glass and vitreous pastes upon gold foil; the beads are of almost universal occurrence among the sepulchral remains of all epochs of antiquity. The urn partakes of the peculiarity which distinguishes the productions of the fifth and following centuries; the form is Roman, but the ornamentation belongs to a period when Roman models were copied without a tasteful perception of elegance or propriety of design. In no works of art does this change manifest itself more strikingly than in fictile manufactures. Those of the Saxon and Frankish times, in many respects closely resembling each other, can be immediately distinguished from the Roman by any one who has noticed the types of specimens authenticated as discovered in burial places, although those types are exceedingly numerous. The peculiar pattern on the Frankish urn in our plate may be compared, for instance, with that on the fragment of an earthen vessel found with other Saxon remains near Gravesend, and figured in volume iii, page 236, of the "Journal of the British Archæological Association"; and with varieties found at Selzen,* at Londinières and Envermeu.† In vol. i of the "Collectanea Antiqua", pp. 41 and 44, are examples of Anglo-Saxon pottery. The annexed cut represents one

Height, four inches; slate colour.

* Das Germanische Todtenlager bei Selzen, Nos. 3 and 9.

† Fouilles de Londinières en 1847, and Fouilles d'Envermeu en 1850. "Révue de Rouen".

of the urns from the cemetery at Envermeu, which has been kindly presented to me by the Abbé Cochet. The bronze ornament, fig. 7, is quite novel to me. In referring to the ring-mail, fig. 13, I must state that there may be reason to question the fact of its discovery with the other objects, and here is a case showing the importance of obtaining good evidence on such discoveries before we attempt to reason on them, or deduce conclusions, or raise theories. I saw no cause to suspect the truth of the statement that the whole of the objects given in the plate, together with a few more beads and another perforated coin (of Postumus), were found with a skeleton beyond the gate of St. Severinus. The combination of the different objects confirmed the statement, with the exception of the interlaced rings, the only known examples similar to which are of a much later date. At the same time it must be taken into consideration, that we know little or nothing of the mode of construction of the armour of the *cataphracti* of the later Roman times, and that there is no other reason than the want of detailed information or of authenticated examples of the armour itself, for suspending our judgment on the early antiquity of the fragment under consideration. There is a remarkable entry in the Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries,* which may be referred to as bearing upon the question. It appears that in 1768, Bishop Lyttelton exhibited what is described as a piece of network, composed of ringlets of iron, scarcely four-tenths of an inch in diameter, which is stated to have been found in a barrow in Dorsetshire. Unfortunately, however, no particulars of the discovery are recorded, an omission which invalidates the testimony, unsupported as it is by other similar

* Lib. x, p. 566.

authenticated facts. The question, then, of the antiquity of the piece of ring-armour asserted to have been found with the Frankish remains at Cologne, can only be settled by further evidence of a more positive kind.

In addition to the various works referred to in the preceding pages, the following may be consulted with advantage by those who may desire to study, more fully, the antiquities of the Rhine:—

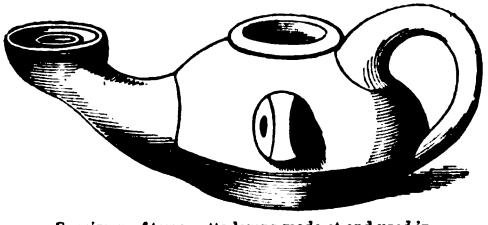
Annalen des Vereins für Nassauische Alterthumskunde und Geschichtsforschung. 8vo. 1830 to 1850: Wiesbaden.

Abbildungen von Alterthümern des Mainzer Museums. Mit Erklärungen herausgegeben von dem Verein zur Erforschung der rheinischen Geschichte und Alterthümer. 4to. 1848 to 1851; 3 Parts: Mayence.

Notitia Dignitatum et Administrationum omnium tam civilium quam militarium in partibus Orientis et Occidentis. Ad Codd. MSS. editorumque fidem recensuit commentariisque illustravit Edvardus Böcking. 2 vols. 8vo.; Bonn, 1850.

L'Art et l'Archéologie sur les bords du Rhin, par Auguste

Reichensperger, conseiller à la cour d'appel de Cologne, etc. 4to. 1849: Paris. From the "Annales Archéologiques" of M. Didron.



Specimen of terra cotta lamps made at and used in Treves at the present day.
Half size.

NEW AND UNPUBLISHED TYPE OF THE COINS OF CARAUSIUS.

THE coin, here represented, is a new and important addition to numismatic science, and may be regarded with the highest interest, as being one of the most remarkable of a series which is justly esteemed the most precious illustration of the history of our native country. It forms the unique example of a novel class, having a full-faced portrait of Carausius.

For this valuable increase to my collection I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. Edward Egremont of Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, a village which occupies the site of *Urioconium* or *Viroconium*, one of the chief towns of Roman Britain, within the precincts of which the coin was found.

It is the portrait which gives value to this remarkable piece. The gold, silver, and brass coins of this emperor have uniformly a profile, and in no instance, save in this specimen, is the head bare. It is either laureated, or helmeted, or radiated. Upon contemporary coins, moreover, it was not the practice to give a front face. This fact, coupled with that of the superior workmanship of our new specimen, suggests the belief that the portrait is

the result of a careful and successful attempt by the artist to produce a likeness. As such, we may contemplate the coin with additional interest. Those who are familiar with the profile of Carausius, in the better executed specimens, will recognize in the front face the peculiar character of the former, with an expression of countenance indicative of decision and benignity, which the side face does not always convey.

The portraits of historical personages are always interesting. This coin, which reveals to us in pleasing features what may probably be regarded as the most complete likeness we possess of so remarkable a man as Carausius, will be appreciated by all who have reflected on the conspicuous part he acted in the history of our country.*

The reverse of the coin, it may be observed, calls for no particular remark, as it differs only very slightly from published examples.

* For a long time I have contemplated publishing a series of plates of the coins of Carausius and Allectus. Circumstances have retarded without causing me to abandon my intention.

ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS

FOUND IN

KENT, SUFFOLK, AND LEICESTERSHIRE.

PLATES XXXVI TO XLIV.

One of the best signs of the sound spirit in which archæological researches are conducted at the present day, is the attention generally paid to classification, and to recording facts which justify the arrangement of objects under special heads. It is the want of system in authentication which renders so many of the antiquarian publications of former times of comparatively little value, and it is to the same kind of neglect we must attribute the almost utter uselessness of the antiquities collected together in many of our public and private museums. To what scientific purpose can entire cases or rooms full of works of ancient art be applied, if the collectors cared nothing for recording where they came from, how, and under what particular circumstances they were found? In the plain-spoken language of old Hutton, "the antiquary values a piece according to its authenticity. A piece of coin, not worth a shilling, will bring many times its intrinsic worth when its history is known. But, if its antiquity be ever so great, if the history be dark, the value is no more than its weight."* Douglas, in his *Nenia Britannica*, was one

* "The History of the Roman Wall," p. xxv, 8vo. London, 1813.

of the first to substitute details, a clear description, and ample illustrations, for vague generalities and theories sparingly supported by facts, and still more sparingly accompanied by drawings of the objects commented on. In consequence, his book is one of the most useful, and has, in the department to which it is more specially devoted, been more serviceable, as a work of reference, than any other we possess.

Anglo-Saxon antiquities are among the most interesting of our early national remains. Their value, however, appreciated only by the antiquary and the historian, is unestimated by the country at large.

Parliament, which yearly votes large sums of money for the purchase of foreign antiquities, leaves those of England uncared for. Among the latter, the Anglo-Saxon are some of the most valuable. But when we daily see the vast works of peoples and nations, who, in long past times, have successively called our island their own, overturned and destroyed, can we wonder that minor objects, of a frail and perishable nature, should also have vanished? The Celtic cromlechs have been pulled down; the barrows have been levelled; for the space of nineteen miles the government high-road is paved with the lowest layer of the great Roman wall; the ruins of Roman towns and cities have been the prey of corporations and landowners; and our rulers say it is no business of theirs. It is not surprising then that so few of the remains of our Saxon forefathers, ploughed or dug up from their graves, should now be found preserved. For ages these misnamed resting-places were rifled by treasure-seekers. Down to our own days the gold and silver ornaments have been saved only for the melting-pot; the weapons of war and military accoutrements have been hastened to annihilation by useless discovery, and too

frequently the misdirected researches of archæologists have contributed to the general destruction. Thus it is, that while in France and in Germany there are numerous excellent collections of Frankish and Merovingian antiquities, corresponding in date and character with our Saxon, in England, owing to the miserable obtuseness of the parliament and its ignorance or insincerity, no provision is made for preserving our ancient national remains; and while it is the fashion at set times and places to hear appeals made to the wisdom of Saxon forefathers, to their laws and institutions,* the foreigner asks in vain to be shown a relic of one of their monuments. He may be fortunate, in some private collection, to see a few fibulæ or other ornaments, but the nation has nothing of the sort to show him, and he turns aside, feeling that Englishmen, though on special occasions they boast of their ancestors, in reality care nothing about them, and despise their works.

It is with a view to aid in counteracting the disastrous effects of the national neglect, that this publication was established; in which, free from control and the inadequate assistance rendered by antiquarian societies, I can, from time to time, as circumstances permit, record discoveries which would else soon be forgotten, and de-

* *Ex. gr.* One of the last appears in the *Times* of July 17th, in a report of a Meeting of the Court of Aldermen of the City of London on the 15th. On that occasion a member of the Court gave notice of a motion, in which it is admitted that only a mere fraction of the inhabitants have any share in constituting the present defective civic government, and the motion states—"this state of the municipal constituency, representing the most ancient and wealthiest community in Her Majesty's dominions, is highly unsatisfactory, and is fraught with danger to the due maintenance of our *Saxon institutions*, etc."

lineate objects which, in many cases, are probably doomed to speedy dispersion and loss. In the plates now presented, I have gathered together various Anglo-Saxon antiquities, which are either in themselves curious and interesting as works of art, or which serve as materials towards a more perfect knowledge of the general habits and customs of the early Saxon settlers in Britain.

Plate xxvi. In the spring of the present year, some excavators of brick-earth, at Strood, dug up the contents of a grave in land contiguous to the site of the Roman cemetery described in vol i. They consisted of a human skeleton; a sword (fig. 2); a spear-head (fig. 3); a knife (fig. 4); an umbo (fig. 5); and other appendages to a shield (figs. 6 and 8), in iron; fig. 7 in bronze, together with a bronze buckle shown in the adjoining cut. The blade of the sword measures two feet seven inches in length, the handle four inches and a half. The interior of the scabbard was of wood, portions of which still remain, together with part of its outer covering, which resembles shagreen; it is indicated in the etching near the handle. The spear-head, including the shaft, measures ten inches and a half; the knife six inches and a half; the umbo six inches across at the bottom, in height three inches. Fig. 6 is a piece of iron which strengthened the handle of the shield or buckler immediately beneath the umbo; in its entire length it measured about five inches; fig. 8 is about the same length; fig. 7 is the size of the original; it appears to have been an ornamental nail or rivet of the girdle.

The most remarkable object in this sepulchre remains to

ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS,

DISCOVERED AT

STROOD in KENT

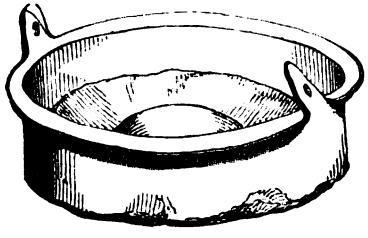
be described. It is a small bronze coffer or box, (fig. 1) made of two thin plates of bronze riveted together and bound round at the lower part with a narrow band of the same metal. The cover and bottom of the box are lost. On one side a ring is attached, from which it would seem that the box had been carried about the person and suspended for security to the girdle or some part of the dress. Round the outer plate is stamped, in low relief, a group of three figures, six times repeated. It consists of three personages, the middle seated and nimbed, the others standing, one on each side, with their arms crossed upon the breast;* above the head of one is a cross, and over the other a bird carrying a wreath. Below is a border of foliage and birds, partially concealed by the band.

The Christian character of the design will be at once recognized, but the subject intended to be represented is not so apparent. It seems to be a copy of one of the numerous representations of incidents in Scripture history common in the fourth and fifth centuries, of which many good examples are extant at Rome in sculptures procured from the catacombs; such as Christ seated teaching in the temple, or Christ with the apostles Peter and Paul. The fabrication of the coffer may be assigned to the fifth or sixth century, and it was, doubtless, imported into Britain from Gaul or Italy. The pagan Saxons were accustomed to inter with their dead not only weapons, personal ornaments, and drinking cups, but also a variety of objects which, in some way or other, had been as-

* From the faint manner in which the design has been stamped, the uniform crossing of the arms is not readily seen on the smaller figures. Upon a very close inspection, however, that attitude is apparent in both.

sociated with the deceased when living, precisely after the manner of the Romans before them. Small metal boxes, containing articles of the toilet, have been found in the graves of females both in England and in Germany.*

It is very desirable to make further comparisons between the sepulchral remains of the Saxons in our own country, and those of the Franks in Germany and in France. The general analogy is very striking, but at the same time there seem to be some peculiarities in each, the extent of which can only be decided by more complete collections of materials for comparison. In various parts of England it is not unusual to meet with thin metal bowls in Saxon graves. They have been found in Kent† and in Essex.‡ In the burial-place at Fairford, in Gloucestershire, recently excavated, under the superintendance and at the expense of Mr. W. M. Wylie, a thin copper vessel, with an iron handle, was found. It precisely resembles one dug up in Queneborowfield, Leicestershire.§ These examples are somewhat different in form to those referred to above, which are usually shallow and basin-shaped, sometimes without handles and sometimes with moveable handles soldered on below the rim.



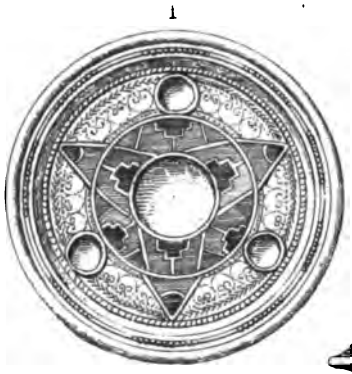
Ten inches and a half in width, thirty-one inches in circumference.

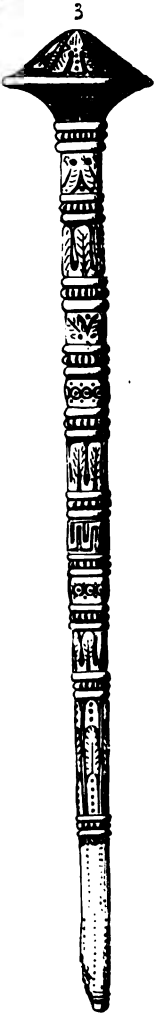
Equally common in our Saxon graves are the remains of wooden pails or buckets, banded with brass hoops and occasionally ornamented with triangular pieces of metal.

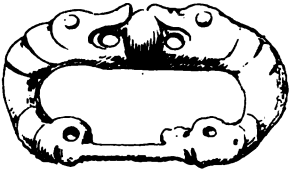
* See Douglas's *Nenia*, pl. XVIII, fig. 1.

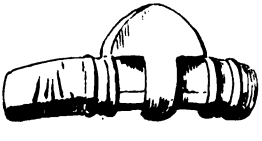
† *Archæologia*, vol. xxx, p. 133. ‡ Ibid. vol. xvi, p. 364.

§ Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. i. Part II, p. 136.







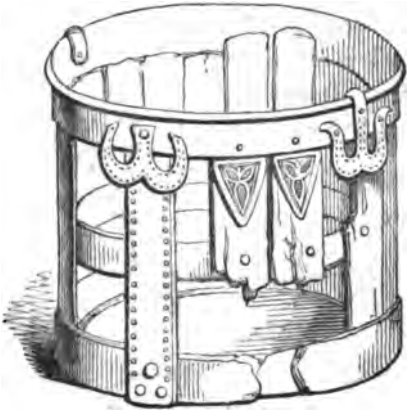


C.R.Smith del. F.W.Fairholt.

ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS;

FOUND IN KENT.

One found in a grave at Ash, in Kent, is in Mr. Rolfe's collection;* another was lately dug up at Fairford, and a third example, shown in the annexed cut, was discovered at Streetway Hill, Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire, with iron weapons, beads, perforated Roman coins, and other objects.† A similar pail, found in a barrow near Marlborough, is ornamented with metal hoops, embossed or stamped with figures of animals.‡ In the British Museum are some fragments of a pail, stated to have been found between Sandgate and Dover, but without any reference to particulars. They are here represented; A is a bronze ornament attached to the wood, and B, a part of the bronze rim or border.



Height, 8 inches; diameter, from 8 to 10 inches.

A

B

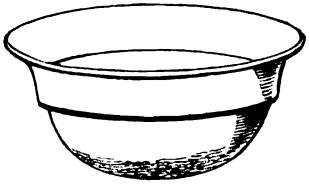
Plate xxxvii. In this plate are brought together some of the richer kinds of early Saxon ornaments, for which the county of Kent is more remarkable than any part of England. Fig. 1 is a fibula, found with a human skeleton, in the spring of the present year by diggers of gravel at Otterham Creek,

* It is figured in Boys's *Sandwich*, p. 868.

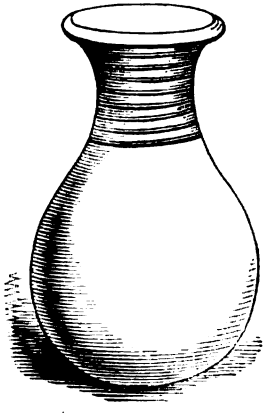
† It has been presented to the British Museum by Mr. Deck, of Cambridge.

‡ Hoare's *Ancient Wiltshire*, vol. ii, pl. vi.

near Upchurch. It is in silver gilt, and set with glass, ruby and blue; the circular compartments seem to have been filled with some more perishable substance, possibly mother-of-pearl, or a siliceous paste. The gold filigree-work is exquisitely finished, and laid in with the greatest care. It was fastened at the back with a pin, which has perished or fallen out. With the fibula were found some oblong amethystine beads, a bottle-shaped darkish clay vessel, a Roman red glazed patera, inscribed TITTIVS.F, and a glass vessel of a light green colour, shewn in the annexed cut. These remains are in the collection of the Rev. J. Woodruff of Upchurch. Two glass vessels, of a different shape, were found a few years since at the same place. They are in the possession of Mr. Bland, of Hartlip. (See cut in p. 347, vol. ii, of the *Journal of the Archæological Association.*) The glass vessels from the Saxon graves in Kent are of a great variety of form, and of very marked character. Examples will be found in Douglas's *Nenia*, in the *Archæologia*, and in the above mentioned *Journal.** One somewhat different from these is introduced above. It is in dark green glass, and is stated to have been found in



Height, 2¼ inches; width 4¾ inches.



Height, 5 inches.

* For ready reference, Akerman's *Archæological Index* will be found useful for types of Anglo-Saxon antiquities.

a gravel-pit at Mill Bank, in the parish of Hoth, near Reculver, about the year 1772, with human bones and another bottle, which was broken.* The most remarkable example of Saxon glass is a cup preserved in the Canterbury Museum, said to have been found at Reculver. It is of an olive green colour, and is covered with hollow protuberances. One very similar has recently been found at Fairford, and an example occurs also among the Frankish remains from the graves at Selzen.† The former has been engraved in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. ii, p. 132. Another of the same kind is engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xv, pl. xxxvii, fig. 1. The account given with the latter is, that it was found at Castle-Eden, in Durham, with a human skeleton; that it is of a light greenish colour like that of Florence flasks; the rough edges of blue glass, more opaque than the other parts, and the projections hollow. The Fairford cup was examined by Mr. Apsley Pellatt, who, from its close resemblance to medieval Italian manufacture, thought it much less ancient than it really is.‡

The other figures in plate xxxvii are selected from numerous Saxon remains preserved in the museum of Canterbury. Unfortunately, no particulars respecting their discovery are attached to them; so that all that can be said at present on the subject is, that figs. 2, 6, and 7, appear to have been found at Mersham; fig. 5 at Belmont, and fig. 4 at one of those places, or at Crundale, all of which localities having contributed Saxon antiquities

* From a paper deposited with it in the British Museum.

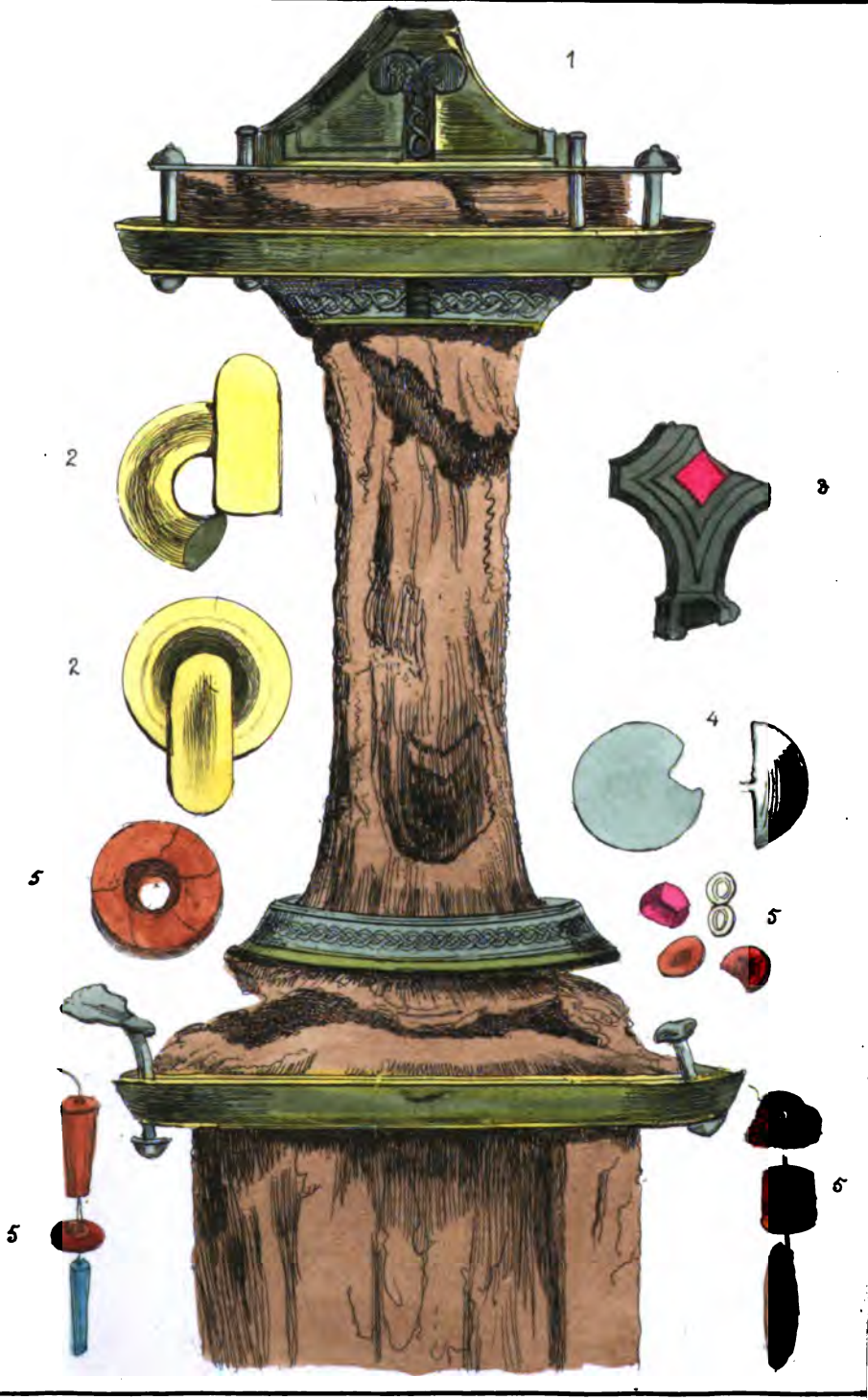
† *Das Germanische Todtenlager bei Selzen*, von W. und L. Lindenschmit, p. 6.

‡ It is to be regretted the Council of the Society of Antiquaries did not order this interesting and rare example of Saxon glass to be engraved the full size, and coloured.

to the county museum. The beautiful hair-pin, fig. 3, was dug up many years ago by Mr. Kingsford, from a grave at Gilton, and was presented by Mr. John Brent, Jun. It is of bronze gilt, and is probably of late Roman workmanship. Figs. 6 and 7 are two views of the same buckle, in bronze; fig. 8 is another buckle in bronze; fig. 9, of mixed metal, partially gilt, has been riveted to something, probably a belt; the last two objects are not labelled, but they appear to be the same as are engraved in Boys's *Sandwich*, in the plates of the antiquities found at Ash.

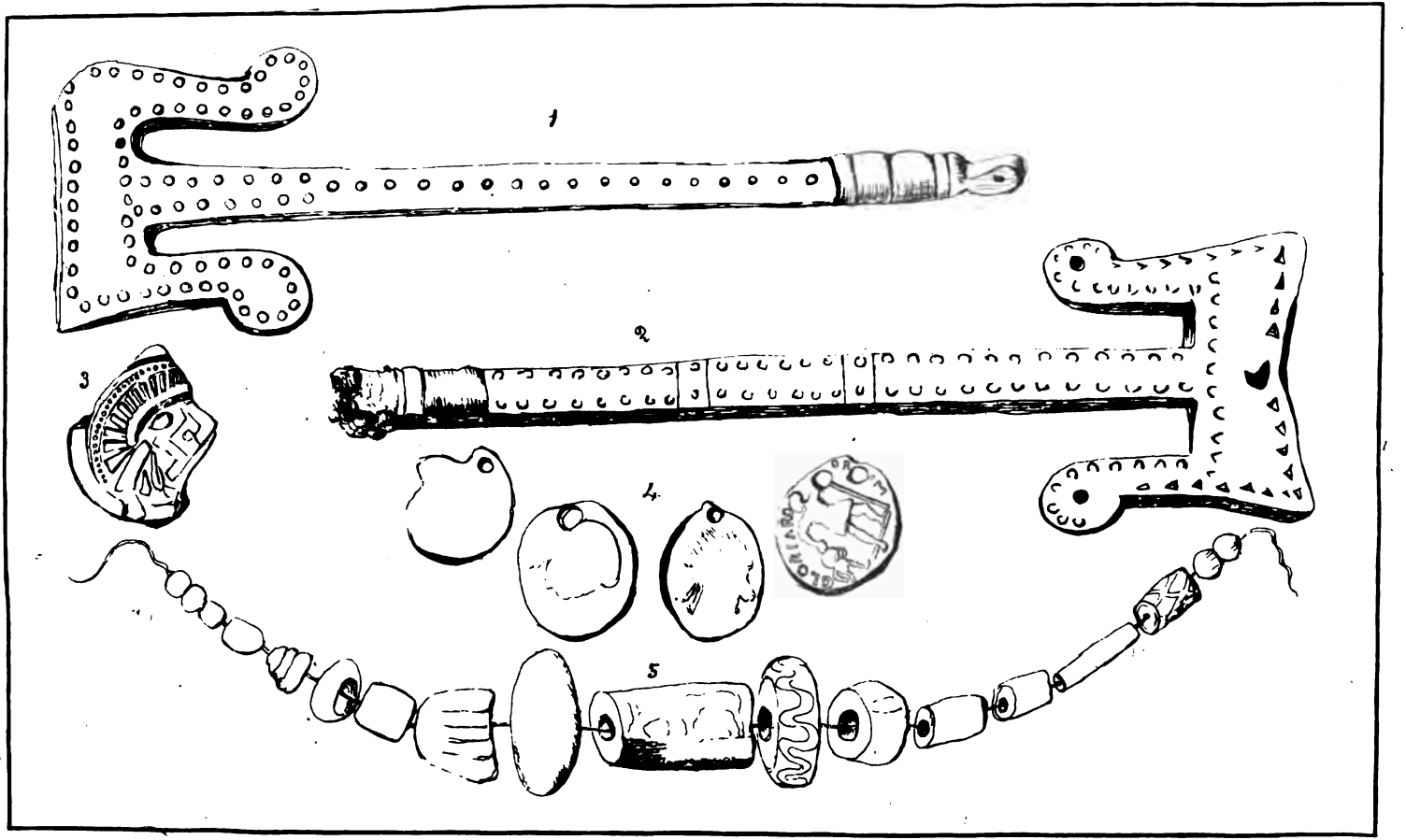
All the figures in this plate are of the size of the originals, except figs. 8 and 9, which are reduced one third.

Plate XXXVIII. For the drawing from which this plate was etched, I am indebted to Mr. Thomas Frye of Saffron Walden. The objects represented are in the possession of Mr. W. W. Boreham of Haverhill, Suffolk, who obtained them from a barrow at Coombe, in Kent, about three years ago. At a meeting of the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute, held September 14, 1848, Mr. Boreham gave an account of the discovery, of which the substance is as follows. Six feet below an artificial surface, of a kind of clay, about twenty yards diameter, was a grave, in which were found a copper bowl or basin with short legs and with handles, containing some burnt human bones. By the side of the bowl were two swords and a spear-head in iron, some glass and amber beads, and part of an ornament set with garnet or coloured glass. The swords, Mr. Boreham observed, were said to have been wrapped in cloth, and a veil of cloth appears to have been laid over the bowl, portions of which are still adhering to its edges. The construction of the copper bowl is remarkable; the two handles, which are in good preservation, have been



SAXON REMAINS FROM COMBE, KENT.

HAROLD
MUSEUM
OX



SAXON REMAINS FOUND AT STOWE HEATH, SUFFOLK.

soldered on, not riveted; the same may be said of the feet or support; the bowl itself being soldered on a circular rim of copper which had three rude feet.* Fig. 1 represents the handle and part of one of the swords, of the full size, the entire length being about thirty inches. The ornamented parts of the handle are of bronze gilt. It very closely resembles a specimen in the collection of Mr. Rolfe, found at Gilton, in the same parish as Coombe, and engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxx, pl. xi. Fig. 2 is in bronze, very thickly gilt; fig. 3, a fragment of a bronze fibula, set with ruby-coloured glass; fig. 4, a brass stud; fig. 5, beads in amber, terra-cotta, and glass.

Mr. Clarke has very kindly supplied me with the description of these interesting remains, which I have not had an opportunity of examining.

Plates xxxix, xl, and xli, are devoted to miscellaneous objects in the possession of Mr. Joseph Warren, of Ixworth, in Suffolk.

They were found in 1849, at Stowe Heath,† during the digging of stone, together with skeletons, numerous urns, spear-heads, and bosses of shields.

Plate xxxix. Figs. 1 and 2 are two bronze implements, the use of which cannot be determined until an opportunity has been afforded of observing the position in which other examples may be discovered in graves carefully laid open. Mr. Deck, of Cambridge, possesses one very similar to these, found with Saxon remains at Wilbraham, and Mr. Lawson, of Aldborough, has another, slightly different, found with a skeleton near that village, which

* Extracted from the Proceedings of the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute, No. 1, p. 27.

† Stowe Heath joins the parish of Icklingham, where many Roman antiquities have been found.

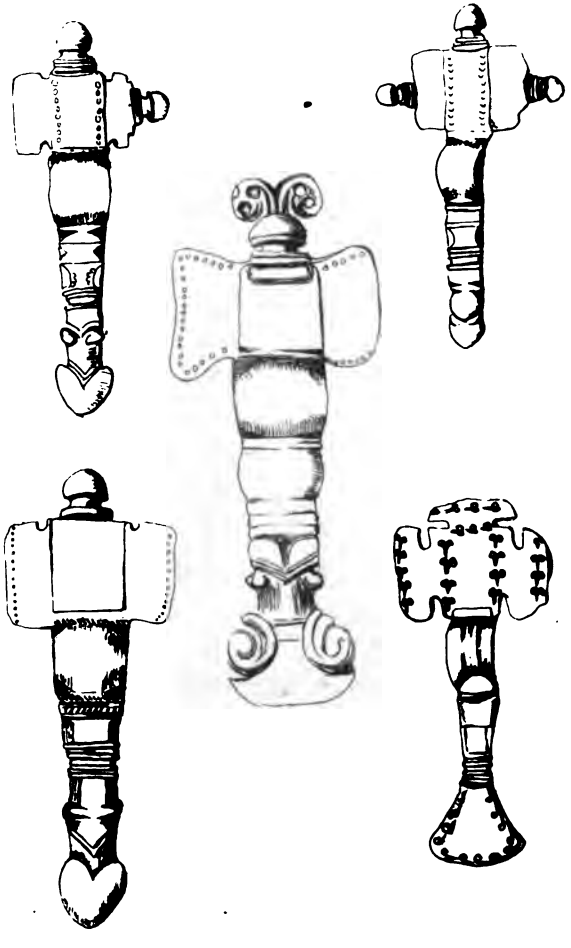
occupies the site of the Roman *Isurium*. Other specimens, found in Leicestershire, are given in plate XLII. Some of them bear traces of iron at the narrow extremity, and it is not improbable they may have been fixed to pails, such as that in p. 161. Fig. 3 is in bronze, the reverse side plain. Figs. 4 are perforated Roman coins of the fourth century, used as ornaments; they are worn almost smooth apparently from long circulation; figs. 5 are beads chiefly in coloured glass and clay; a large quantity in amber were also found. All the objects in this plate are etched the actual size.

Plate XL. Fibulæ in bronze, half the size of the originals; the pins, which were of iron, have perished. Fibulæ of this peculiar class have been frequently found in Suffolk and Norfolk, and also in Essex, Northamptonshire, Warwickshire,* Leicestershire, and Yorkshire. In a barrow near Driffield, opened by Mr. W. Bowman, in 1849, for the York Antiquarian Club, two such fibulæ were found with the skeleton of a female, one upon each breast. Mr. Bowman informs me that the body had evidently been buried in a linen garment, as a large quantity was distinctly visible when the grave was opened, and a portion still adhered to one of the fibulæ. On each shoulder of another skeleton, found in the same barrow, was a circular fibula, saucer-shaped, and enamelled.

Plate XLI. Fibulæ and clasps in bronze; etched of the actual size.

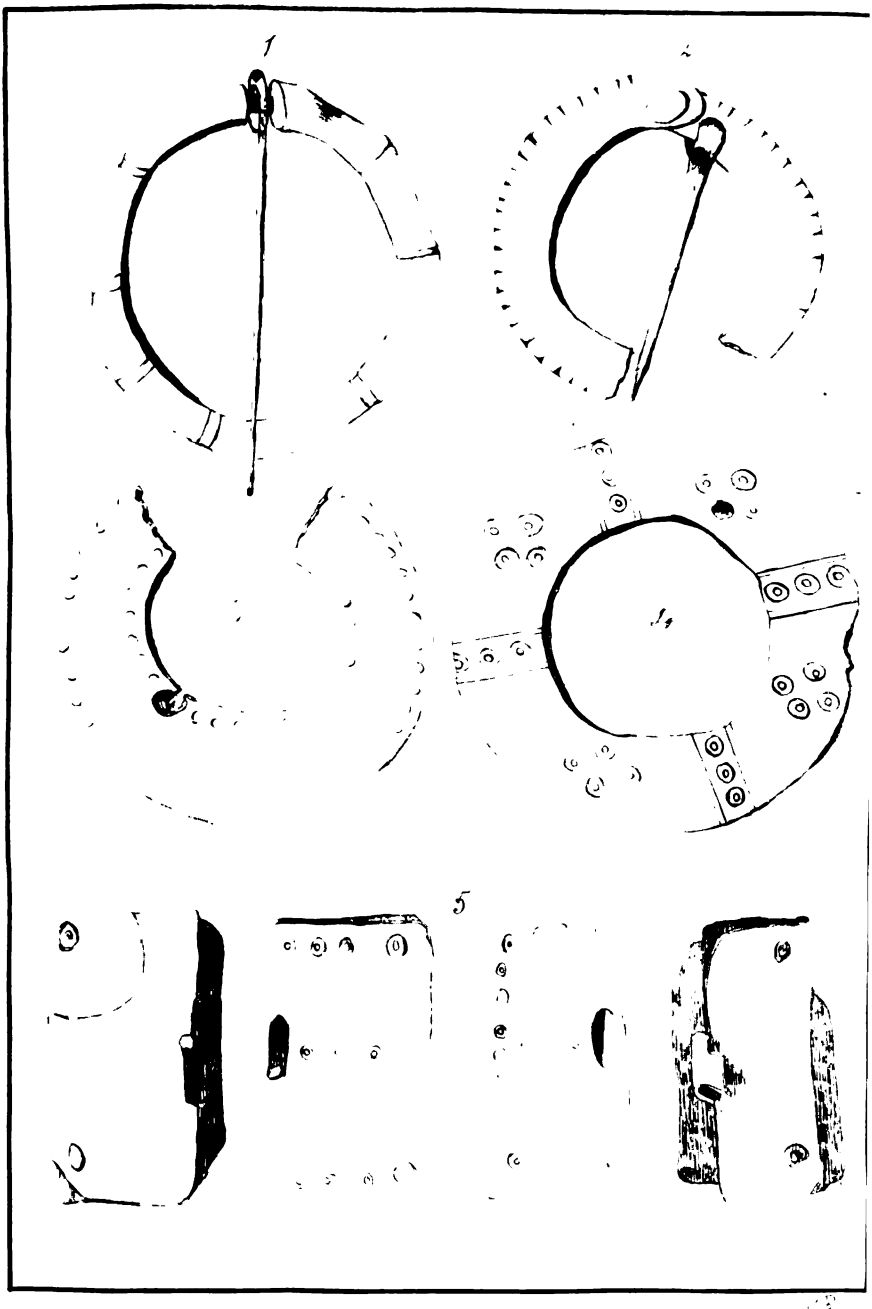
While this sheet was passing through the press, I was enabled to examine, through the kindness of Mr. Samuel Tymms, of Bury St. Edmund's, another collection of Saxon antiquities from Stowe Heath, in the possession of Mr. J. Gwilt, some of which I have represented in the two following plates.

* See *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i, plates XVIII and XIX.



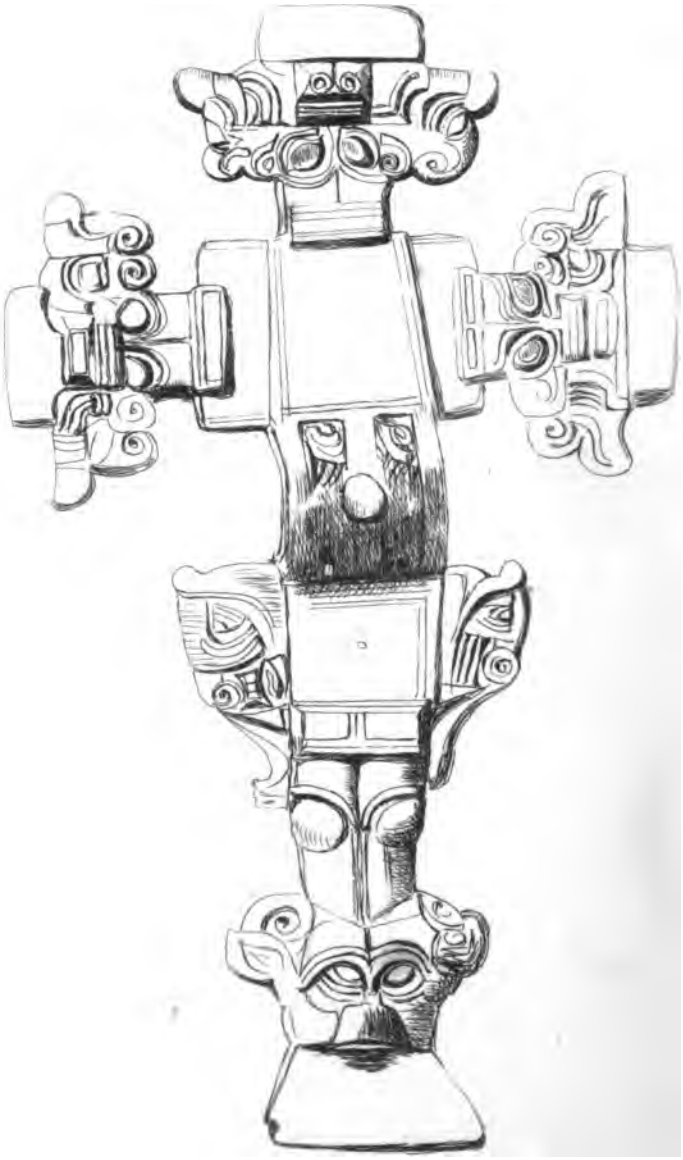
C.R.S.

SAXON FIBULÆ FROM STOW HEATH, SUFFOLK.

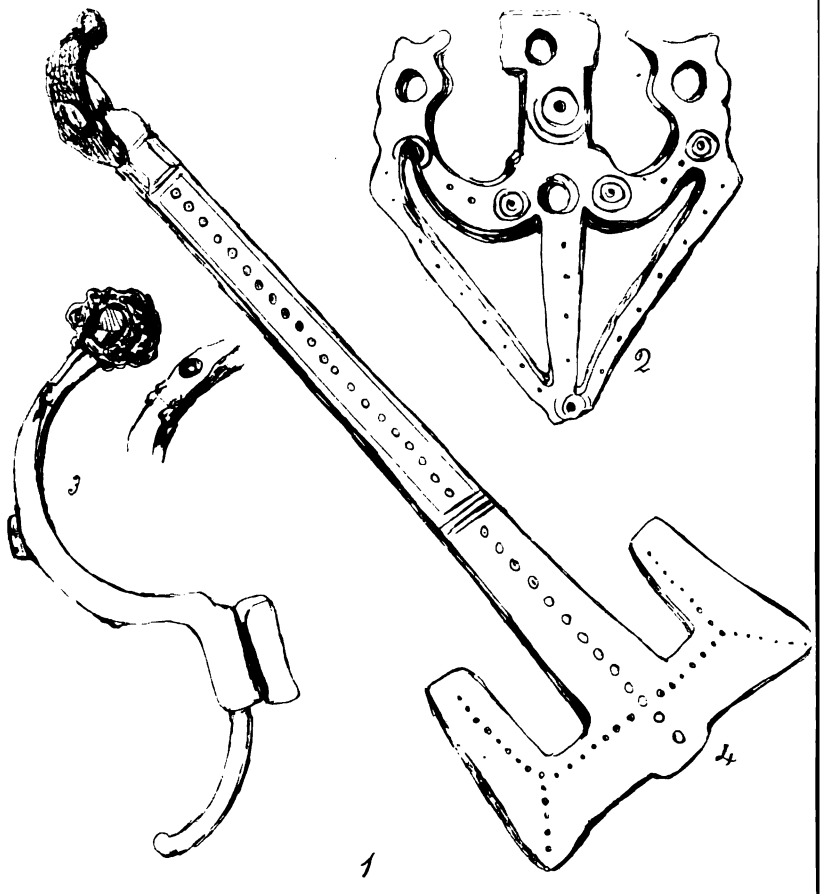


SAXON REMAINS FOUND AT STOW HEATH.

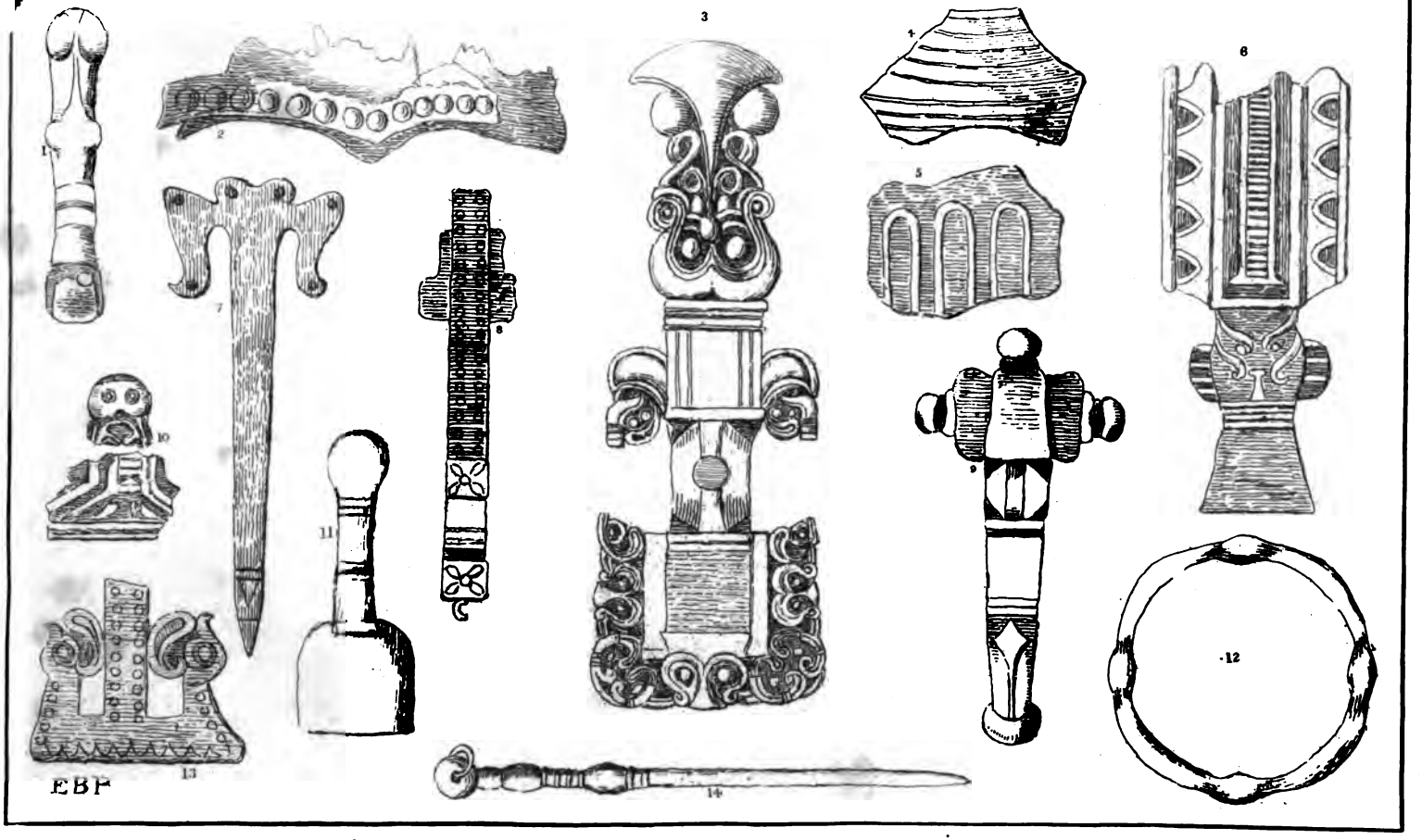
SUFFOLK.



FROM STOWE HEATH.



FROM STOWE HEATH.


1
2
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13
14
EBF

Plate XLI A. A bronze gilt fibula, etched the size of the original. It resembles one found in Leicestershire, now in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Plate XLI B. Fig. 1. A small clay cup, roughly made, three inches in height, and four in diameter; it is without a stand, like the glass goblets; fig. 2, a bronze ornament, imperfect; fig. 3, a bronze fibula; it is remarkable for the combination of the Roman form with the reptile head pattern, so common in works of the Saxon period; fig. 4 is another example of figs. 1 and 2 in pl. XXXIX; the remains of some appendage in iron are very visible.

With the objects shewn in these two plates were, a fibula resembling fig. 2, pl. X, vol. XXXIV of the *Archæologia;* three fibulæ like those previously obtained from Stowe Heath (see pl. XL); a variety of beads in amber, glass, and clay; an umbo of a shield, a spear-head, and some rings in iron.

Plate XLII. In this plate are a variety of Saxon remains found in 1795 in the lordship of Great Wigston, in digging gravel for the road leading from Leicester to Welford,—a brief account of which was published in Nichols's valuable and rare *History of Leicestershire,* vol. iv, part 1, p. 377; the illustrations which accompanied it are here reproduced for the sake of comparison. Figs. 8 and 13 are evidently parts of one of the bronze implements similar to those from Stowe Heath, and fig. 7 is another of the same kind; fig. 3 is a perfect gilt copper fibula; fig. 9, and the fragment, fig. 1, are similar to those of plate XL; figs. 6, 10 and 11 are fragments of fibulæ; fig. 4, pottery; fig. 5, glass; fig. 12, a bronze ring; fig. 14, pin of copper with wire ring; fig. 2 is described as a rim of a helmet. It is stated that these remains were found within a square of ten yards, with about twenty human skeletons and part of a skeleton of

a horse. Some of the bodies appear to have been buried together, within a rough stone enclosure, and covered with a layer of stones; but the report referred to is very loosely put together, and we must be content with these representations of some of the objects, and hope that persons who profess themselves archæologists will not in future be satisfied in merely acquiring antiquities without looking for their history.

Plate XLIII. A bronze fibula, of extraordinary size, but not quite perfect, found at Ingersby, ten miles east of Leicester, and now preserved in the Leicester museum. The etching, from a drawing by Mr. John Flower, is the size of the original.

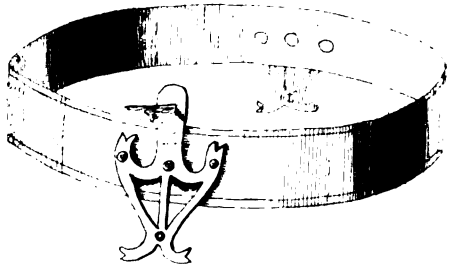
Plate XLIV. Figs. 1 to 9, 13 and 14, are sceattas, of which fig. 1, found near Marlborough, and fig. 2, found near Oxford, are in the cabinet of Lord Londesborough; fig. 1 is unpublished, and fig. 2 is a good example of a rare variety; fig. 5 was found at Etaples, and is now in the Boulogne museum. Figs. 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, and 14 were found in the Thames, and are part of my London collection. Of these, fig. 8 is the most interesting, and perhaps the best executed specimen, yet discovered, of the earlier Saxon silver coins. The obverse shews a close imitation of the denarii of the lower empire. Its weight also (20 grains), accords with that of many of the silver Roman coins of the fourth and fifth centuries. The letters appear to be SIGCR, and suggest the possibility of their being intended for *Sigebriht*, one of the West-Saxon kings of the eighth century. This coin is believed to be unpublished. Figs. 10, 11, and 12 are from intaglios found with Roman remains near Amesbury. They are obviously of Saxon workmanship. Fig. 12 is an enamelled fibula, found at Boulogne-sur-Mer, remarkable as an example of art, in its transition from the Roman to the Saxon or Frankish epoch.

SAXON FIBULA

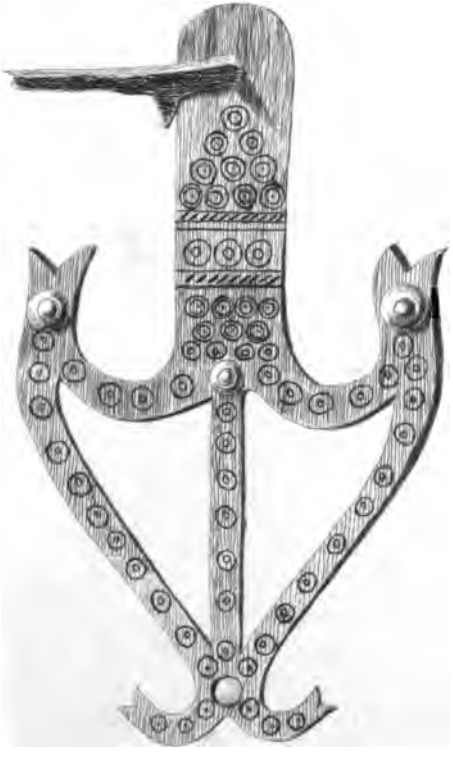
FOUND NEAR LEICESTER.

SAXON COINS, ETC.

I



II



III

I One quarter of the natural size.
II Natural size.
III Side view of the nail A. fig II

I had scarcely published the preceding remarks when I observed, in the collection of Monsieur P. I. Feret, of Dieppe, an object in metal (fig. 1, pl. XLV), in which I immediately recognized the band of a wooden pail such as that figured in p. 161, and at the same time found that a portion of it explained figure 2 in pl. XLI B, which we can now positively determine to have been affixed to the hoop of a pail. Having applied to Monsieur Feret for a sketch, that gentleman immediately complied with my request, and at the same time forwarded the following particulars. On the inner side of the brass band or hoop, are traces of some perished substance, which may have been wooden staves, but they are not sufficient to decide on positively. On the upper and on the lower rim are what appear to be the remains of small bands tinned or silvered. The nails of bronze, of which the head of one is given of the actual size in a side view (fig. 3), were sufficiently long to have served to pass through and rivet very thin staves. A small vessel of wood bound with brass was found in the same field, which is situate on the new high road from Dieppe to Paris by the valley of Eaulm, at a place call Douvrend, about twelve miles east of Dieppe, in 1838. The person from whom M. Feret procured this object called it a coiffure. He probably got this notion from having found it near the head of a skeleton. A small portion of the metal of the band has been analyzed, and found to be composed of tin, lead, and copper, the last being most abundant.

Among the numerous discoveries of Frankish remains in Germany and in France, I do not recollect any mention of wooden pails or buckets, such as we so often find in our Saxon cemeteries. This instance is therefore the more remarkable, and at the present moment is especially useful in illustrating the objects described in the fore-

going pages, while at the same time the examples referred to will be of service in assisting our continental colleagues in correctly appropriating the circular plate of bronze, and any analogous remains which may be discovered.

On a future occasion, I hope to be able to refer to the discoveries of Frankish remains by the Abbé Cochet, in the neighbourhood of Dieppe, and to researches on the same interesting subject by Dr. Rigollot of Amiens, and by M. Feret of Dieppe, the latter of whom is engaged in preparing for the press a work on the state of the arts among the ancient Germans.

THE ROMAN WALL.

WHOEVER has ventured far into the more remote or into the less frequented parts of England, with a view to examine and study their remains of antiquity, cannot but feel how imperfect a notion he had hitherto formed of those remains, and how little in reality has been done to make them properly understood and valued. As he extends his inquiry, he will be more forcibly struck with the conviction both of the extent and importance of the objects themselves, and of the neglect with which they have been treated by the country that owns them. The subject of the present chapter affords a good illustration of the fact. The Roman Wall, by which term the great stone fortification formerly extending from the Tyne to the Solway is now generally understood, is the most stupendous of our ancient architectural monuments, and at the same time the least known and cared for. The general tourist passes it by without probably any knowledge of its existence, and the antiquary either is not much in advance of the popular ignorance on the subject, or he flinches from the exertion required to comprehend properly a work extending seventy miles. It is indeed but imperfectly understood by some of our best historians, who, while they dream not of the stores of information it affords, often confound it with another great work of different character and date, which lies further to the north, namely, the barrier of Antoninus Pius. It has been still further complicated by being called the Wall of Severus, as well

as the Wall of Hadrian, and in being taken, at other times, for the lines of earthen fortifications which run parallel on either side. In short, no great work of antiquity has ever been less clearly understood.

To the illustrious author of the *Britannia Romana* we owe the first systematic examination of the wall and an admirable explanation of the structure, its dependent stations, and their inscriptions. By some unaccountable mishap, most of the engravings of his valuable volume are so badly executed as to be almost worse than useless; but the text is full of sound learning closely applied, without discursiveness, to the illustration of existing remains. Horsley received no remuneration or acknowledgment from the country for his labours.* The Rev. John Hodgson, following nearly a century after Horsley, was enabled to avail himself of many discoveries and other sources of information not open to Horsley; and with equal patience, perseverance, and learning, he has produced a volume worthy of being placed by the side of his great predecessor in this field of research. He found but little sympathy or encouragement.† The latest writer on the wall

* "The precise spot where his remains rest is unknown. He whose lot it was to interpret, after the lapse of many centuries, the throbbings of natural affection over departed relatives in the heathen breast, had no one to erect over him, though a Christian minister, a memorial that should outlive a single century. Even the parish clerk, in his attachment to the altar and the throne, denies him, in the sepulchral register, the title which courtesy, at least, would have accorded him."—*The Roman Wall*, p. 104.

† He lived to complete only a part of his projected design. Ruined in health and in fortune by enthusiastic devotion to studies which he directed to the lasting benefit of his country, he writes, "I have lived to see that works of this kind are not suited to the times I live in." He died in 1846.

and its antiquities is the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce. With a modesty which at once wins our confidence in his honesty and our approbation of his candour, he states that "had not Horsley and Hodgson cleared the way before him, he would never have adventured to write a book upon the Barrier of the Lower Isthmus."* But if these two great pioneers have smoothed this self-imposed task, to Mr. Bruce must be accorded the merit of making the Roman Wall more generally known by means of an accessible volume, the works of his predecessors being by far too expensive and rare for general ready reference; at the same time it is a useful supplement to those elaborate productions, and by its simple and clear arrangement indispensable to all who would know, as from a panoramic view, what the Roman Wall actually is.

It is with the view of helping to draw attention to Mr. Bruce's labours, and to the great object of them, that I here record a few observations from notes made chiefly during a visit to the Wall in the month of June last.† To the liberality of Mr. Bruce I am indebted for the woodcuts, which he generously ordered to be prepared specially for my use.

There are some conflicting historical notices of the Roman wall, which have given rise to the errors before

* "The Roman Wall: a historical, topographical, and descriptive Account of the Barrier of the Lower Isthmus, extending from the Tyne to the Solway. Deduced from numerous personal Surveys. London and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 8vo. 1850." I am happy to announce that the author is preparing for publication a second edition.

† In the "Gentleman's Magazine" for October and November, I have given an account of my tour, which may contain details here omitted. I also refer my readers to this periodical for an illustrated review of Mr. Bruce's book.

referred to respecting its origin and history. Fortunately, the numerous inscriptions which have been discovered along the line of this great fortification, furnish ample evidence on the subject, which else might have remained unsettled and questionable. The testimony of Spartianus is fully supported by these monuments. This writer, in his life of Hadrian, after stating that the Britons could not be kept under the Roman authority, adds, that the emperor came over into Britain, and after correcting many things, first drew a wall, eighty miles in length, to separate the barbarians from the Romans. The southern parts of Britain had, since the operations of Claudius, become so completely subjugated as to be considered Roman, under which term the general population is included. The barbarians, that is to say, the people of the more remote north, are by Spartianus called Britons (*Britanni teneri sub Romana ditione non poterant*); and the natives south of the wall are included under the name *Romani:-Britanniam petiit: in qua multa correxit, murumque per octoginta milia passuum primus duxit, qui barbaros Romanosque divideret.* We are not informed of the precise character of the disturbance; but we may assume it was confined to sudden incursions of the Caledonians, against which the province was but inadequately provided. The presence of Hadrian soon supplied a remedy, and to his energy and skill are to be assigned the construction of this most admirable military defence, which even at the present day cannot be surveyed in its ruins without the deepest feelings of astonishment and interest.

To construct this mighty work, the regular legions in Britain, with their auxiliaries, were withdrawn from their head quarters and concentrated along the line of demarcation. The vast tract of land from sea to sea was surveyed and measured, quarries were opened, and every

soldier for the time became either a mason or a carpenter, or both, perhaps, by turns. The British states, we may assume from the inscriptions which mention their names,* were laid under contribution; and we may assume also, that they retained at least a show of a certain political independence. Hadrian himself, we have every reason to believe, personally superintended the works, and animated his soldiers by sharing their toils and deprivations. The rigid manner in which this emperor denied himself, in his visits to remote parts of the empire, not only the luxuries, but many of the common comforts of life, are alluded to in some lines written to him by the poet Florus:—

> "*Ego nolo Cæsar esse,*
> *Ambulare per Britannos,*
> *Scythicas pati pruinas;*"

and there is an inscription which belongs to the wall-series, which, though it has not been mentioned as referring to this emperor, seems especially to apply to him in allusion to the strict military discipline he maintained. It is DISCIPVLINAE AVG. (*Disciplinæ Aug.*), and occurs on the gold and large brass coins of Hadrian, with a representation of the emperor marching at the head of his soldiers. This legend, I believe, is confined to the coins of Hadrian and those of his successor, Pius, who seems to have adopted it from respect to the memory of his predecessor; in like manner as on one of his coins with the reverse of Britannia, he gave the portrait of Hadrian to

* They are, CIVITAS DVMNI,—CIVITAS DVMNON: CIVITATE CATVVELLAVNORVM — CIVITAT · BRICIC. — Of these, the last two, it may be remarked, have some other letters, the purport of which is not clear, and the inscriptions themselves do not appear to be now extant. The last, I presume, must be assigned to the Brigantes.

the personified figure of the province.* The figure on the reverse of the various coins of Hadrian relating to Britain is, on some specimens, that of a female, and on others that of a male. In either case, it may be pronounced a personification of the province.

To picture to the mind a wall, constructed with stone and mortar, extending nearly seventy English miles, requires some effort of the imagination; and we have to picture a *Roman* wall, averaging eight feet in width and eighteen or nineteen in height. It was supported on the south side by seventeen great walled stations or *castra*, varying in dimensions, and also by smaller walled forts (*castella*), and, at intervals, by watch-towers. The castella are commonly called mile-castles, being placed about a mile apart from each other. It would be supposed that such a line of defence, when garrisoned by troops, would be impregnable; but the barrier was not yet considered complete. On the north of the stone wall is a fosse or deep ditch, and on the south a vallum or earthen wall, a fosse, and two ramparts of earth. The sections here given will shew the entire fortifications, on a scale of seventy-five feet to the inch.

The Works near the eighteenth mile-stone West of Newcastle.

The Works half-a-mile West of Curaw.

* See Akerman's "Coins of the Romans relating to Britain," p. 33. It may be that the die, though used by Pius, was pre-

An investigation of the remains of these vast works is a task worthy a little exertion on part of English antiquaries, and Mr. Bruce's book has rendered the investigation comparatively easy. But it must be clearly understood, that it is only by walking that a perfect notion can be obtained of the vast ruins, and of the original perfection and unity of the great design. As may be supposed, the ignorance and cupidity of thirteen centuries have not passed without their usual fatal consequences. For this long period the great Wall, and the walls of the stations and watch towers, the houses and villas, have been resorted to by the neighbouring population for building materials; and farm-houses innumerable, churches, and whole villages, have grown out of their ruins. But the most formidable enemy of the Wall was the government, by whose orders it was levelled for nineteen or twenty miles to make a public road. The condition of one of the stations in the last century, may be shown as an example of the state in which they were to be found at a comparatively recent period, and some notion may thus be formed of the amount of destruction that must have taken place. Stukeley, speaking of *Borcovicus*, writes thus:—

"The next station we visited, about two miles from the former, and by the wall, is deservedly called Housesteeds, from the *vestigia* of the houses therein, which are as easy to be seen and distinguished as if ruined but yesterday. Approaching the farmer's house there, I saw a mill or two, i.e., the recipient stones of the hand-mills which the Roman soldiers used to grind their corn with; likewise some tops of altars: over the door of the house a large carved stone, but defaced. Going a little further, in a corner of a dry wall, is a large stone that has been curiously cut, but now broken and much injured: three figures

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pared during the lifetime of Hadrian. The same remark may be made on the legend *disciplina* of the coins of Pius.

in it, in high relievo; two with sacrificing cups in their hands: I believe it has been in some temple, and means the genii of three cities: it is in my learned friend Mr. Horsley's twentieth table, but poorly represented: they seem to stand before steps. Near it, in the wall, is the bottom part of a very large altar, or pedestal of a pillar, a yard square: near that a long carved stone, somewhat like the shaft of our later crosses. Above the house, upon the Picts' wall, is an altar, the legend gone. As for fragments of pillars, or rollers as they call them, they lie scattered all over the place. A large part of a Doric capital lies by the door, consisting of two *thori*, or swelled mouldings, in architectonic language. But when we were led lower down into the meadow, we were surprised with the august scene of Romano-British antiquities in the most neglected condition; a dozen most beautiful and large altars, as many fine *basso relievos*, nearly as big as the life, all tumbled in a wet meadow, by a wall side, or one on the top of another, to make up the wall of the close; the *basso relievos*, some with their heads down the hill; particularly an admirable image of Victory, both arms knocked off; one large soldier, a sepulchral stone, with his short sword hanging at his right side, the man told us was condemned to make a pig-trough on; but some gentlemen, full timely, with a small sum, for the present reprieved him; many soldiers with heads broke off; mutilated by the middle; three ladies sitting close together, with globes in their hands; their heads all gone. Mr. Gale and I laboured hard at the inscriptions, and made what we could of them, under all disadvantages. Along the same wall, as we walked on further, we found more altars and carved stones of various sorts; but at length the farmer carried us up to a knoll in the middle of the meadow, called Chapel-Steed, where, undoubtedly, was the Roman temple; there we saw three or four most beautiful altars; and a little further, and on another wall, a pretty sepulchral carving of an old soldier's upper part, in a niche. At Chesters, an admirably carved stone was dug up lately, very large; the tenant of the farm caused it to be planed and turned into a

gravestone for himself; and it is now laid over him at the parish church."*

From the above extract of a notice relating to one station, some notion may be formed of the vast havoc made of the Wall and its monuments in past times. The destruction most to be regretted is that of the buildings in and about the stations, and particularly the inscriptions, the most important part of the materials from which what we know of the history of the wall has been collected. Even after the value of these records began to be felt, they were subjected to the risk of being separated from the localities in which they had been found. They were often carried off to a considerable distance, tolerated for awhile as curiosities, and then they were either lost or dissociated from the circumstances under which they had been found. The process by means of which they are now so carefully analyzed and collated with others, and with ancient authors, to elicit some point in general or in local history, was almost unknown. It is chiefly by these inscriptions, and their authentication, as discovered in particular places, that we are enabled to identify the names of stations, learn something of their buildings, and when and by whom they were erected, the troops by whom they were garrisoned, and the gods there worshipped. If by lapse of time, or from negligence in making a prompt record, the discovery of such inscriptions cannot be verified, their interest and historical value become depreciated, and frequently altogether destroyed.

The eastern terminus of the Wall is indicated in the modern Wallsend, and in the ramparts of earth, beneath which are the foundations of the walls of a Roman station, supposed to be Segedunum, the first of the *Notitia*

* *Itinerarium Curiosum*, vol. ii, p. 60.

stations *per lineum valli.* Its situation is not unlike that of the *Portus Lemanis* (Lymne, in Kent), sloping down to the bank of the river Tyne. There is yet a doubt whether this station be Segedunum. Tested by the criticism which has so happily identified other stations, by inscriptions found upon their sites, we should rather place Segedunum at Tynemouth, where the fine altar, now in the cellar at Somerset House, was found. This altar was dedicated to Jupiter by a prefect of the fourth cohort of the Lingones. The *Notitia* reads, *Tribunus cohortis quartæ Lergorum Segeduno.* To reconcile the inscription with the *Notitia* entry, we must suppose that the transcriber of the latter wrote *Lergorum* for *Lingonum;* and to make the station at Wallsend Segedunum, we must suppose that the Lingones were stationed both there and at Tynemouth. The question is one which would probably be decided by excavations, which would most likely bring to light some inscriptions bearing on the point. From Wallsend to Newcastle, the course of the fortifications is to be traced here and there, but the Wall is entirely levelled, and, with the earth-works, made to contribute to the physical wants of a dense population. At Newcastle also, the site of the *Pons Ælii,* no traces of the wall or of the Roman town are to be seen. In vol. iii of the *Archæologia Æliana* is an engraving of a bird's-eye view of the town, from a drawing made in the latter part of the sixteenth century, which may probably give some notion of the line of the Roman mural fortification.

As before observed, the government has destroyed nearly twenty miles of the walls, in order to construct the high road from Newcastle to Carlisle. The injury this sweeping and monstrous act of Vandalism inflicted on the dependant stations, as well as on the earthworks, can hardly be imagined. One must visit the wall before he

can form any notion of the mischief done by this ill-advised proceeding. Now, it appears, parliament has voted £10,000 for the compilation of a book called the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, which professes to contain among others the inscriptions from the Roman Wall, but which, as far as I have been able to ascertain, contains only those which were previously well-known and accessible. With the wall have perished the two great stations, Condercum, and Vindobala (Benwell, and Rutchester), with their auxiliary castles and towers. The traveller upon the government road will observe the foundations of the wall beneath his feet, and perceive, under his feet, on either side of him, the facing-stones in their original position.

At Halton-Chesters, the third station from Newcastle, and the Hunnum of the *Notitia*, I had the good fortune to notice a very perfect bridge in a valley a little to the west of the station. This interesting relic has luckily, from its obscure position, escaped the notice of the government engineers, or, no doubt, it would have shared the fate of the Wall which passed over it.

Width of arch, 4 feet, depth, 4 feet.

The foundation of the wall is about twelve feet above this bridge. The sides of the arch have been walled in a substantial manner, and the bottom of the watercourse is paved.

Horsley and Mr. Bruce* both notice the descent, or hollow ground on the west of the station, which caused the Romans to deviate a little from the usual form of their castra. On the north-west angle, Mr. Bruce tells us "that there was laid open on aqueduct of about three quarters of a mile in length, which seems to have conducted water from a spring or burn in the high ground, north of the place. My informant, who traced it for between two and three hundred yards, says, that it was formed of stone, and was covered with 'flags'." It appears that this must have been simply a drain for drawing off the water from the castrum into the larger channel, over which the substantial arch, described above, was constructed. Mr. Bruce speaks also of a sewer or drain crossing the station diagonally, towards the north-west angle, the water from which was also, without doubt, carried through the same outlet as the water from the aqueduct.

Approaching the North Tyne, fragments of the Wall will be found here and there, and the remains become at every footstep more and more interesting. Hitherto, the traveller had seen the stones of the Wall composing whole houses and villages; then he would notice at intervals altars and inscriptions immured in road-side houses, and he would detect portions of the Wall itself where the government road had diverged a little to avoid some obstruction, He has advanced, with gradually increasing hope and interest, towards a district where the remains are more perfect and continuous, and more marked in character.

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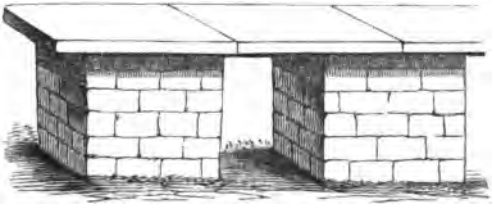
* *The Roman Wall*, p. 159.

The station at Chesters, or, as Horsley calls it, Walwick Chesters (Cilurnum), is one of the most interesting of the entire series. It is flanked on the east by the North Tyne, and was approached on that side by a bridge. "The remains of this bridge," Mr. Bruce states, "may yet be seen when the water is low and the surface smooth. There seem to have been three piers of considerable size and solidity, set diagonally to the stream. The stones composing them are large, regularly squared, and fastened with metallic cramps. Luis-holes, indicating the manner in which they have been lowered into their bed, appear in several of them." Between the station and the river, and also on the south, are indications of extensive buildings, which, with the station itself, are now entirely within the park of Chesters. The mansion stands upon the foundations of the great Wall, which forms the northern boundary of the castrum, and makes its appearance in the shrubbery on the west. The preservation of the remains of Cilurnum is entirely owing to the good taste of the family of Clayton, the proprietors of the estate. To Mr. John Clayton, especially, the antiquarian world is under deep obligation for the active exertions he has made to protect not merely the ruins on the Chesters estate, but also the equally interesting works at Housesteeds, and at other districts to the west of Chesters, now, fortunately, his own property.

In the accompanying etching (pl. XLVI), by Mr. Pretty, from a sketch taken during my visit in June to this classical spot, a faint idea may be formed of some excavated buildings near the eastern gate of the station within the walls. About ten rooms have been laid open, some of which are of considerable dimensions, as, 24 feet by 18, 21 feet by 12, 18 feet by 12. Most of the apartments have been heated by the means of the hypocaust,

the position of which is indicated on the left of the upper part of the view. The flooring of the large room on the right was supported by pillars formed of tiles, and by portions of columns which had apparently belonged to some earlier building. Several of the rooms on the western side are furnished with massive foundations for the pavements, which are composed of stone slabs, measuring from 2½ feet by 4 feet, to upwards of 7 feet by 3, and 4 to 5 inches thick. One room has forty-eight supports for the pavement, each about two feet square; the substructure for the pavement in another consists of twenty-four of these columns. The annexed cut will shew this arrangement clearly.



In a building discovered many years since at Netherby, ten miles north of Carlisle,* two of the rooms were supplied with similar massive foundations for the pavements, while the general plan resembles that at Chesters. In the villas of the south, the props of the rooms connected with the hypocaust are usually of tiles. In no instance have I ever noticed columns of masonry such as these in the houses at Chesters and at Netherby. They were obviously constructed to insure great durability and warmth —two very important requisites for the winter quarters of soldiers drawn from warmer countries to brave a fierce and savage foe, and the equally formidable climate of the north of Britain. Strength and appropriateness of construction are the two great leading features of the buildings

* *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1750.

along the line of the Wall.* In one of the rooms was found a recumbent figure of a river god, sculptured in coarse stone, but possessing, as Mr. John Clayton observes, "some gracefulness of attitude and proportions". It may have been intended for a personification of the North Tyne, which bounds the station on the east. The right arm of the figure is wanting; the left hand rests upon a large bearded head. At the next station, Procolitia, a mutilated figure of Neptune was found; and among the inscriptions of the Wall is one reading, *Neptuno Sarabo Sino*, which appears to be addressed to the god of the Sarr, the chief of the tributary rivers of the Moselle.

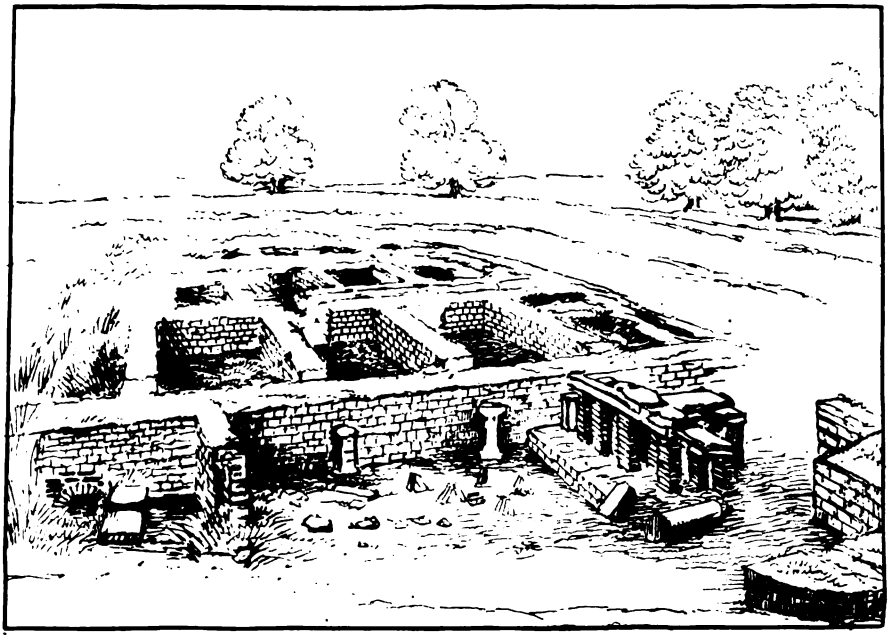
The antiquities discovered here and at other localities on the Wall, are carefully preserved at the mansion. One of the most interesting of the sculptures, is a mutilated figure of a female, in sandstone, six feet high, found many years since. The figure stands upon a bull, the body of which only remains. The feet, however, are preserved, attached to a pedestal, and two of

* For further details of this building, I must refer to Mr. Bruce's volume, and to a paper, by Mr. John Clayton, in the "Archæologia Æliana, vol. iii, p. 142.

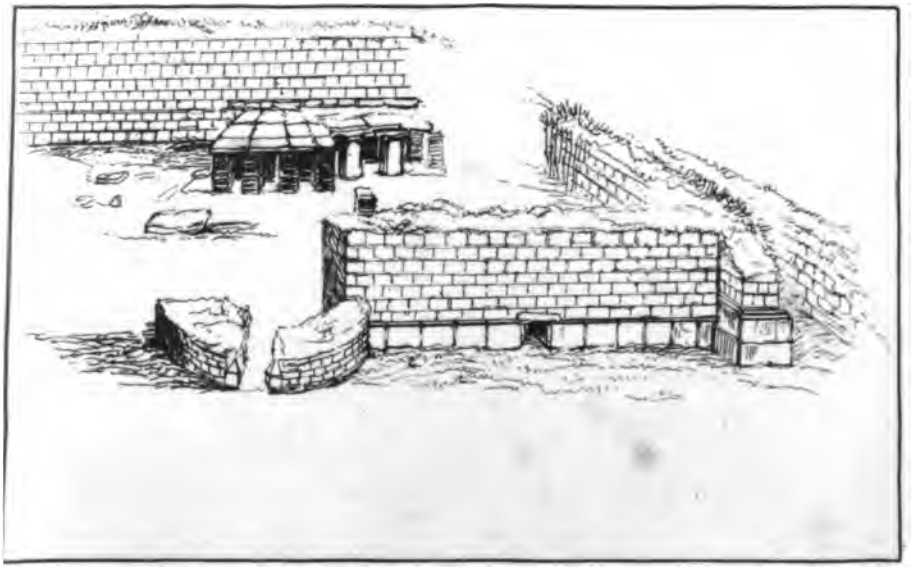
them are represented as trampling upon a serpent. From the bull and the serpent, we may conjecture the group belonged to a temple consecrated to Mithras, or, possibly, to Ceres or Cybele, in connection with those Mithraic rites and creeds which are so elaborately symbolised in ancient sculptures. I am not aware, however, of any representation precisely resembling this, and it would be fortunate if the enlightened antiquary of Chesters, in future excavations, should discover such of the missing fragments as would explain the full meaning of the group. The figure of the goddess is here introduced more particularly for the costume, which is peculiar, and in its treatment not unlike that of the drapery of one of the *Deæ Matres*, which will be presently described. Mr. Bruce has engraved a slab found at Chester, and now at Alnwick Castle, on which is sculptured a lion standing over a prostrate man, and a seated figure, holding what appears to be a key, and in the other a *hasta pura*. Hodgson conjectures that the whole relates to the Mithraic rites. Among the inscriptions is the following to a soldier of Pannonia, named *Dagvaldas*, or *Dagvaldus*, and to *Pusinna*, probably his wife:

D. M
DAGVALD. MI··
PAN. VIXIT. A····
·PVSINNA··
XIITVI

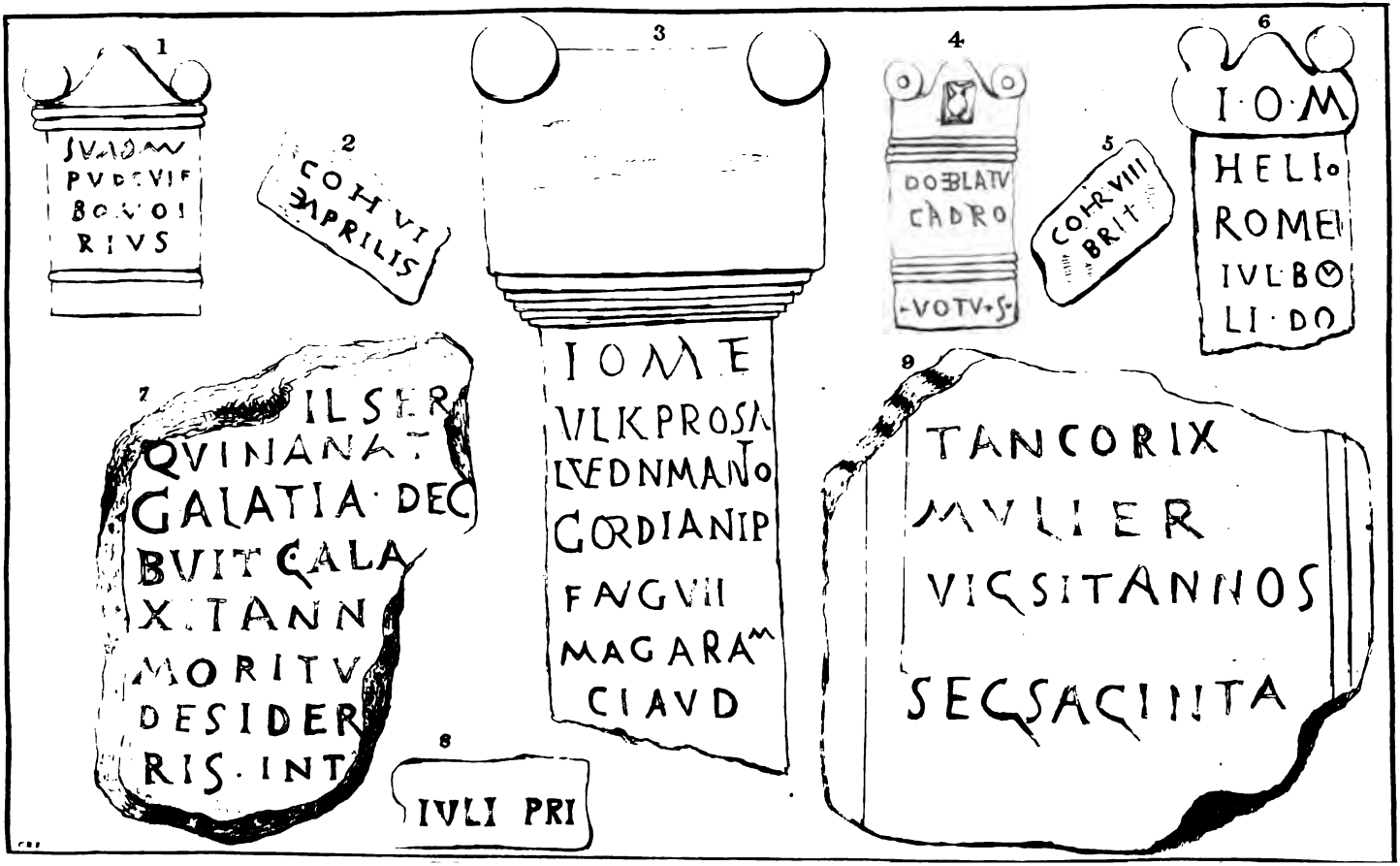
The second D in the second line encloses a small A. I give the inscription as I copied it; but Mr. Clayton informs me he reads the letters in the last line XTITVL, in which case we must read "*Pusinna*," or "*Pusinnia, conjux titulum posuit.*" It was found in Cawfield mile-castle. There are several small votive altars, one of which is inscribed DEA. RAT., probably to be read *Deæ Ratis*, or *Ratæ*, the tutelary divinity of Ratæ, now Leicester. Some of the names of these topical gods and goddesses are diffi-



CHESTERS.
VIEW FROM THE SOUTH EASTERN SIDE OF THE ROMAN BUILDINGS.



CHESTERS.
VIEW FROM THE NORTH EASTERN SIDE OF THE ROMAN BUILDINGS.


1
SVADV
PVDVIF
BONOI
RIVS
2
COHVI
APRILIS
3
IOME
VLKPROSA
LVEDNMANO
GORDIANIP
FAGVII
MAGARAM
CIAVD
4
DOBLATV
CADRO
VOTVS
5
COHRVIII
BRIT
6
IOM
HELIO
ROMEI
IVLBO
LI DO
7
ILSER
QVINANA
GALATIA DEC
BVIT CALA
X TANN
MORITV
DESIDER
RIS INT
8
IVLI PRI
9
TANCORIX
MVLIER
VIXSITANNOS
SECSACIITA

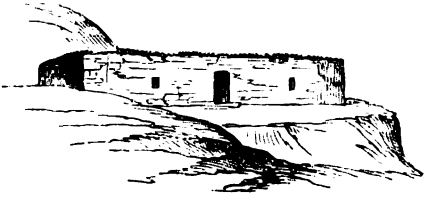
cult to be understood; they were often derived from localities which we cannot identify, and of such appears to be that on the altar in the Chesters collection, in plate XLVIII, fig. 1. Several inscriptions have been found on the site of the station, recording the second *ala* or wing of the Astures. The most important is one mentioning the restoration of a temple, in the consulate of Gratus and Seleucus; the name of Elagabalus, to whom it was inscribed, has been intentionally erased, no doubt immediately after his death.

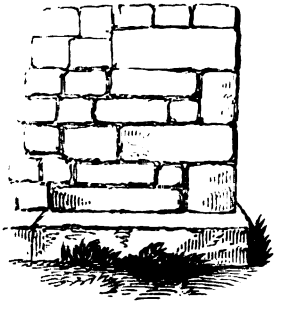
Procolitia, now Carrawburgh, has furnished inscriptions which identify its position, and its occupation for a long period of time by a cohort of Batavians; but, like many others of these ancient strongholds, its ruins lie far below the green sward unexplored. Here the traveller parts company with cultivated fields and the habitations of man, and treads the heath of a wild mountainous district, increasing at every footstep in its lonely but attractive grandeur. He passes the dreary heights of Sewingshields, the once-dreaded pass of Busy-gap, the Black Dike, and Beggar-bog, on to Knag-burn, a rivulet forming the eastern boundary of Housesteads, the modern name of the site of Borcovicus before referred to. The southern half of the station is on a slope; the northern, bounded by the wall, is upon the flat basaltic rock of an elevated ridge. Stukeley, Gordon, and others have told us how, in their time, the ground was strewn with sculptured stones, broken columns, and statues. At the present day, what has been saved of these remains is preserved in the collections at Chesters and at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, together with the Mithraic sculptures and altars found in a cavern-temple a little to the south of the station, the statue of Victory upon a globe, and other remains more recently brought to light.

In the forthcoming edition of Mr. Bruce's volume, we may expect the result of Mr. Clayton's researches. In the

summer, excavations were being made at the western entrance of the station, which, it appeared, had originally been double, but, for some reason, one at least had been walled up. Each of the entrances had been provided with two gates, and the walls are strengthened by massive stones. The complete development of the gateways and the internal arrangements of this interesting station, would be a grand contribution to the history of the Wall, and we may rest assured that the liberal proprietor will leave nothing undone which zeal and devotion to archæology can accomplish.

Our stay at Housesteads was of very brief duration, in very inclement weather, so that I was only able to make a few hasty sketches, one of which, however, may not be unacceptable; although, from the reason just assigned, I am unable to accompany it with a plan or full details. It exhibits a small Roman house, on the eastern side of the interior of the station, which has fortunately been preserved, while temples and public edifices have been destroyed, from the simple fact of its having been found useful as a sheep-fold. The foundation of the walls of several small rooms can yet be traced, but its complete investigation I must leave to my friends Mr. Bruce and Mr. Clayton. I annex a sketch of an angle of one of the walls of this solitary and ancient little building.

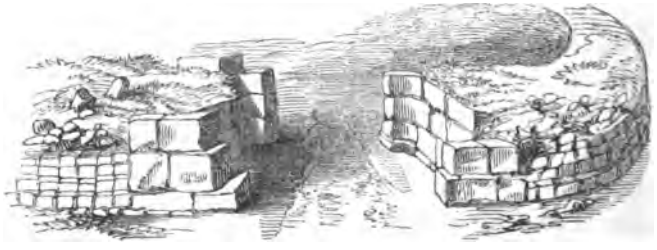




On leaving Housesteads, the antiquary finds a rapid succession of interesting objects. He becomes now sensible of the importance of the great Wall, and is pretty well enabled to estimate the difficulties under which it was built; and, following it step by step, climbing hills with it and then descending into ravines and mountain passes, he calculates the time and labour expended, and the hardships endured by the soldier workmen, who constructed a work to keep out nations and fence in a province. As he toils up an almost precipitous acclivity, he pauses again and again to measure with his eye the nicely-squared stones, so evenly adjusted and adapted, and he is lost in astonishment at the perseverance with which the difficulties of nature were surmounted and conquered. He finds, moreover, that the workmen, using the stone of the immediate locality only for the core of the wall, brought the facing-stones from quarries frequently a considerable distance remote. Some of the most valuable inscriptions have been found under accidental circumstances to the west of Housesteads, and the mile-castles and the watch-towers, being better developed, increase the interest of the journey. One of the most perfect of the mile-castles, that of Cawfields, has been excavated by order of Mr. Clayton. It measures, inside the walls, sixty-three feet from east to west and forty-nine feet from north to south, the great Wall forming the northern boundary. It is built upon a sloping ground, and the corners of the lower side are rounded off. It has two gateways, one through the great wall, the other opposite to it, on the south. The latter is shewn in the cut on the following page.

The opening of each gateway is ten feet. They appear to have been closed by folding-doors, the pivot-holes of which remain. "The security of the northern gateway," Mr. Bruce remarks, "did not depend upon the solidity of

its masonry, or the strength of its doors. It opens upon a sort of cliff, and the road from it does not lead directly away, but runs for a little distance under the wall, so as to give an opportunity of more readily acting against an enemy."



South Entrance of the Castellum at Cawfields.

Æsica, now Great Chesters, is the next station immediately on the line of the wall, although Vindolana (Little Chesters), about a mile to the south, is reckoned as one in the Notitia, and is equally worthy attention. Æsica, among other remains, has contributed an inscription recording the rebuilding of the granary of the castrum, by the second cohort of the Astures, in the reign of Alexander Severus, and a large mural tablet inscribed to Hadrian. The watercourse discovered and surveyed by Mr. Bruce, must be reckoned as one of the memorials of the engineering skill of the Roman soldiers. Though in a straight line the distance from its commencement is only about two miles and a quarter, the nature of the ground required that it should be conducted in a channel six miles in length. The object for which this long and laborious cutting was made is not apparent, as an abundant supply of water could have been obtained at the station at no very great depth.

Soon after leaving Æsica, the crags, which for some distance had disappeared, again occupy the foreground; the Wall again surmounts them, and after passing numer-

VIEW OF THE ROMAN WALL AT THE CRAGGS OF CAERVORRAN FELLS.

NORTH ASPECT OF THE WALL NEAR WALLTOWN CRAGGS.

ous ancient quarries, crosses a wide defile called Wall-town Crags, to ascend one of the steepest elevations on the line to the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall, as this broken chain of mountain ground is called. The general aspect of the scenery is well shewn in plate XLVII, etched by Mr. Brooke, from drawings made during his visit to the Wall a few years since.*

The wood-cut here introduced, is from a sketch I made of one of the best preserved portions of the Wall on the north side. Along the crags, for a considerable distance, the comparative inaccessibility of its position has been hitherto a partial safeguard; but how long it will be so, is a question I will not pretend to answer. If it were in Denmark instead of England, we might say it would endure almost as long as the hills themselves.

Magna, the modern Caervoran, lies to the south of the wall. This station has suffered severely from the tenants of the farm on which it is situate. Numerous fragments of sculpture, broken columns, and altars, found during the

* The obligation I am under to my friend Mr. Brooke for this plate, is increased by my knowledge of its having been executed during an indisposition attended with much bodily suffering.

last few years, lie about the garden and outhouses. Figs. 4 and 6, plate XLVIII, are among them. The former is inscribed to the god Belatucader; the latter to Jupiter, Helius, and Rome, is unpublished.

Amboglanna, now Birdoswald, comes next. This station has furnished from thirty to forty inscriptions. Of these, at least seventeen mention the *cohors Ælia Dacorum;* in one of them it has the additional title of *Postumiana*, from Postumus, who held sway in Gaul and Britain from A.D. 258, to A.D. 267; and in another *Tetriciana*, from Tetricus, a still more fortunate usurper, from A.D. 267, to A.D. 272. Most of these are dedications to Jupiter, in the formula of I.O.M. One is inscribed to Mars, and two to the god *Cocidius*, who, from an altar found at Lancaster, appears to have been identical with Mars. The name is of local derivation, probably taken from the same root as the *Coccium* of the tenth iter of Antoninus. One particularly worthy of mention, is a dedication to Silvanus by the hunters of Banna, *Deo Sancto Silvano Venatores Banness.* The authentication of such discoveries cannot be too much insisted on; and here is a striking instance of its importance. Banna does not occur in the *Notitia;* but in the *Ravenna Chorography* it is placed between Æsica and Uxcludianum; and on the Rudge Cup, it is in juxtaposition with Amboglanna. This inscription, then, which was dug up on the site of Amboglanna, supports the authorities just cited, and directs inquiry in the neighbourhood of Birdoswald for the station called Banna. Hodgson thinks it was at Bewcastle, direct north of Birdoswald, where Mr. Bruce traced a six-sided station, enclosing about four acres, and where inscriptions have been found mentioning the *cohors Ælia Dacorum*, and an altar *sancto Cocideo.**

* Hutchinson's "Cumberland," vol. i, p. 94.

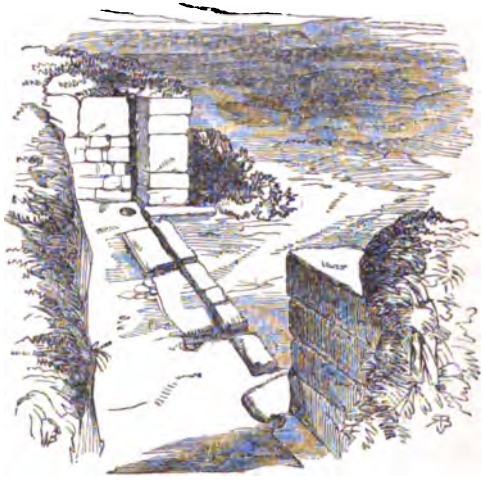
During our visit, I sketched a statue of one of the *Deæ Matres*, discovered by Mr. H. G. Potter, and preserved in the farm-house, and have since obtained a drawing of the head, which is at Newcastle. I am thus

Entire height, 3 feet 7 inches; width, 1 foot 7 inches.

enabled to give a representation of the most complete figure of one of these divinities ever discovered in this country. In the museum at Newcastle-upon-Tyne are three other

figures of equal size, which, although separate, appear to have been intended to be placed together, as they are usually represented. (See vol. i, p. 136.)

The area of the station of Amboglanna contains from five to six acres. The walls are tolerably perfect; that on the southern side shews eight courses of facing stones, and the gateways are strongly marked. The annexed cut



represents the western entrance, as seen from the inside, with the pivot-holes of the gates and the ruts worn by the wheels of vehicles. "These ruts," Mr. Bruce states, "are nearly four feet two inches apart, the precise guage of the chariot marks in the east gateway at Housesteads. The more perfect of the pivot-holes exhibits a sort of spiral grooving, which seems to have been formed with a view of rendering the gate self-closing. The aperture in the sill of the doorway, near the lower jamb, has been made designedly, as a similar vacuity occurs in the eastern portal." Mr. Potter has made researches at Birdoswald, the result of which has been communicated to the Society of Anti-

quaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne ; but, unhappily, the funds of that society have not warranted them in publishing their proceedings since 1846.* From the "Gentleman's Magazine", however, I gather that Mr. Potter, in addition to his former discoveries, has lately laid open the southern gateway, which was previously hid by the ruins of the surrounding buildings. He found the contiguous walls standing as high as the spring of the arch, and a guard-chamber in a very perfect state.

The stations *per lineam valli* to the west of Birdoswald, though abounding in interesting remains, have not been proved by inscriptions (with one or two exceptions), like those to the east. This will be shown by Hodgson's table, which I have appended to these notes, to exhibit more clearly, and at

* It does not say much for the progress of archæology, to see such an excellent work as the "Archæologia Æliana" suspended for five years. Why do not the secretaries appeal to the general body for subscriptions? It would certainly be promptly responded to.

one view, the remarkable coincidence, in many instances, between the Notitia stations and their garrisons and existing remains. I have also added a brief index to the mythology of the Wall, but the inscriptions are by far too numerous and important to be comprised within the limits of this paper; so I must content myself with giving in plate XLVIII a few which I believe are unpublished. The wood-cut on the preceding page represents a sculptured funereal stone in the collection of Mr. Senhouse of Nether Hall, near Maryport. It is much weather-worn; but still exhibits traces of a spirited design, and of skill in the foreshortening of the horse. On the cliffs near Maryport, are the remains of a large walled station. The eastern entrance, which appears to have been flanked with towers, is well preserved, and the marks of the carriage wheels upon the stones, five feet ten inches apart, are very visible. Camden supposed it to be the Olenacum of the Notitia, now more generally believed to be Old Carlisle: Hodgson considers it to be Virosidum. Our last cut exhibits a capital of a column in the Nether Hall collection, found in the castrum on the cliff.

Height, 28 inches; width, 15 inches.

From our own shores we naturally turn to Germany, anxious to learn something definite of the line of fortification upon the Danube, asserted by Professor Bückner to be in a better state of preservation than ours was three hundred years ago. In the first volume of the "Archæologia Æliana" (1822), the Rev. Hugh Salvin published the translation of an extract from a German pamphlet by J. Andreas Bückner, called "A Tour along the Devil's

Wall." It is there stated :—" Our Nordgau woods exhibit this great Roman work in an unbroken line of more than one hundred and fifty Roman miles, from 5-6 feet thick, in many places still 5 above and 3-4 under the surface of the ground. With its one hundred and fifty towers and upwards, it passes along over the steepest mountains, over the most frightful abysses, through rivers and lakes, through the thickest woods: fifteen hundred years have not been able to efface the vestiges of these towers, more than fifty of which still rise above the wall, often to the height of twelve feet. On its inner side, upon mountains, on the banks of rivers, and the public roads, are found large remains of castles and camps." After stating that the Germans call this boundary line *Pfahl*, or the " Stakes", Professor Bückner describes its course to commence a mile above Valentia, over the modern districts of Altmanstein, Zandt, Küpfenberg, to Löllenfeld (fifty-eight miles), where it makes an angle to the south-west towards Eyburgh and Denclohe to Hammerschmiede and Kreithof, across the Bavarian frontier into the Wirtemberg territory, to the sources of the Danube at Rottweil. The wall, its castles and stations, all seem to bear a close analogy with the British; but, it must be owned, the information we glean is not commensurate with the importance of the subject. Dr. W. Bell, who has searched our national library for some further particulars respecting the German wall, informs me that the most recent, and, apparently, the most accurate account, is in the " Transactions of the Royal Bavarian Academy" (class philosophical-philological), vol. i, p. 7, where a second part of the researches of Dr. F. Anton Mayer is published. In a short preface to it by Professor F. Tiersch, allusion is made to an earlier paper by Dr. Mayer, but Dr. Bell was unsuccessful in finding it in the previous volumes of

the historical proceedings of that Academy. The report referred to embraces only a portion of the wall, extending from Kipfenberg on the Altmühl, to Oberdorff near Ellingen, a distance of about twenty-one Roman miles.

"It appears," writes Dr. Bell, "that Baron Von Gumppenberg accompanied the surveyors with the special mission from the Bavarian government of examining or noting every object (a plan worthy of imitation in our own country), and he vouches for the accuracy of every part of Dr. Mayer's survey. We find that he meets with the first part of the wall with watch-towers between Heinsheim and Steinsacker, two villages somewhat to the westward of Kelheim, and north of the Donau. We must express our regret that a work like this, published under royal patronage, should have been issued without the slightest attempt at illustration."*

The Wall in Germany, and the Wall in England, should obviously be studied together; and as in the case of the one, the materials have been collected by the zeal and generosity of a few individuals, unaided either by the Government or by societies; so, in the other, we must expect the desired information from a similar source, and hope that the person who furnishes it may gain some sympathy and support, and be shielded from the fate to which England resigned her Horsley and her Hodgson.

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* From a Paper read to the British Archæological Association.

TABLE SHOWING THE ACCORDANCE BETWEEN HISTORICAL NOTICES OF THE STATIONS ON THE LINE OF THE WALL, AND INSCRIPTIONS FOUND IN AND ABOUT THE STATIONS.

NOTITIA IMPERII. *Per lineam Valli.* Stations.	Garrisoned by	Modern Names of the Stations.	The Troops mentioned in Inscriptions found on the sites of the Stations.	Ravennas Corographia.	Stations in Inscriptions on the Rudge Cup.
Segedunum	Coh. IV. Lergorum	Wallsend	Coh. IV. Lingonum	Serdunum	
Pons Ælii	Coh. Cornoviorum	Newcastle-on-Tyne		. . .	
Condercum	Ala I. Astorum	Benwell	Coh. I. Hispanorum Asturum	Condercum	
Vindobala	Coh. I. Frixagorum	Rutchester	. . . . .	Vindovala	
Hunnum	Ala Saviniana	Halton Chesters	Ala Sabiniana	Onnum	
Cilurnum	Ala II. Astorum	Walwick Chesters	Ala II. Asturum	Celunnum	
Procolitia	Coh. I. Batavorum	Carrowbrough	Coh. I. Batavorum	Procolitia	
Borcovicus	Coh. I. Tungrorum	Housesteads	Coh. I. Tungrorum	Volurtion	
Vindolana	Coh. IV. Gallorum	Little Chesters	Coh. IV. Gallorum	. . .	
Æsica	Coh. I. Astorum	Great Chesters	Coh. II. Asturum	Æsica	
Magna	Coh. II. Dalmatarum	Caervoran	Coh. I. Hamiorum	Banna	Banna, or Bewcastle?
Amboglanna	Coh. I. Ælia Dacorum	Birdoswald	Coh. I. Ælia Dacorum	. . .	Camboclans
Petriana	Ala Petriana	Walton Chesters, or Castlesteads	Coh. II. Tungrorum	Uxeludianum	Uxelodum
Aballaba	Numerus Maurorum Aurelianorum			Avalaria	Aballaba
Congavata	Coh. II. Lergorum	Brough on Sands		Maia	Maa
Axelodunum	Coh. I. Hispanorum	Drumburgh			
Gabrosentis	Coh. II. Thracum	Bowness			
Tunnocelum	Coh. I. Ælia Classica	Tynemouth			
Glannibanta	Coh. I. Morinorum	Lanchester	Coh. II. Vardulorum		
Alio, or Alionis	Coh. I. Nerviorum	Whitley Castle	Coh. III. Nerviorum		
Bremetenracum	Cuneus Armaturarum	Brampton, or Old Penrith	Coh. II. Gallorum		
Olenacum	Ala I. Herculea	Old Carlisle	Ala Augusta		
Virosidum	Coh. VI. Nerviorum	Elenborough	Coh. I. Hispanorum		

BODLEIAN OXFORD

NAMES OF DEITIES OCCURRING IN DEDICATORY INSCRIPTIONS FOUND ON THE LINE OF THE WALL, INCLUDING SOME FROM THE ANTONINE WALL.

Æsculapio.
Apollini Graniæ.
Deo Apollini.
Soli Apollini.
Astarte.
Belatucardo.
Bellonæ.
Brigantiæ.
Campestribus.
Campestribus et Britannicis.
Ceres, on the Caervoran tablet.
Cocidio.
Sancto Cocideo.
Deabus Nymphis.
Deabus Omnibus.
Deabus Ma....
Dea Rat?
Deo.
Dianæ.
Diis Deabusque.
(Dis.)
Dis Cultoribus.
Dis Mountibus.
Discipulinæ Aug.
Eponæ.
Fortunæ.
Fortunæ Conservatrici.
Fulgor Divom.
Genio Alæ I. Hispanorum.
Genio Aur. Marti et Matro?
Genio et Signis.
Genio Loci, Fortunæ Reduci, Romæ Æternæ et Fato Bono.
Genio Prætorii.
Genio Terræ Britannicæ.
Deæ Hamiæ.
Deæ Harimellæ.
Deæ Ricagm.
Herculi.
Herculi et Numini Aug.
Herculi Tyrio.
Heroi.
Jovi Augusto.
Jovi Optimo Maximo.
I.O.M. Dolicheno.
I.O.M. ceterisque Diis.
I.O.M. et Genio Diisque Custodibus.
I.O.M. Helio, Romæ.
I.O.M. et Numinibus Augustorum.
I.O.M. Victoriæ Victrici.
I.O.M. et Vulkano.
Lamiis Tribus.
Deo Mapono?
Marti.
Marti Belatucadro.
Marti Cocidio.
Marti Militari.
Marti Sancto.
Marti Victori.
Mater Divum.
Matribus.
Matribus Alatervis.
Matribus Campestribus.
Matribus Domesticis.
Matribus Omnium Gentium.
Matribus Tramarinis.
Matuno.
Mercurio.
Minervæ.
Mithræ.
Deo Invicto Mithræ.
Magonti Cad.
Deo Mogti.
Mouno Cad.
Nymphæ Brig.
Nymphis.
Nymphis Venerandis.
Neptuno Sarabo Sino.
Romæ Æternæ.
Setloceniæ.
Silvano.
Deo Sancto Silvano.
Silvano Pantheo.

Deo Sango*
Signis et Genio.
Signis et Herculi.
Soli.
Soli Invicto Mythræ.
Deo Soli Invicto.
Syriæ (Deæ).
Veteri.
Veteribus.
Veterubus.
Veterine.
Veterino.
Vitir.
Vetri Sancto.
Deæ Viradesthi
Deo Veteri.
Virgo (the Caervoran tablet).
Victoriæ.
Victoriæ Augustorum.
Diis Custodibus.

On the foregoing list I must content myself for the present in making a very few remarks. Several inscriptions to *Apollo Grannus* have been found in Germany and France; but it is not certain from what locality the surname of Grannus was given to this god, there being several, from any one of which it is possible it may have been derived. *Astarte* occurs in a Greek inscription on an altar found at Corbridge. *Belatucadrus* in at least two inscriptions is called *Mars Beldtucadrus*. *Cocideus* or *Cocidius* is also in one inscription associated with Mars. There seems to be a connection between this deity and the station *Fanocedi* of Ravennas, which is placed next to *Maia*, after the Roman stations on the line of the Wall. The manuscript of the Paris library reads *Fanocodi*, and that of the Vatican *Fanococidi*, literally *the temple of Cocidius*. Four altars to Cocidius have been found at Bankshead and at Howgill, in the vicinity of which places we may therefore reasonably seek for Fanococidi.† *Epona* or *Hippona*, the goddess who presided over horses and stables, is

* Gentleman's Magazine, September 1759.

† Since these remarks were penned, I perceive that Horsley alludes to the coincidence between the inscriptions and the name of this station. He does not, however, attach so much value to the analogy as I think it deserves.

mentioned by Apuleius, Juvenal, and others. In inscriptions she is sometimes associated with some of the greater divinities, and with the field deities. In one found at Solothurn, she is styled Mater, and at Treves is a tablet addressed to her by the Belgian peasants. In the Itinerary of Ortelius* is an engraving of a sculpture, which, I think, may probably be a representation of this goddess. It exhibits a female clothed in ample vestments from head to foot, seated upon a mare which a colt is sucking, and holding in her lap a basket of fruit resembling figs. *Deæ Ricagm.* occurs in an inscription found at Birrens, first published by Dr. Wilson in his Archæology of Scotland. The goddess appears to be a divinity of the *Beda Pagus* in Germany. *Deæ Hammiæ;* Hodgson suggests that this name may have been derived from Hamah, on the Orontes. In the Cologne museum is an inscription reading *Matronis Hamavehis,* which Dr. Steiner refers to Hamm, near Jülich, near which place it was found. The *Deæ Harimellæ* and the *Deæ Viradesthi* were probably German or Gaulish topical deities, but the names are not satisfactorily identified.

The Rudge cup, referred to in p. 190, is so called from the place of its discovery, Rudge, near Froxfield, six miles from Marlborough. See Hoare's "Ancient Wiltshire", vol. ii, p. 121.

The inscription, fig. 7, pl. XLVIII, is incorrectly given by Gordon, and Hodgson does not attempt to restore it. Two lines seem wanting at the beginning, and one at the end. What is left may probably be read thus:— . . . *fil*IUS SERV*ii* QVI NAT*us* GALATIA DEC*u*BVIT GALATIA *vi*XIT ANNOS . . MORITV*rus* DESIDER*avit pat*RIS IN T*umulo sepeliri ?*

* Itinerarium per nonnullas Galliæ Belgicæ partes, p. 45. Antwerp, 1584.

ANGLO-SAXON AND FRANKISH REMAINS.

PLATES XLIX TO LVIII.

In the present chapter, I proceed to draw attention (as promised in p. 170) to discoveries of Frankish sepulchral remains in France and Germany, and at the same time to point out some remarkable and hitherto unnoticed features of resemblance between them and contemporaneous antiquities found in England. It is necessary that these remains should be studied together, for, belonging to the same period, and to nations and tribes very closely allied by origin and geographical position, they present so close a similitude, that they mutually contribute to illustrate and explain each other. They are of that dark epoch which immediately followed the extinction of the Roman power in Gaul and Britain, when great events occurred, changing the government of these countries and altering the entire face of society, without being chronicled by historians in whose narratives we can repose full confidence. The advent of Jutes, Angles, and the other kindred tribes commonly known by the general term Saxons, to Britain, and the irruption of the peoples north of the Rhine, called Franks, into Gaul, come entirely within the times of paganism; and it is to its influence we of the present day are enabled, from their graves, to collect some facts which throw a light on their habits and customs, and give a considerable insight into the state of the arts, such as can be gained from no other source of inquiry. In the contents of these graves and their arrangement, a close adherence to the Roman practices may be noticed; so much alike are they

in many instances that they have frequently been ascribed to that people, and, for less weighty reasons, as frequently to the Celts. In the ornaments, in the weapons, in the urns, and other objects regarded as artistic productions, we can but recognize the result of no mean or contemptible taste and skill. In nearly all of them there may be detected an imitation of Roman types, combined with peculiarities which give the impress of a nationality in design and workmanship. When Christianity became established, the hills and fields were no longer resorted to for burial-places; the dead were interred in churchyards, and the custom of burying weapons, ornaments, and utensils with the dead was gradually abandoned.

The period to which this interesting class of antiquities is thus necessarily confined, extends from the fifth to the middle of the seventh century; that is to say, in England and France, and, we may add, in Spain, although we know at present but little or nothing of the remains of the northern invaders discovered in that country. In Scandinavia paganism was not thoroughly extinguished until the eleventh century, and therefore interments analogous to those of the early Saxons and Franks may, in that part of Europe, be of much later date. On the other hand, in the countries from whence the Franks and Saxons emigrated, we may expect to find interments very similar to those under consideration but of earlier times. It would be very useful if researches were made on an extended scale in the countries north of the Rhine, with a view to collect materials for comparison with the sepulchral remains of the fifth to the seventh century in England, France, and Germany. The late king of Denmark set an excellent example to our government in commissioning Mr. Worsaae to travel in Holland, England, and Ireland, for the express purpose of obtaining information on the primeval antiqui-

ties of Denmark;* and that gentleman is at this moment, under the auspices of his present majesty, travelling in France for the same object. With such zeal and intelligence does the government of Denmark collect the remains of antiquity which bear upon the history of the country, that in the public museum of Copenhagen no less than sixteen rooms are devoted to national antiquities. In our own country, so much more fertile in ancient works of art, and so much richer in pecuniary resources, we may search in vain for a single apartment, furnished at the expense of the nation, worthy to be compared with either of these sixteen rooms of the museum of Copenhagen.

As before observed, our Saxon antiquities formerly attracted less attention than the Roman and British. Douglas led the way to their scientific examination, but it is only within the last few years that they have obtained the general notice they so peculiarly deserve. They yet remain to be examined in connexion with those on the other side of the British channel; and, although the limits of this volume forbid a very comprehensive treatment of the subject, or so detailed a comparison as might else be made, I hope to be able to point out the advantage to be derived by attending more to foreign discoveries, and making them instrumental in explaining those made at home. In the neighbourhood of Dieppe, the Abbé Cochet, during the last few years, has met with, along the valley of the Eulne, no less than three extensive cemeteries of the Merovingian period. The first is that of

* The result of this enlightened patronage of archæology is already apparent in two works published by Mr. Worsaae, entitled, "The Primeval Antiquities of Denmark." London: 1849, and "An Account of the Danes and Norwegians in England, Scotland, and Ireland." London: 1852.

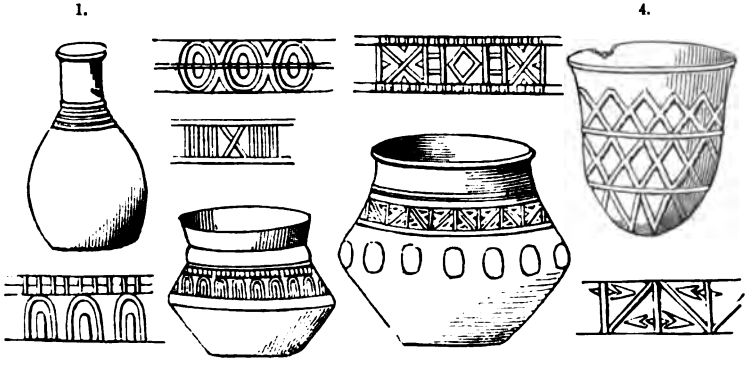
Londinières, opened in 1825 during the construction of walls for a modern burial ground, and fully examined in 1847; the second is that of Douvrend, discovered in 1838 in making a road from Dieppe to Beauvais; the third was found at Envermeu, in repairing the road from Bolbec to Blangy. That of Douvrend contained a considerable number of skeletons, many of which were found placed one above another; pieces of charcoal lay about them, and urns were, in most cases, at the feet of the skeletons. In the graves were lances and javelins, sabres or long knives, hatchets, ornaments in glass, and a coin of Claudius Gothicus pierced for suspension by means of a wire. With one skeleton was a superb silver-gilt fibula set with stones, a beautiful gold ring set with an engraved stone, etc. Afterwards, similar interments were found on the banks of the Parfondval, one of the tributary streams of the Eulne.*

At Londinières from seventy to eighty skeletons were exhumed. It appeared that the bodies had not been consigned to the graves invariably in a horizontal position; many seemed to have been buried in a sitting or crouching posture, and with or without coffins or frames of wood. Charcoal was usually found in the graves. At the feet of the skeletons were placed urns, either empty or filled with dirt or portions of charcoal; they amounted to fifty-five in number, all of clay, except two in glass, shewn in the cut on the opposite page (figs. 1 and 4).

The goblet-shaped glass vessel, with a net-work pattern in relief (fig. 4), in form resembles some found in this country, and the ornament, which is novel, seems a direct imitation from the Roman; the bottle-shaped vessel (fig. 1)

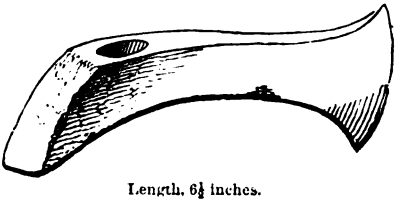
* The hatchets, vases, and lance-heads, which were discovered here, are deposited in the public library of Neufchâtel.

is not familiar to us, but the spiral bands upon the neck are a very common feature in the glass of the Saxon epoch. Of the fictile vases thirty were of black clay, sixteen of grey, six white, and two red. The clay of the black was the finest, that of the grey the coarsest; the black vases were covered with a glaze of the same colour, which almost always could be washed off with water; the colouring matter appeared to be derived from plumbago. In the subjoined cut examples of the vases are given (figs. 2



and 3), and the patterns on some others. All who are familiar with the beautiful pottery of the Romans, will at once perceive whence the ornamentation was derived, and will trace in the degraded types some of the classical forms perverted and disarranged. Of this we shall see further instances in the course of our inquiry.

After the vases, next came the war-hatchet, placed upon or by the side of the legs. The handle of wood, of which the remains are still to be seen in the socket, pointed towards the



Length, 6¾ inches.

head of the skeleton, and seemed to have been held in the hand of the warrior. One preserved traces of the tissue which covered the legs of the corpse upon which it reposed. The belt, M. Cochet observes, was the most curious; it was upon its circle where they found the swords, the knives, nails, rings, and buckles of iron, bronze and silver.

There were but two swords (one of which is shaped like the knives), and they were with skeletons accompanied by the war-hatchet. In the grave containing the long sword were no other weapons, but solely a knife. The knife seemed a necessary appendage to the contents of the graves of males, and it was occasionally found in those of females. The long sword, figured by the abbé Cochet, bore traces of a wooden sheath, covered with leather. The sword was pointed, but the sheath, like specimens found near Cheltenham* and in Oxfordshire, was rounded, and strengthened by an edging of bronze in the middle and at the extremities. The buckles amounted to twenty-five; ten in iron, five in silver, and ten in bronze. Towards the skulls were found the fibulas or brooches for the dress; eleven were collected. Of these, eight were round, and three elongated; some of the round kind had been enamelled, and others, quite flat, were ornamented with concentric circles or circles placed cross-ways. Such are not unfrequently found in England. Round the bones of the necks of two skeletons were necklaces, the one of yellow amber, the other of beads in coloured glass and in variegated paste; among the neck ornaments, as at Douvrend, was a small brass Roman coin perforated. Examples of similar pierced

* Notes on Cheltenham, Ancient and Medieval. By W. H. Gomonde. 8vo. 1849.

coins have been given in plates XXXV and XXXIX. By the side of the skulls lay the lance or spear-heads, eighteen in number. There were also ear-rings, ten in bronze and one in silver, composed of a single thread of metal with a small hollow square for pastes. The contents of one grave as an example may be specially described. It was that of a young female. At her feet lay a red earthen vase; to her girdle a small knife in iron was attached by a buckle, and an ornament studded with little pentagonal-headed nails; on her breast were two circular fibulæ, which had been enamelled; a string of coloured beads encircled the neck, and her ears had been decorated with rings. Upon her breast reposed her infant, a child apparently of four or five years.*

The Frankish cemetery at Envermeu is situated to the north-east of the church, at the foot of a hill, in a field called from time immemorial *la Tombe*, probably, as the Abbé Cochet surmises, from the existence of a tumulus long since levelled by agriculture. From sixty to seventy graves were laid open, each of which contained at least one skeleton, some two, and a few three. The direction in which they lay was constantly, as at Douvrend and Londinières, the feet towards the east, the head towards the west. Round the graves was a kind of charcoal or blackened wood, evidently the remains of the planks of a coffin.

The vases, in shape and material like those before noticed, were likewise placed at the feet; they amounted to about twenty-five. The swords, spear-heads, knives, and ornaments, though varying in some details, in general

* For a full account of this discovery, and some sensible deductions drawn therefrom by the Abbé Cochet, see the *Revue de Rouen et de Normandie*. Fevrier, 1848.

character resembled those found at the other cemeteries. There were seven coins, three of the earlier emperors and four of the lower empire. The antler of a stag, and a shell of a species of the *buccinum* of eastern seas, may be mentioned as objects of unusual occurrence in the Frankish graves. There was also one umbo of a shield, resembling that in plate XXXVI, found at Strood. The most remarkable object is a silver hair-pin, found beneath a skull, which seemed to be that of a female.* It is etched in two views, the full size, in plate XLIX. It is nearly seven inches in length; the shank is round, but the upper and ornamented portion is flat and has been gilt. It terminates in a figure resembling the head of a bird, the eye being of garnet or coloured glass. This peculiar design resembles that of fibulæ found at Cologne (see plate XXXV), at Selzen, and in the Isle of Wight.† A Roman fibula, not unlike these in form, but less rude, found at Aldborough, is in the collection of Mr. A. Lawson.

In the spring of last year the Abbé Cochet, aided by a grant of money from the French government, resumed his researches at Envermeu and made further discoveries. He found eighteen vases, nine spear-heads, and five hatchets, one of which is described as terminating in a club, armed with iron spikes as sharp as thorns (*une massue armée de pointes de fer, piquantes comme des épines*).‡ Among the ornaments was, it is stated, a gold

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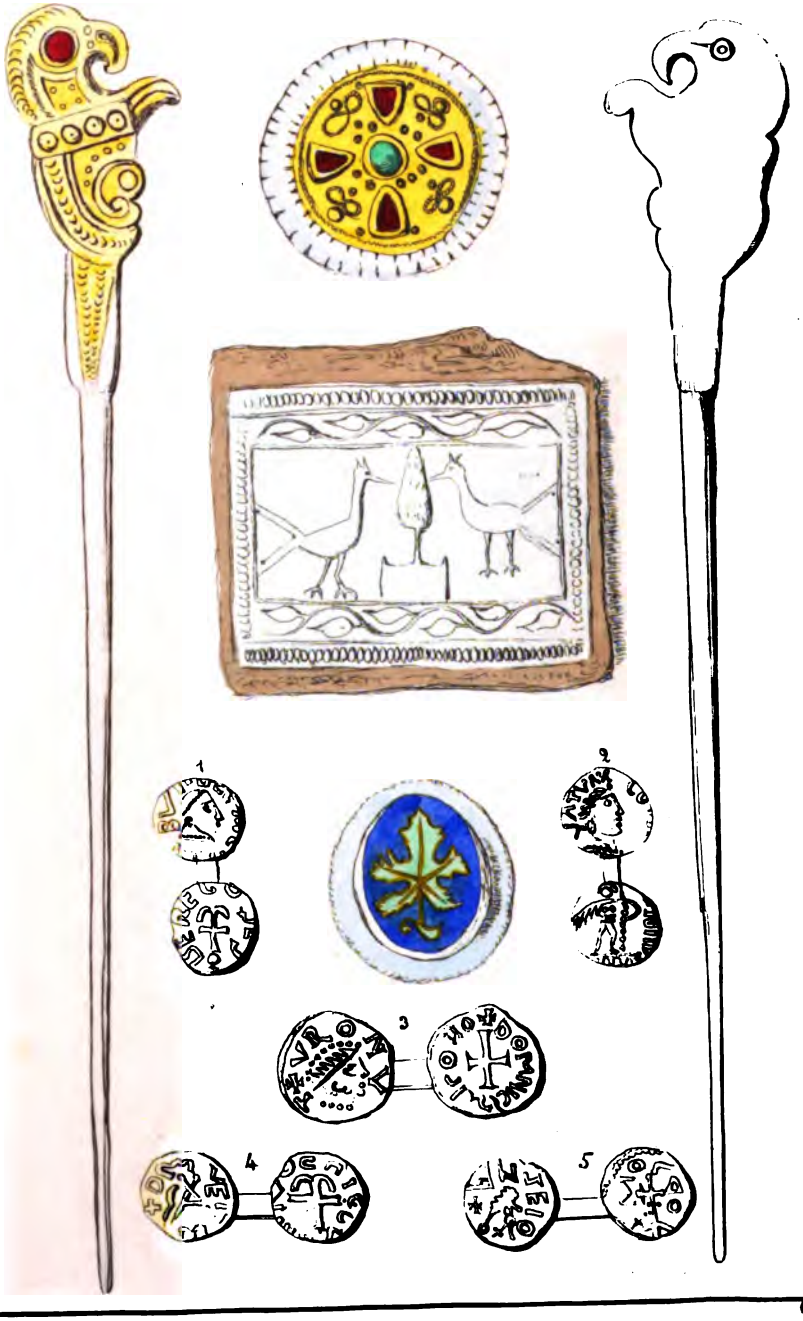
* See *Revue de Rouen et de Normandie.* Juillet, 1850.

† See *Transactions of the British Archæological Association at Winchester,* plate III, fig. 11.

‡ *Vigie de Dieppe,* Mar. 11, 1851. I have not seen this singular weapon. If it be in the museum of Rouen, where most of these remains are preserved, it escaped my notice, as also did the coin and the bell-shaped ornament.

ASHMOLEAN
MUSEUM
OXFORD



FRANKISH REMAINS DISCOVERED NEAR DIEPPE.

coin (Merovingian?), pierced for suspension, and a fibula in the form of a bell, stated to be precisely like those found at Tournay in the tomb of Childeric. There was also a girdle ornament in thin silver, with a design in low relief, representing two peacocks pecking what appears to be intended for a shrub, in a pot of a description like those in common use throughout France at the present day. This is represented, of the actual size, in pl. XLIX, and beneath, in the same plate, is a beautiful ornament from the Envermeu cemetery, composed of coloured glass laid upon silver. It is a very interesting and rare example of the genius and skill of the ancients in the manufacture of glass gems. The leaf, which appears to be meant for that of the vine, is of a green colour, the fibres and borders being worked in gold, and set in a body of blue or violet-coloured glass. As this precious little ornament is quite perfect, it was impossible for me to ascertain the precise mode of its construction; but from the fragment of a similar specimen engraved by Caylus,* it seems evident that the fillets of gold must have been laid upon the blue ground when in a state of fusion, that the green glass was then poured in, and the whole subsequently polished. The example figured by Caylus differs from that of Envermeu in the colours only, which he describes as blue upon a white ground. Mr. Apsley Pellatt, in his "Curiosities of Glass Making," plate III, fig. 7, has published a specimen in the British Museum which seems a counterpart of those just mentioned, except that no gold border is shown; where it came from is not stated.

The circular fibula in this plate, etched of the actual size, was found at Parfondeval. The coins were found at Lucy, near Neufchâtel, in September last. They were

* *Recueil d'Antiquités*, tom. i, pl. XCIV, fig. 3

deposited beneath a large bronze-silvered belt buckle, six inches in length (very similar to some found in Normandy* and Picardy†), which, with other objects, were in a grave with a skeleton. They are of the gold series, well known under the term Merovingian, such as have been occasionally found in our Kentish Saxon graves (see vol. i of the *Collectanea*, plate VI, figs. 7, 8, and 10). When coins of various periods are found in graves, the inference to be drawn therefrom is, that the burial was posterior to the date of the most recent; in the present case, these coins decide the interment to have been made in the sixth or seventh century.‡

In the *Mémoires* of the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy (1850), Dr. Rigollot has published his historical researches on the peoples of the Teutonic race who invaded Gaul in the fifth century, and on the character of the arms, buckles, and ornaments collected from their tombs, particularly in Picardy. The learned antiquary has treated his subject in a comprehensive and discriminating spirit, and produced an elaborate essay, which may be referred to as one

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* *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie*, vol. xvii,fig. 1, pl. 1.

† *Mém. de la Soc. des Antiq. de Picardie*, tom. x, pl. VII, fig. 4.

‡ The Abbé Cochet, who has kindly sent me drawings of the coins, thus describes them :—"On fig. 1, struck at Bordeaux, we read, on the obverse, BVRDEGALA *fit.*; on the reverse, BEREBADES, a well-known moneyer. Fig. 2 reads VATVNACO *fit.* It is unknown where Vatunacum was situated. On the reverse of a similar piece M. Lelewel has found the letters ALEMV; on mine I read NDVS; so that the entire word may be read *Alemundus*. Fig. 3; *obv.*, TVRONV. (Tours); *rev.*, DOMNIGISILO.MO, *Domnigisilus Monetarius*. The others are illegible."

of the most useful contributions to this branch of antiquarian science. On the present occasion, I must content myself with noticing his account of a very interesting discovery made, about ten years since, near Misery, a village on the north of Marché-le-Pot, in the canton of Nesle. It consisted of the following objects, which were found in a grave with a skeleton. 1. A long two-edged sword, the pommel and guard of which are cased with copper gilt. It resembles one in the collection of Mr. Rolfe, found at Gilton (see *Archæologia*, vol. xxx, plate xi), and one in the possession of Mr. Boreham, found at Coombe (see *Col. Ant.*, vol. ii, plate xxxviii), both of which localities are remarkable for having produced some of our richest Saxon remains. It is not, however, so much ornamented as these examples. 2. A knife, in iron, the blade of which exhibits stamped upon it two small notched segments of a circle inlaid with silver; a ferrule, in silver, separates it from the handle. 3. A lance-head, in iron. 4. An umbo of a shield in iron, plated with silver-gilt. It appears to have been attached to the shield by copper-headed nails. On the border which surrounds the umbo, is a stamp affixed by the maker, which represents a figure in the antique costume holding in his right hand a patera, and an animal standing at his feet; below, are the letters MAR. In the engraving which illustrates this paper, the figure closely resembles the well-known representation of *Genius* upon Roman coins. Dr. Rigollot considers that this stamp proves the shield to have been made by a Roman artificer, and at a time when paganism still prevailed, since the figure stamped upon it is that of an ancient divinity. 5. Besides these arms, there were found a buckle of a belt or girdle, and a square metal plate of two leaves, intended (it is supposed) to be attached to the other extremity of the girdle; both of these objects are in extraordinary

fine preservation, and of very remarkable workmanship. They are covered with ornaments, formed of a kind of incrustation in silver; and in the centre, in copper-gilt, are engraved incuse figures of animals; a lion, a dog, or fox, and a sort of dragon, apparently a degenerated offspring of the Roman capricorn. The extremities of the half circle which forms the buckle are terminated by the heads of monsters with distended jaws; the two lateral appendages of the tongue terminate in birds' heads, resembling those of the fibulæ in plate XXXV, and that of the hair-pin in plate XLIX; the half circle of the buckle is covered with a pattern composed of a succession of figures, not unlike the medieval letter A. Dr. Rigollot points out the resemblance between the design and workmanship of these animals and similar figures upon a circular plate engraved by Buonarotti, described in my *Antiquities of Richborough*, p. 25, in reference to the second and the twentieth legions in Britain. This similarity, which is certainly very striking, induces Dr. Rigollot to consider that the arms, and particularly the buckles found at Misery, were fabricated by artists of the same time, and, perhaps, of the same country as those who executed the plate published by Buonarotti; that this period ought to be the fourth century, and that, perhaps, the arms in question belonged to some Frankish chief who had served in Britain. That the Roman plate is of the latter part of the fourth century can hardly be disputed; but I think the ornaments upon the buckles bespeak a somewhat later date; the animals, and the heads of monsters, seem more *bizarre*, while in the various patterns there is a peculiar neatness of design and workmanship, which characterizes the artistic productions of the fifth and following centuries. In the dragon-like figure upon the buckle, I think we may recognize a modification of the Roman capricorn which also appears upon

the plate of Buonarotti, rudely executed, but somewhat more like the well-known emblem of the twentieth legion.

The Frankish weapons and ornaments discovered throughout Normandy, closely correspond with the examples published by Dr. Rigollot and the Abbé Cochet. At present I content myself in briefly referring to Monsieur Edouard Lambert's discoveries at Bayeux, published in the *Mémoires* of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, vol. xvii, 1849. In the immediate vicinity of that town was an extensive Roman cemetery, which was subsequently resorted to for purposes of sepulture by the Frank population, and thus the remains of different periods and races are there often found in juxtaposition. Some of the bodies had been buried in stone coffins, one of which had previously served for an inscription to Constantine the Great. Some of these coffins are, probably, of a late date, but others seem to be as early as the fifth and sixth centuries. That which had been a Roman monument, and which, from some objects found near it may be supposed Frankish, resembles one very recently dug up in the Saxon cemetery on Stowe Heath, in Suffolk. They are rather wider at the head than at the feet, and the angles, at the former extremity, are cut off and somewhat rounded, while at the lower end they are sharp. I direct attention to this circumstance in pursuance of the object of the present paper, which is to impress upon the consideration of the archæologist the propriety of gathering facts for comparison wherever they may be found, abroad as well as at home.

In page 129 of the present volume, I referred to the sepulchral remains recently found near Selzen on the Rhine, a hamlet not far from the small town of Nierstein, above Mayence. The more interesting objects are preserved in the museum of Mayence, and an account of the

discoveries, admirably illustrated and written with great care and good judgment, has been published by the brothers W. and L. Lindenschmit.* From this work I select a few from the many facts it contains, because they bear so directly upon some of the same class and period in our own country, and because, moreover, the well-informed authors, who know so well the importance of comparison, have altogether omitted to refer to the analogous discoveries made in England. In this I impute no blame to these zealous and sensible antiquaries; the cause of their silence on this point must be attributed to the indifference with which our English societies regard the antiquities of neighbouring countries, and the little or no pains they take to cultivate a friendly relationship with foreign bodies instituted for a common object.

The following abridged account relates to the first excavations, comprising six graves. Some of the skeletons lay from south to north; the others in opposite directions. Of three, the skulls were wanting; and, here and there, parts of the skeletons. Ashes and traces of fire were found in each grave. In the first grave laid open, an urn stood in the middle of a headless skeleton; on the sides lay a sword, a spear, various buckles, and a broken iron spur. The next contained a skeleton of a female, also without the head; close to it lay a row of amber beads and numerous white glass beads joined together in threes and fours, and among them were two blue and two green,

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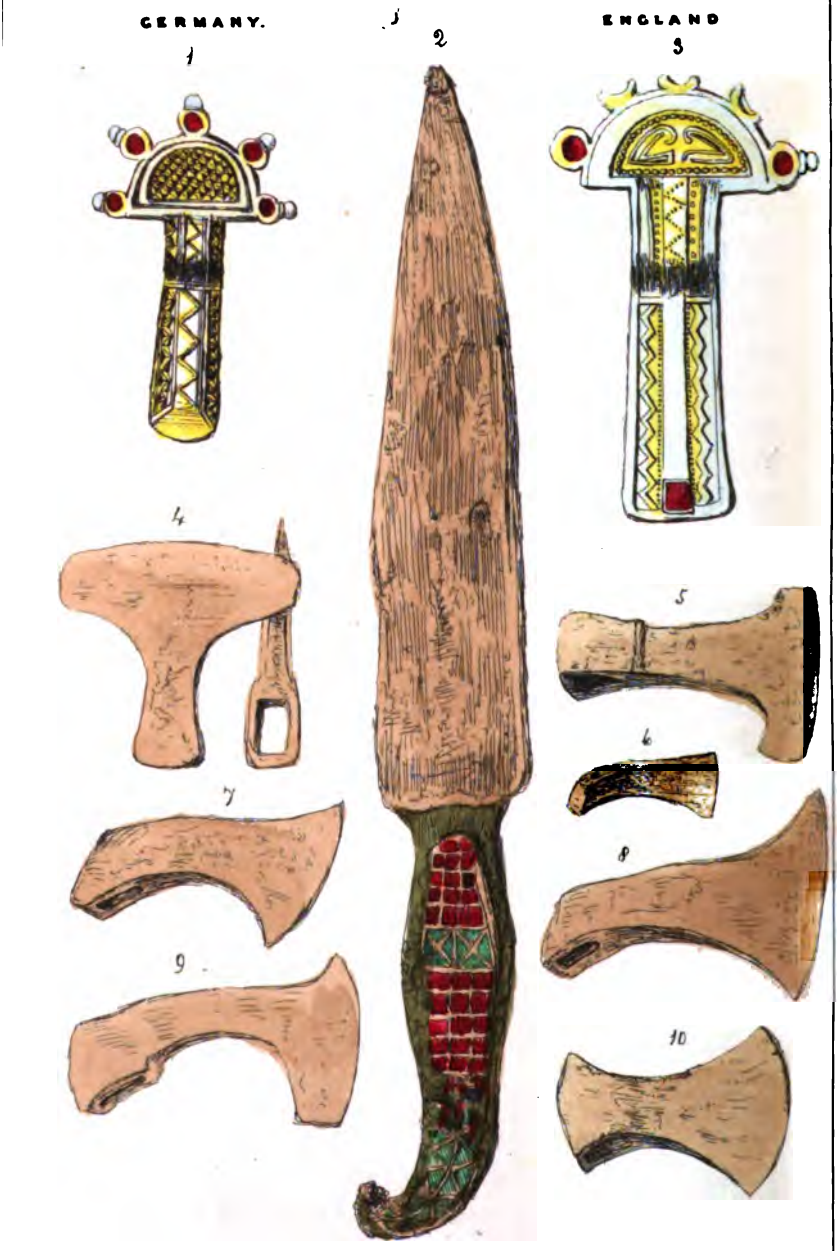
* *Das Germanische Todtenlager bei Selzen in der Provinz Rheinhessen*, dargestellt und erlaütert von den Gebrüdern W. und L. Lindenschmit, Mainz, 1848. I take this opportunity of thanking my friend, Mons. Lejoindre, of Gravesend, for presenting me with a MS. translation of this valuable work, which is quite worthy of being printed in English.



CKS.

FRANKISH & SAXON REMAINS.

in cut glass. Near a broken glass vessel were the fragments of a flat knife-like instrument, in bronze, and a small saucer in thin bronze. A little further on were several small iron knives, with a sharpening stone, and the bones of a bird. A heavy silver armlet, which was purloined by a travelling Jew, completed the contents of this grave.

The next grave contained the skeleton of a warrior, who must have been at least seven feet in height. Around the line of the body were traces of a belt of linen, or rather of strong tick, thickly covered with little white metal nails; this belt had been fastened by a silver clasp set with red glass. On the breast lay two bronze ornamented flat hooks; on the right side, a sword and a long spear; and on the left a strong iron knife with a wooden handle covered with bronze inlaid with red and green glass. This knife, which is twelve inches in length, including the handle, is etched in pl. L (fig. 2), from a sketch made in the Mayence Museum. Near this, and probably in its scabbard, were a stylus in bone, and one in bronze. On the left foot was a thin iron spur. On the bones of the feet were portions of the white metallic mountings of a small strap, and on each knee a small buckle. In an earthen vessel were two bronze fibulæ, with projecting buttons, set with red glass (fig. 1, pl. L); a comb of hard wood covered with thin bronze; an ornament of large and well made glass beads; a pair of shears; flints and steel; and a bronze ring of uncommon form. The urn, in which all these objects were enclosed, was placed at the feet of the skeleton with other vases. Among them was a small Roman red clay cup, inscribed with the maker's name, VAIVS, and a well-made dish of clay of the country (also, apparently, Roman), and in it a jug of red tile clay, scarcely burnt, of the same kind as those in use, in the

present time, in the houses of country people (fig. 7, pl. LII). In this jug, which is blackened by fire, were two hen's feet. Over these vases, as a covering, must have originally lain the shield, for the large iron umbo, with its studs, lay upon them, and around them was an oval mass of thick mould, which, from its taste and smell, was ascertained to have been leather. Here, as in subsequent cases, were no traces of wood in the shield, except a few fibres in the ornamented parts. Under this, and broken by the weight of the earth after the mouldering of the shield, were the fragments of a drinking cup in thin bronze, and again, under this, a magnificent glass drinking vessel (fig. 3, pl. LI). It is by far, the authors observe, the most artistic of all the numerous cups found at Selzen, and, moreover, the most remarkable glass vessel discovered in the province of Rhein-Hesse, except the Roman. Near the human skeleton lay that of a horse, without horse-shoes. Of the harness nothing remained but a well-made snaffle of iron and a few small bronze rings.

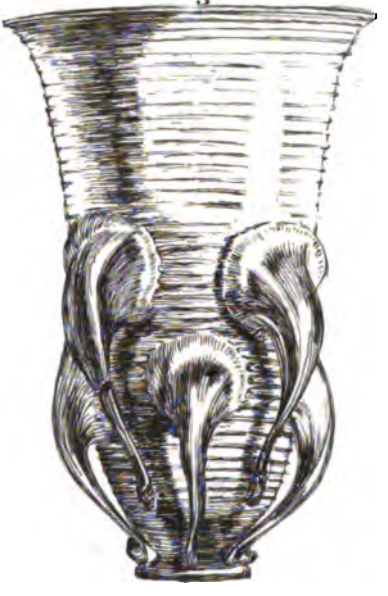
This is, perhaps, one of the most interesting discoveries that have been made in the Selzen cemetery; and it is rendered of great importance by the careful manner in which the Messrs. Linderschmit have stated the plain, authenticated facts: an obviously indispensable requisite in such narrations, but by no means always attended to or understood, particularly by those who find nothing but mere amusement in such researches, or the means of transitory excitement to while away leisure time, or to feed an idle curiosity. In plate L, I have given the knife with the enamelled handle, and one of the fibulæ found in this grave. The knife is altogether unique. The fibula, as will be perceived, closely resembles one found on the Kentish coast, near Folkestone, fig. 3 in the same plate. Several fibulæ of this peculiar description have been

ENGLAND.

1

GERMANY.

3



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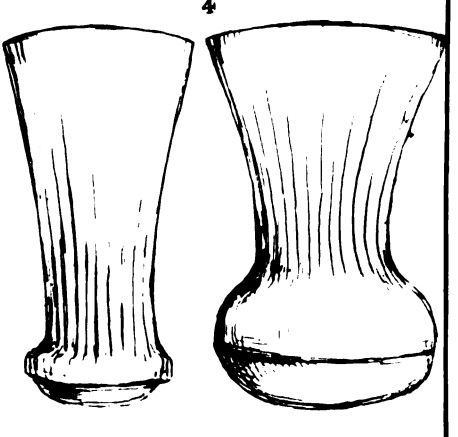

SAXON AND FRANKISH GLASS VESSELS.

ENGLAND.

GERMANY.

SAXON AND FRANKISH POTTERY.

found in barrows in Kent, but they are by no means common to other parts of England. Four varieties of the type were found in or near the site of the Roman castrum at Niederbieber, near Neuwied, on the Rhine (see page 133 *et seq.*); the most curious of these is one of a rather large size, with projecting knobs, terminating in birds' beaks, like the hair-pin in plate XLIX, and the small brooches in plate XXXIX. The occurrence of Roman pateræ in Saxon graves was particularly noticed in the burial-place at Osengal, in Thanet, explored in part by Mr. Rolfe a few years since. The homely-looking jug, which, from its modern appearance, evidently surprised the German archæologists, also finds its counterpart in the barrows on the coast of Kent, even to its contents, the hen's feet. The Selzen jug, with two of the same kind, are reproduced in plate LII, figs. 7, 8, and 9, and, for the first time, some similar earthen vessels from Kent are engraved, and, also for the first time, appropriated to the early Saxon period. Fig. 7 is that which contained the hen's feet. A few years since, while making a pedestrian tour along the Kentish coast, I visited the earthworks upon the hill near Folkestone, called Cæsar's camp. Examining some barrows within the lines upon the apex, I noticed one from which a portion of the side had been cut away, and looking more closely, observed some small pieces of an earthen jug, which must have been almost precisely similar to that found at Selzen. With the fragments which I extricated with my walking-stick was a fowl's spur, and some portions of bones of the foot.* On reaching Dover, I examined the town museum, and there I observed a jug, (fig. 1, plate LII) among the few scattered and undescribed an-

* I deposited these relics in the museum of my friend Mr. Rolfe of Sandwich.

tiquities, which immediately struck me as being of the same kind as that of which I had just found the remains. I either saw a memorandum to the effect, or was told that it had been found in a barrow near Dover. At present, however, even that statement or tradition has become lost, and the unattractive vessel has become consigned to an inner part of the case, behind the more showy Etruscan and other foreign vases.* Another English example of this class of Saxon and Frankish pottery is given in plate LII, fig. 4. It is in a bluish clay, and coarsely made; about eight inches in depth, and seven across the widest part. It was found many years since at Woodnesborough, in the sand pit at the back of the "Oak" public house, together with a beautiful circular fibula, richly enamelled, and is now preserved in Mr. Rolfe's valuable museum of local antiquities. Fig. 5, of the same plate, is, I suspect, of the same period. It is in the Canterbury Museum; but, like many other objects there, has no recorded history; it is simply marked as coming from Barham Down, a locality very fertile in Saxon remains. Fig. 9 was found in a grave at Nierstein. Further examples of these jugs may be found in M. F. Troyon's account of the graves at Bel-Air, near Lausanne.†

The glass drinking vessel is shown in pl. LI, fig. 3. In juxtaposition is one from the Canterbury Museum, which I had sketched for engraving in my *Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne*, as it was stated to have been found at Reculver. However, there were no means for verifying this assertion, and as I then felt some doubt as to the precise period to which it belonged,

* I am much indebted to the Rev. E. G. Boys for the trouble he took in getting me a sketch of the jug.

† Published by the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich.

I decided on excluding it from my book. Within a fortnight after the volume was published, a visit to Mayence brought before me the engraving of the Selzen specimen, and removed all doubt as to the antiquity and parentage of the English example. Subsequently I had the gratification of introducing to the Society of Antiquaries of London the researches of Mr. W. M. Wylie, at Fairford, in Gloucestershire, who, among other interesting remains of the Saxon period, discovered one of these remarkable glass vessels (fig. 2, pl. LI).* It is 6¼ inches in height, and 4⅝ in circumference, and is of a light amber or yellow colour. That in the Canterbury Museum is of a colour varying from olive green to yellow, the projections being of a dark green, with shades almost approaching a black; it is about six inches in height. These beautiful vessels are extremely well made; on the upper and lower parts they are ornamented with the fine threads or circular bands so common to the Saxon glasses, and with hollow claws, of a singular shape, neatly manipulated. It is very probable that many of these glass vessels, which we may suppose were drinking cups, have been dug up from time to time, and, partly from ignorance of their value, have been lost or destroyed. Mr. Rolfe informs me that one was found, many years ago, in a barrow at Coombe. It got into the possession of an old lady who long used it as a sugar-basin, but whether it be yet extant is very doubtful.

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* See *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv, p. 82. I take this opportunity to draw the attention of all who are interested in this important branch of our national archæology to Mr. Wylie's detailed account of his discoveries at Fairford (J. H. Parker, Oxford); and to a series of engravings of Saxon remains proposed to be published by subscription, in parts, by Mr. Akerman (J. Russell Smith, Soho Square).

Another was found, a few years since, at Weston, near Winchester, with swords and other objects, none of which seem to have excited any interest.* I have previously noticed that found in the county of Durham (p. 163), so that at present only one more example remains to be referred to. This is engraved in that vast store of antiquarian records, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, March 1766. It was found near Charteris, in the Isle of Ely, deposited, with a sword, a spear, and an urn, by the side of a skeleton. Dr. Stukeley, who supplied the account,† mistook these remains for British.

Returning to the Selzen graves, the next contained a skeleton, a well-preserved iron axe, and a small cup of common red clay. The fourth grave had a skeleton without a skull, a sword, a knife, and a spear; at the feet was an urn, in which were two fibulæ, a glass bead, and a small glass. The fifth, a skeleton, measuring seven feet, and an earthen jug, shown in pl. LII, fig. 8. In another grave was found the urn, fig. 6, which, for comparison, is placed in our plate by the side of two of the same form; fig. 2 from the Osengal cemetery, in the collection of Mr. Rolfe; and fig. 3 from a barrow on the Breach Downs, in that of Lord Londesborough.

Some of the more common forms of urns found in the Selzen burial-place are given in the following cut. They

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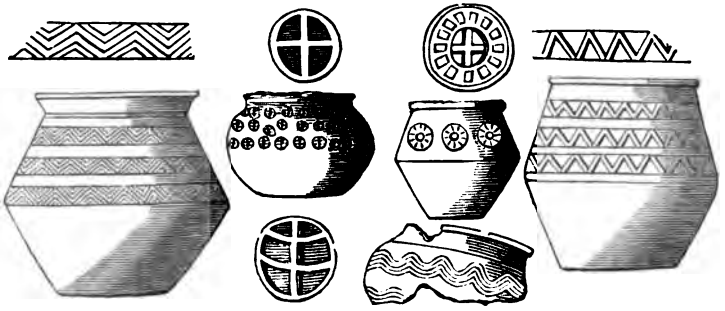
* At the time of the Congress of the Archæological Association at Winchester, some fragments of this glass were in the possession of Mr. Dear of that town.

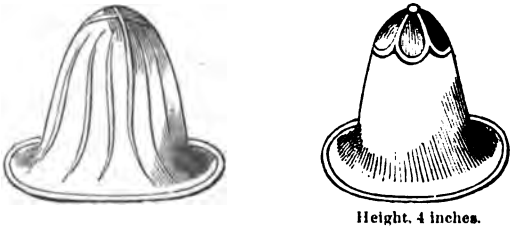
† Dr. Stukeley does not positively say there were bones in the urn; but speaking of it, he observes, "this, we suppose, held the bones of his wife, burnt; she dying before him, they were kept to be interred with him; this case I have often observed at Stonehenge."

are usually made of the clay of the neighbourhood, and are generally lathe-turned. Drinking-cups of glass were found in thirteen graves, in those of females as well as



1. 2. 3. 4.

of men; they differed somewhat in form and size, but all were rounded at the bottom, so that they could only stand in an inverted position. Two of them are shown in pl. LI, fig. 4. It is remarkable that almost all the Frankish and Saxon drinking-cups, whatever their form in other respects may be, are fashioned so that they could only be placed upon the table when empty; and as many of them are very capacious, we can well imagine how well they administered to the intemperate habits of our Teutonic forefathers. From their peculiar proneness to oscillate and fall, it is probable that they may have been called tumblers, a word not literally applicable to the modern so-called drinking-cups. In the annexed cut two varieties are shown; that on the left (from Douglas's *Nenia*) was found in Minster churchyard, Thanet; that on the right is in the Museum of Bonn.



Height, 4 inches.

As in France and England, we find in the graves at Selzen, and in those of other parts of Germany, the long sword with double edge, the large knife, or dagger, of a single edge (less frequently in England), and a great variety of spears and javelins. In a paper published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January 1851, I noticed the *francisca* or Frankish battle-axe, and observed how comparatively seldom they are found in our English barrows, while they abound in those of France and Germany. One was found in a grave at Ash;* a second was brought to Mr. Rolfe when the railway from Ramsgate to Deal was excavated at Osengal (fig. 8, pl. L); a third, of very small size (fig. 6), was found in a Saxon burial-place at Colchester;† a fourth (fig. 5), which somewhat resembles one figured by the Messrs. Lindenschmit (fig. 4), was dug up, many years since, to the north of the Roman castrum at Richborough;‡ the two last are the most uncommon; fig. 10 is in the Canterbury Museum, with Saxon remains, but unlabelled. An example very similar to that from Londinières, found, with many Saxon spear-heads, horseshoes, etc., at Pangbourne, in Berkshire,§ is in my own collection. Exclusive of these, I believe very few franciscas could be cited as known to be found in barrows in England. In the paper abovementioned, I referred to a representation, upon the sword of Tiberius, of a female warrior armed with a spear and the *bipennis* or double-edged axe; and remarked, that, although I considered this figure may have been intended

* See plate of antiquities found in a grave at Ash, inserted in Boys's *Collections for an History of Sandwich*, 4to., 1792.

† It is in the possession of Mr. Acton, of Grundisburgh.

‡ From Mr. Rolfe's collection.

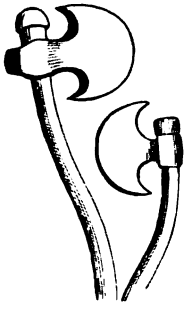
§ Presented to me by Mr. W. E. Rose.

as a personification of Vindelicia or Rhætia (the warriors of these countries using the battle-axe);* but that, as far as I knew, no example of the double axe had yet been found in the graves of the countries north of the Rhine, or in any part of Germany, France, or England. The double axe, therefore, with which this female is armed, I considered as conventional; and I am supported in this opinion by Dr. Rigollot, who, in the essay before referred to, considers the word *bipennis*, applied to designate the francisca, as improper. He observes, that the use of the word by Sidonius Apollinaris must be taken as a poetical expression, and that Gregory of Tours and the other writers who have followed him in the use of this term, are in error; for nowhere in the Teutonic graves has any double axe, like that of the Amazons, been discovered. On this Mr. Akerman remarks† that, "although Sidonius Apollinaris used the word *bipennis*, and the Greek writers the still less equivocal ἀμφίστομος, I do not think they furnish us with direct proof that the *francisca* was in reality double-edged. In the classical ages, *bipennis* was obviously the name given to the double-edged axe of the Asiatics; and this term, originally used for the weapon wielded in war, would, in all probability, in after times be applied to any axe thus used, of whatsoever shape it might happen to be. Our own language furnishes many examples of the use of terms, long after they have ceased to be applicable." In questions of this kind, ancient artistic productions are ever valuable. In the engravings

* I must refer my readers to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for an engraving of the remarkable sword referred to, and for the reasons which led to this conclusion.

† "On some of the weapons of the Celtic and Teutonic Races". *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv.

of the Roman and Frankish antiquities found at Niederbieber (see p. 140 *ante*), is a representation of a large circular metal plate, embossed with a figure of an imperial personage (apparently one of the Constantine family), standing with his foot upon a captive and a heap of arms, among which are two battle-axes, shewn in the annexed cut, which, allowing for artistic latitude, are not very unlike the examples figs. 4 and 5, in plate L.



The coins found at Selzen are of importance, as affording an approximate guide to the date of at least some of the interments. The latest are of Justinian, from which it is proved that this burial-place was in use at some period not earlier than the middle of the first half of the sixth century. One of the coins, bored for suspension, was of Constantine; two, quinarii of Justinian. There was also a small oblong piece of silver, supposed a part of a coin, and a quarter of an imperial denarius, which would appear to have been quartered in order to assimilate the weight of the silver to that of the quinarii, the common silver currency of the time. It is worthy of notice, also, that these coins, in conformity with the Roman custom, had been placed in the mouths of the skeletons.

The Messrs. Lindenschmit embody in their report a very careful comparison between the contents of the Selzen graves, and those recently excavated at Nordendorf, Fridolfing, Sinsheim, Ebringen, Bel-Air, at Ascherade on the Baltic,* and on the Lupfen, near Oberflacht. In all of

* An illustrated account of these graves, entitled "Die Gräber der Lieven" (Dresden, 1850), has been published by Professor J. K. Bähr. They belong to a much later period than the

these there is a striking similarity between the weapons, the ornaments, the pottery, and the implements, with the same occasional occurrence of horse-furniture and the bones of horses and other animals. They regret, however, the insufficiency of delineations in many of the otherwise well executed reports on these discoveries. In an ethnological point of view, this is a defect which is also apparent in works published in our own country, and to which the remark of the Messrs. Lindenschmit, on the omission of a close examination of the crania, will apply with equal force and truth. "All works," they observe, "have left this subject nearly untouched, or dismissed with an inadequate notice, such as stating that the skulls appeared evidently Celtic, or evidently Sclavonic in form, an assertion proving nothing but the predetermined opinion of the writer." Accordingly, these archæologists have given a description of the Selzen skulls, illustrated by engravings, from which we gather that they consider them purely Germanic, bearing a conformity to the well organised modern German skull. Conclusions deduced from crania can, however, be depended upon only when the contents of the graves are authenticated by the eye of the experienced antiquary. An excellent opportunity has recently been afforded, in the discovery of no less than one hundred and eighty-eight skeletons at Little Wilbraham, by the Hon. R. C. Neville; and as the professional skill of the honourable gentleman's colleague, Mr. Oldham, has been directed to the examination of the crania, we may expect his report embodied in

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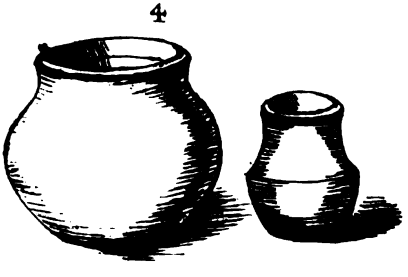
Frankish and Saxon, being as late as the tenth and eleventh centuries. They present many points for comparison with Danish antiquities, and, at the same time, are important in shewing the prevalence of the old pagan customs, which in the more southern countries had long since been abandoned.

the detailed account with which Mr. Neville is about to gratify the antiquarian world.

In the early portion of the first volume of the *Collectanea,* I made some remarks relative to the classification of Saxon remains, and, in pp. 41 and 44, introduced two examples of pottery as types of varieties of a class which may be termed Anglo-Saxon. The course of a few years has contributed abundance of materials towards a more certain classification of many of the peculiar kinds of urns and other earthen vessels found in Saxon burial-places, and, consequently, of placing under this head some which, for want of connecting evidence, have been either incorrectly or doubtfully appropriated. The latter of the two urns referred to above, was found in the Saxon cemetery on Marston Hill, in Northamptonshire. In the annexed cut is figured a specimen, almost its counterpart, found near Holme Pierrepoint, in Nottinghamshire, with numerous sepulchral remains.*

A few years since, Professor Henslow very kindly supplied me with drawings of varieties of a large number of urns dug up at Kingston, near Derby, in 1844 (See

* An account of this discovery was published by Mr. Batcman in vol. iii of the *Journal of the Archæological Association.* To this gentleman (whose name was associated with the *Collectanea* at an early period in its existence) I am indebted for the loan of this and some other cuts in the following pages.



H. W. Rolfe.

SAXON URNS, &c. FOUND NEAR DERBY.

Plate LIII). They were found on the slope, and near the summit, of a gentle eminence, and over the extent of about half an acre. The workmen who found them, had destroyed, it was calculated, about two hundred, before the fact was made known to any one who thought of preserving them. As the field, about sixty years before, had been under the plough, most of the urns had been broken. Professor Henslow states that nearly all contained well-burnt bones; that no weapons or coins were found with them; that a few lumps of glass, which had evidently been beads, were among the ashes; and that in one urn were the fragments of a bronze ornament (fig. 3), which also showed the action of fire. One bead, half fused (fig. 5), was of porcelain. I give a description of the urns in the Professor's own words. "They are all wrought by hand without the use of the lathe, out of a dark-coloured clay, frequently mixed with fragments of felspar; they are very slightly baked, though some have been so far so as to have acquired a reddish tinge. The majority are dark brown, passing either to black or a dark green tint. Many are ornamented with a few lines, or scratches arranged in different patterns; and some are more highly embellished by the addition of stamped patterns, such as might readily be formed by notching the end of a stick, or twisting a small piece of metal into a spiral or zig-zag pattern. Several of the urns have projecting knobs or bosses. Most of these bosses have been formed by merely pressing out the sides of the urn from within, whilst it was in a soft state; but in some cases they were found of a solid lump of clay, which has been stuck on the surface of the urn."*

* The measurements of the urns are as follows: fig. 1 (plate LIII); the tallest of this group, is 9 inches in height and

It will be observed, that the circumstances attending the discovery of this cemetery were inauspicious; still the information Professor Henslow obtained is to be relied on, as about thirty of the deposits were carefully taken up and examined. The total absence of weapons and of skeletons, and the extensive prevalence of the practice of cremation, are, it must be owned, exceptions to the usual *indicia* of Saxon burial-places; but, at the same time, there is an absence of objects which could hardly have been omitted had the interments been made by a Roman population; the remains of the fibula shew it unquestionably to have been Saxon, and the urns are not such as are found in Roman cemeteries, but they are precisely such as do occur in Saxon burial-places. It is not easy to explain—with our comparatively limited knowledge of the funeral customs of the different tribes of the Saxons previous to their settling in England—this apparent anomaly. It is very probable that some tribes may have retained the old custom of cremation longer than others; or that in this case local or other circumstances, from causes which it is now impossible to explain, possibly disposed the people of the district to adhere to observances which had generally been modified or changed altogether. Tacitus speaks of burning the dead as a common practice with the ancient Germans, and in the early Angle or Anglo-Saxon poem of *Beowulf*, the corpse of the hero of the poem is stated to have been burnt, and a barrow to have been made upon the place of the funeral pile:—

6½ inches in diameter; the others, about 6 inches by 9; those in group fig. 2, are from 8 to 10 inches in diameter; fig. 4, 7½ inches by 9¾; group fig. 7, from 7 to 10 inches in diameter; fig. 7, 10¾ inches in height and 13¾ in diameter.

bæd þ ge gc-worhton	He bad that ye should make,
æfter wincs dǽdū	according to the deeds of your friend,
in bǽl-stede	on the place of the funeral pile,
beorh þone heán	the lofty barrow
miccine and mǽrne.—	large and famous.—

Beowulf, l. 6186.

on-gunnon þá on beorge	Then began on the hill
bǽl-fýra, mǽst	the mightiest of funeral fires,
wigend weccan :	the warriors to awake :
wu[du-r]éc á-stáh	the wood-smoke rose aloft,
sweart of swíc-ðole.—	dark from the fire.—

Beowulf, l. 6280.

To identify the Derby urns as belonging to the Saxon period, and at the same time to collect types which may be referred to as belonging to the same class and period, I proceed to furnish examples. The first is one from a large number found at Newark.* Mr. George Milner has published the following account of the discovery:—

* Several are deposited in the museum of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society. Mr. George Milner, F.S.A., has very kindly lent me the cuts which illustrate his essay, entitled *Cemetery Burial; or Sepulture, Ancient and Modern.* London: 1847.

"The urns in question were found by the side of the present Nottingham-road, formerly the old fosse-way of the Romans. Some workmen were employed in excavating foundations for a house, in 1836, on the premises of Mr. R. Norton, situated at the extremity of the town, in the direction before stated. Urns to the amount of fifteen or sixteen were taken out in a tolerable state of preservation, but three or four times that number were broken and destroyed in digging; and many, I have no doubt, are still remaining in the ground. Mr. Norton very politely gave me every information in his power, and afterwards wrote to me to this effect:—'Since you were here, I have sunk a saw-pit, about twenty-four feet long, four feet wide, and six feet deep: in digging out the earth and gravel, we found many urns; they appear to have been placed in regular order, so much so, that before we had finished the work, we could guess, within a few inches, where we should find them.' I was informed," Mr. Milner adds, "that the whole of them were placed in an upright position in the ground; each contained calcined human bones; one alone (of which a cut is here given), contained, in addition to the dust and bones, a pair of tweezers of bronze, a pair of shears in iron, and a part of a bone comb."

ASHMOLEAN
MUSEUM
OXFORD

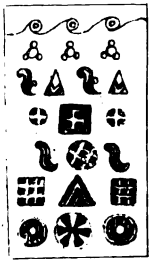
1

2

3

4

5



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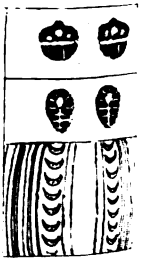


A.B. Wrtlett F.S.A.
1852

SAXON URNS.

FOUND IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE & SUFFOLK.

There is a close resemblance in general character between the Derby and Newark remains, which the contiguity of the localities to each other will explain. No skeletons or weapons were noticed at either place. All the urns are stated to have contained burnt bones; and they were very sparingly accompanied by ornaments or implements.

Plate LIV exhibits further examples of Saxon urns from Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, in illustration of remarks made in the preceding pages, on the characteristic forms and patterns of the fictile ware made in this country immediately after the Romano-British epoch. Unfortunately, I am not acquainted with the circumstances under which they were found; but I consider them all of too marked a character in ornamentation and form to admit of doubt as to the period and people to which they should be assigned. Figs. 1 and 3, as well as fragments, fig. 6, were said to have been found at Wilbraham (see page 165), possibly on or near the site of Mr. Neville's researches. I have not had an opportunity of seeing the urns recently excavated; but I am informed by Mr. Neville that they very much resemble those found at Derby. Fig. 2 is preserved in the library of Clare Hall, and is stated to have been found at Dunstable. In the same library is another (said to have been found at Caistor), elaborately ornamented with no less than a dozen stamps arranged in rows, as shewn in fig. 5. Fig. 4, found at Kesgrave, is in the Ipswich museum.*

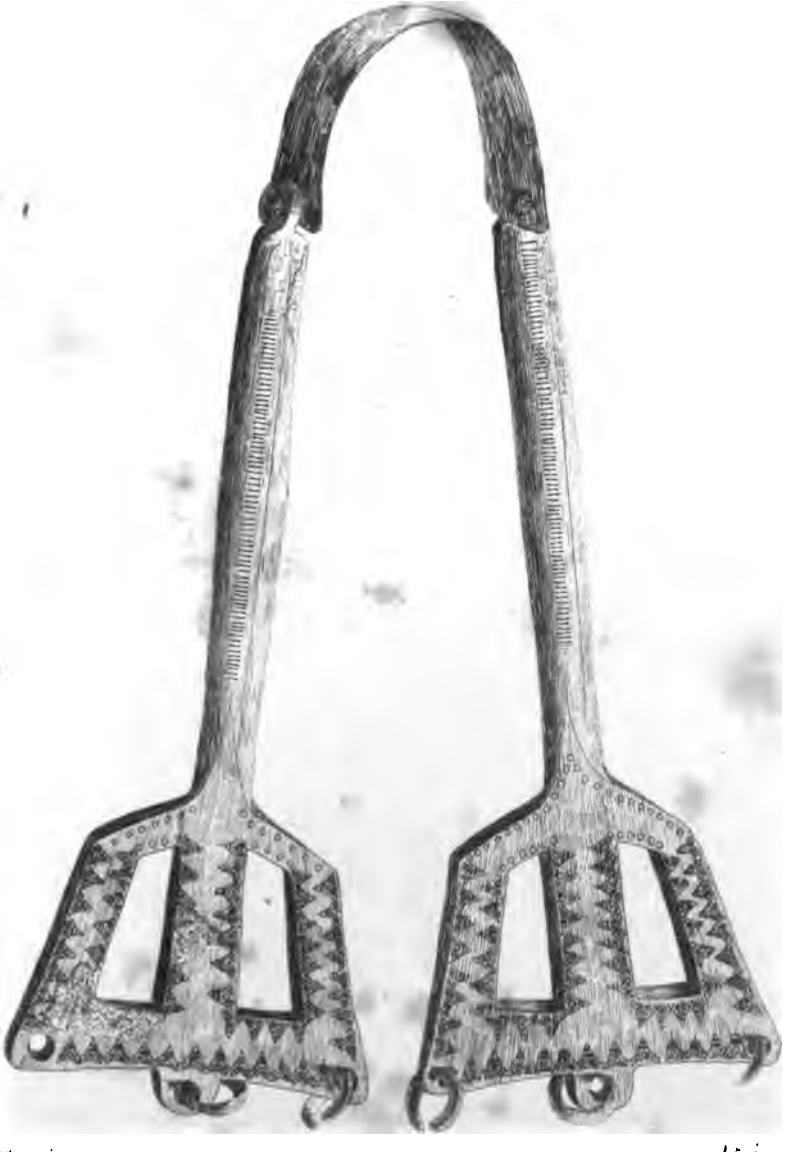
It would be easy to produce many examples from Nor-

* The dimensions of the urns in this plate are as follows: Fig. 1, 5 inches in height; fig. 2, 8¼ inches in height; fig. 3, 10½ inches in height; fig. 4, 9 inches in diameter, and 8 inches in height.

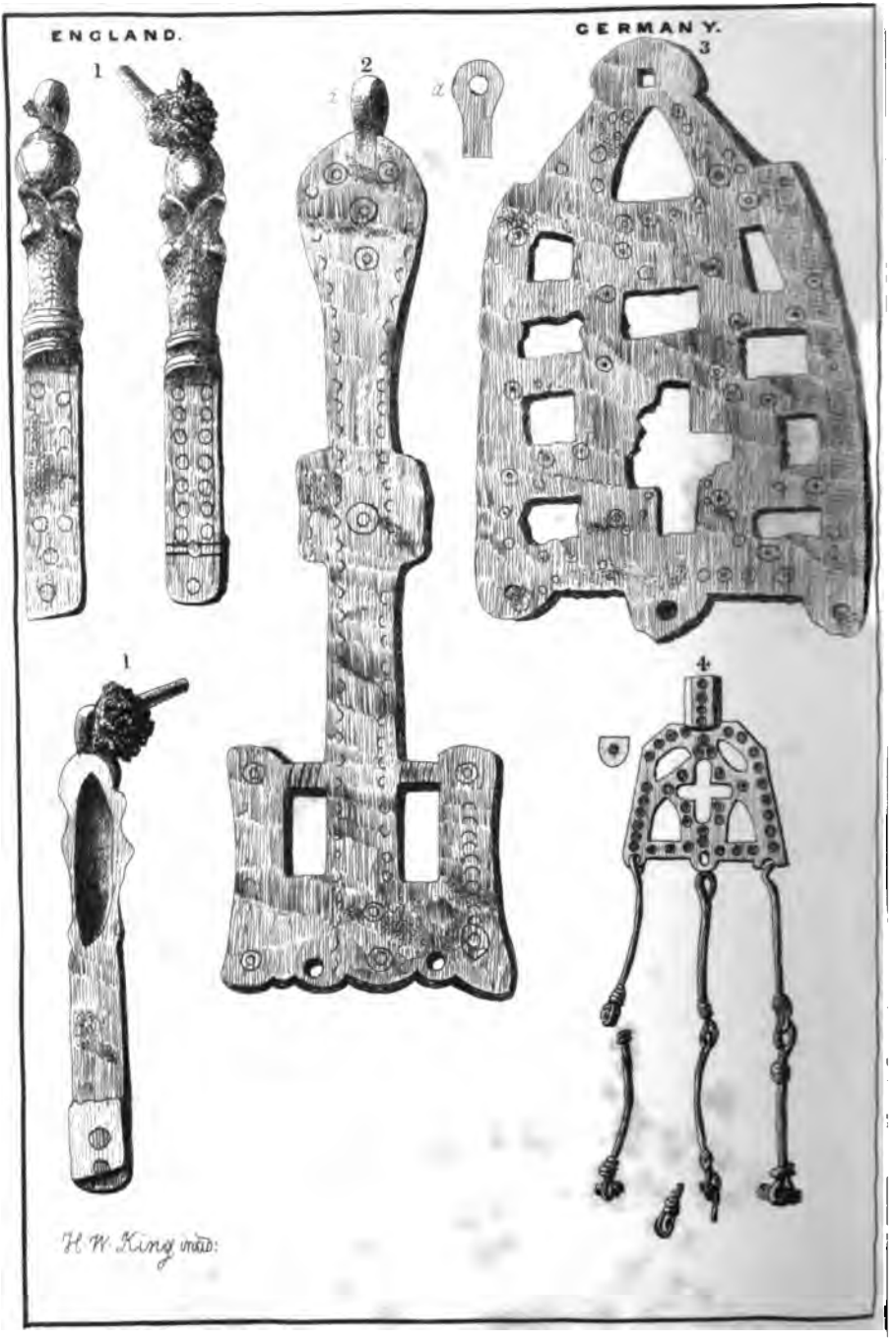
folk, which bear a close affinity to those in plates LIII and LIV. Not unlike are some in the collection of Sir Henry Dryden, found at Souldern, in Oxfordshire; three are engraved in the *Antiquities and History of Steeple Aston*, by W. Wing; of these, fig. A resembles a rather elegant and uncommon variety, found at Sandy, in Bedfordshire, and engraved (with what object, is not very apparent) in Battley's *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*, tab. 10, fig. 2.

In plate XXXIX were figured some remarkable objects in bronze from Stowe Heath; in plate XLII, are fragments of similar implements from Leicestershire. I referred (page 165-6) to further examples, and observed that evidence was wanting to sanction their satisfactory classification. In the short space of a few months some additional specimens have been produced, which, I think, will now allow us to understand what they really were. By the kindness of the Rev. H. Maclean and Mr. H. W. King, I am enabled to exhibit an etching (plate LV) of a more perfect example, found by the right thigh of a skeleton, at Searby, near Caistor, in Lincolnshire. On the breast were two bronze rings, to each of which an iron acus appears to have been fixed; round the neck were from twenty to thirty beads in amber and in glass; and by the thigh, in addition to the object engraved in plate LV, were two iron hooks, some pieces of bone, and the blades of two small knives (see plate LVII). From these articles it is inferred the skeleton was that of a female. Fig. 2, plate LVI, exhibits one of two shanks, which had evidently been joined, like those in plate LV, found many years since in a tumulus at Sporle, near Swaffham, in Norfolk.* Mr. Goddard Johnson, who recorded the particulars of the

* It is now in the possession of Mr. T. Barton, of Threxton, near Watton.



SAXON GIRDLE ORNAMENT.



SAXON & FRANKISH GIRDLE ORNAMENTS.

discovery, informs me that the barrow, which was of large size, contained several skeletons. By the side of one of them,—conjectured to be of females, from beads and the absence of weapons,—lay these objects, and under them an iron buckle, which, Mr. Johnson states, "seems to have been attached to something which had the appearance of a girdle, on which is impressed the texture of the cloth." Here we obtain the very information that was wanted; and now, I think, we may pronounce these hitherto mysterious objects to have been pendent girdle-ornaments, somewhat analogous to the modern *châtelaine*.* For comparison, I again turn to Germany, and direct attention to figures 3 and 4, in plate LVI. The former was found at Sinsheim,† the latter near Selzen,‡ and both are considered as having been appendages to the belt or girdle of females; on that from Selzen, the shank of which appears to be broken off, are rings and chains. From the rings on the Lincolnshire specimen, it is evident that something is yet wanting to show us an example in its perfect state. In Professor Bähr's *Gräber der Liven*, before referred to, are several examples of pendent ornaments, composed of oval convex fibulæ (for fastening to each shoulder), to which triangular pieces of metal of open-work were attached; and to the lower part of these were fastened chains, which met across the breast and hung down in front. The triangular portions of these ornaments resemble fig. 2; but this was found with remains of a much

* The Hon. R. C. Neville has discovered several at Little Wilbraham, which, I understand, were found about the centre of the skeletons.

† It is engraved in the *Jahresbericht an die Mitglieder der Sinsheimer Gesellschaft*, von R. Wilhelmi, 1838.

‡ *Das Germanische Todtenlager bei Selzen*, p. 25.

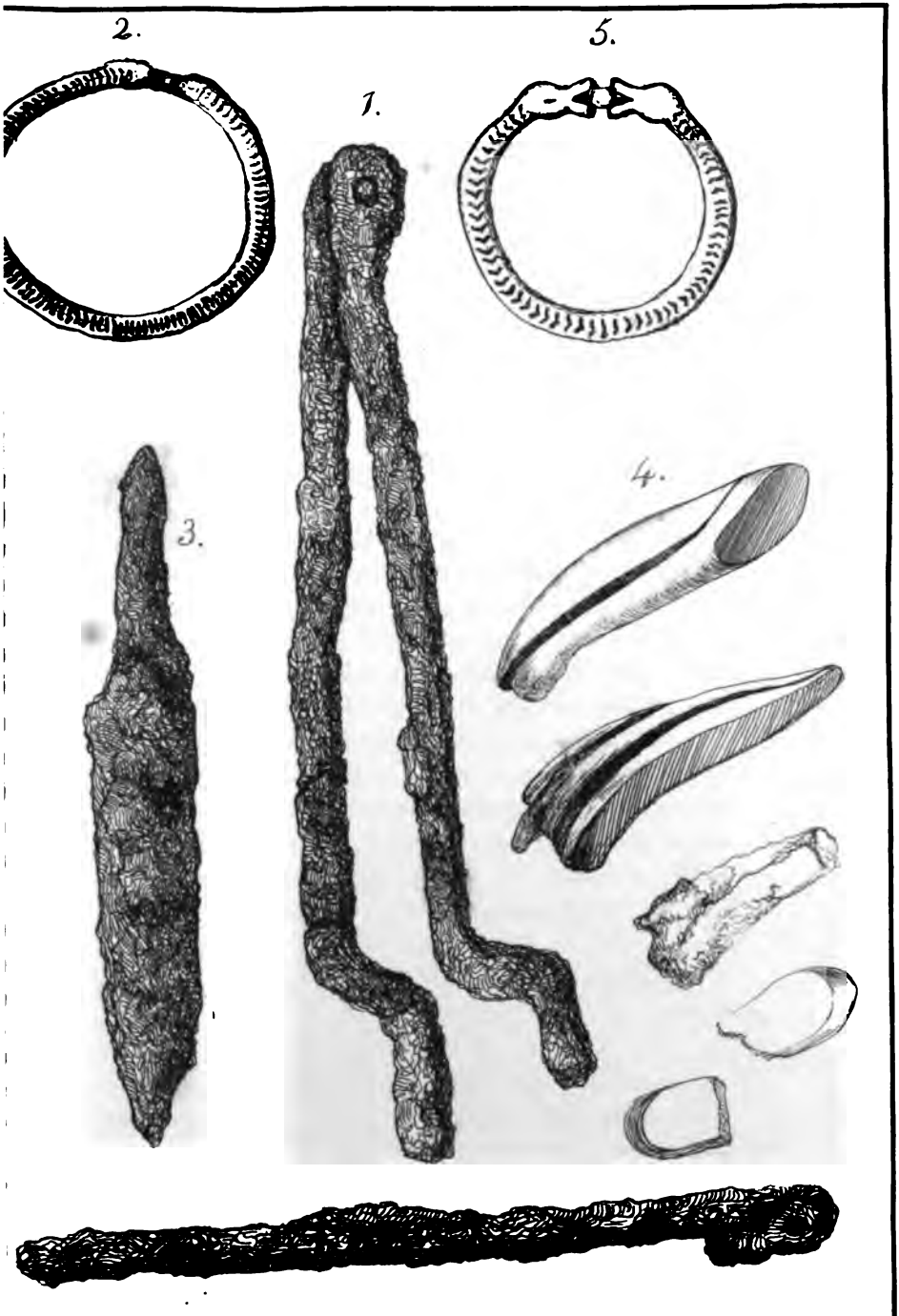
earlier period than that to which any of these Livonian antiquities can be assigned.* The Selzen specimen approaches nearer to the Anglo-Saxon, allowing for the missing part of the shank.

Another variety of these curious objects has recently been found in the Saxon cemetery at Stowe Heath, whence those figured in pl. XXXIX were obtained.† It consists of two shanks, fig. 1, pl. LVI, which have obviously been united at the top. They are both alike on the reverse sides, one of which is also shewn in this plate. They appear to have been originally much longer, and terminated probably like fig. 2. All the figures in this plate are etched of the actual size, except fig. 4, which is seven inches in length. In plate LVII, figs. 1 to 4, are given the objects before mentioned, found with the girdle ornament at Searby. Figs. 1 and 3 are in iron; there were two of each of these; fig. 3 is a knife, but it is not clear what fig. 1 may have been, but we may suppose it a double key; fig. 2 is one of the two bronze buckles, the pin of which is wanting; and the pieces of bone, which have been cut to fit together, are shewn in fig. 4; fig. 5 is a bronze buckle from the same locality, introduced for its peculiar form. All of these are etched the size of the originals.

In the graves at Selzen it is stated (p. 218), that one of the shields was ascertained to have been of leather, but that scarcely any vestiges remained, except here and there

* Monsieur Charma has recently published a very analogous ornament, which he considers Celtic, discovered at Nôtre-Dame-de-Livoye, near Avranches. *Mémoires de la Soc. des Antiq. de Normandie*, t. xix, p. 312.

† The Rev. E. R. Benyon, the owner of the property, has liberally presented most of these remains to the Bury Museum. To Mr. Samuel Tymms I am indebted for obtaining me the loan of the fragments engraved in pl. LVI.



SAXON REMAINES FOUND AT SEARBY.

SEE PL.LV.

R.W.

traces of wood, and the iron umbos. In the graves of this country, the iron boss is also usually found without anything beyond traces of some perishable material, such as wood or the hide of beasts. Iron handles have been occasionally met with, and Sir Henry Dryden found in the Marston Hill cemetery a crossbar of iron, in the centre of which was the handle. In form the shields appear to have been round or slightly oval, and of no very large size. In the tumulus at Sporle, Mr. Goddard Johnson noticed the remains of shields with some of the skeletons. Enough was preserved to shew the form to have been circular, and laths of wood converged from the extremity to the umbo. These laths were fastened to the body of the shield, probably of wood, with twine or packthread, so well preserved that it could be unwound to the extent of a yard or more. The appearance of the shield, as sketched for me by Mr. Johnson, from memory, remarkably resembles that carried by a soldier in an illumination in the Harleian MS., No. 603, engraved by Mr. Fairholt in his *Costume in England*, p. 53.

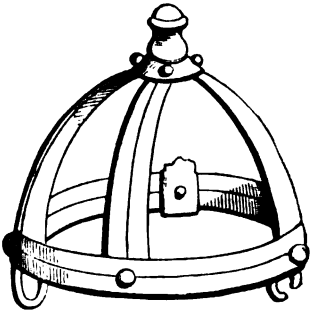
Passages in early Saxon poems shew that the shield was commonly made of wood. When Beowulf prepared to encounter the fire dragon, he provided himself with an iron shield, because the wooden ones would not stand the fire:—

Héht him þá ge-wyrcean	Then commanded to be made for him
wígendra hleó	the refuge of warriors
eall írenne,	all *of* iron,
eorla dryhten,	the lord of earls,
wíg-bord wræt-líc :	a variegated shield:
wisse he gearwe	he knew well enough
þ him holt-wudu	that him wood of the forest
he[lpan] ne meahte,	could not help,
lind wiþ lige :	lindenwood opposed to fire:

Beowulf, l. 4668.

Helmets or casques are of very rare occurrence in Saxon

graves, and apparently still more so in the Frankish, as I have not met with a single representation in any of the works consulted. Mr. Gomonde found on Leckhampton Hill, near Cheltenham, on the skull of a skeleton, what appears to be the framework of one. It is in thin bronze, and represented in the annexed cut. The knob at the top finished in a ring, and a complete chin chain, it is said, was attached to the circular band at the base.



Under circumstances more confirmatory of its Saxon origin, Mr. Bateman discovered the remains of a helmet in

a, The cross, on a large scale, seen in its position at *b*; *c* and *d*, details of helmet, buckle, etc.

a tumulus at Benty Grange, near Monyash, in Derbyshire. It had been formed, Mr. Bateman states, "of ribs of iron radiating from the crown of the head, and coated with narrow plates of horn, running in a diagonal direction from the ribs, so as to form a herring-bone pattern; the ends were secured by strips of horn, radiating in like manner as the iron ribs, to which they were riveted at intervals of about an inch and a half: all the rivets had ornamented heads of silver on the outside, and on the front rib is a small cross of the same metal. Upon the top or crown of the helmet, is an elongated oval brass plate, upon which stands the figure of an animal, carved in iron, now much rusted, but still a very good representation of a pig: it has bronze eyes. There are also many smaller decorations, abounding in rivets, all which have pertained to the helmet, but which it is impossible to assign to their proper places, as is also the case with some small iron buckles." With the helmet was a mass of chainwork, formed of "a large quantity of links, of two descriptions, attached to each other by small rings (as shewn in the cut below), half an inch in diameter; one kind is flat and lozenge-shaped, about one inch and a half in length, those of the other sort are all of one pattern, but of different lengths, varying from four to ten inches; they are simply pieces of square rod iron, with perforated ends, through which are passed the rings connecting them with the diamond-shaped links. Along with them was a six-pronged instrument, similar to a hay-fork; with the difference, that the fang, which in a fork is inserted into the shaft, is in this instance flattened and folded over, so as to form a small loop as for suspension. All the iron articles, except this and the helmet, were amalgamated together from the effects of rust; they

also present traces of cloth over a great part of their surface: it is therefore not improbable that they may have originally constituted some kind of defensive armour, by being sewn upon or within a doublet." It is very fortunate when researches such as these are conducted by experienced persons. But for the great caution shewn by Mr. Bateman, these fragile but interesting remains might have been passed over and have perished for ever. In his hands they have been preserved, and may be considered among the most valuable of recent discoveries.

It will be observed that the framework of the helmet, which is not unlike that discovered in Gloucestershire, is ornamented by a cross and the figure of a boar or swine, the one a Christian, the other a Pagan emblem. The hog is a common adjunct to some of the Gaulish coins (see fig. 1, pl. XXXIX, vol. i); and Tacitus, speaking of the habits and customs of the Germanic tribes on the right shore of the Baltic, observes that they bore, as a charm against the dangers of war, images of wild boars:—*Matrem deûm venerantur: insigne superstitionis, formas aprorum gestant. Id pro armis omnique tutelâ: securum deæ cultorem etiam inter hostes præstat.**

This historian's account is confirmed remarkably by several passages in the poem of *Beowulf*. In a description of warriors it is stated that:

eofer-líc sciónon	They seemed a boar's form
ofer-hleor beran;	to bear over their cheeks;
ge-hroden golde	twisted with gold
fáh and fýr-heard,	variegated and hardened in the fire,
ferh-wearde heóld.	this kept the guard of life.—l. 604.

* *De Mor. Germ.* cap. LXV. Vestiges of this superstition are to be found in Sweden at the present day. See Eckart *De Rebus Franciæ Orientalis*, tom. i, p. 409.

When Beowulf is prepared for encountering the mother of Grendel, he is represented clothed in mail, and wearing a helmet over the hood of mail :—

be-fongen freá-wrásnum,	Surrounded with lordly chains,
swa híne fyrn-dagum	even as in days of yore
worhte wæpna smiþ,	the weapon-swith had wrought it,
wundrum teóde,	*had* wondrously furnished it,
be-sette swín-lícum,	had set it round with the shapes of swine,
þ hine syþþan nó	that never afterwards
brond né beado-mecas	brand or war-knife
bítan ne meahton :	might have power to bite it.

l. 2901.

In a funeral ceremony the figure of a swine is mentioned as a conspicuous object :—

æt þæm áde wæs	At the pile was
éþ-ge-sýne	easy to be seen
swát-fáh syrce	the mail-shirt coloured with gore,
swýn eal-gylden,	the hog of gold,
eofer íren-heard :	the boar hard as iron.—l. 2213.

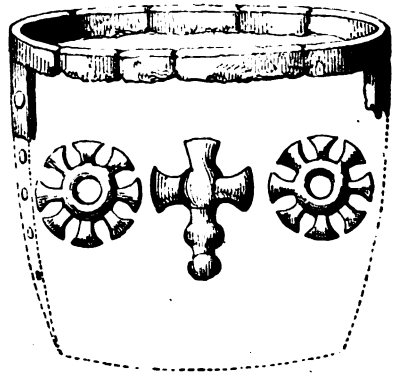
In a subsequent passage the helmet, surmounted by the figure of a boar, is again spoken of:—

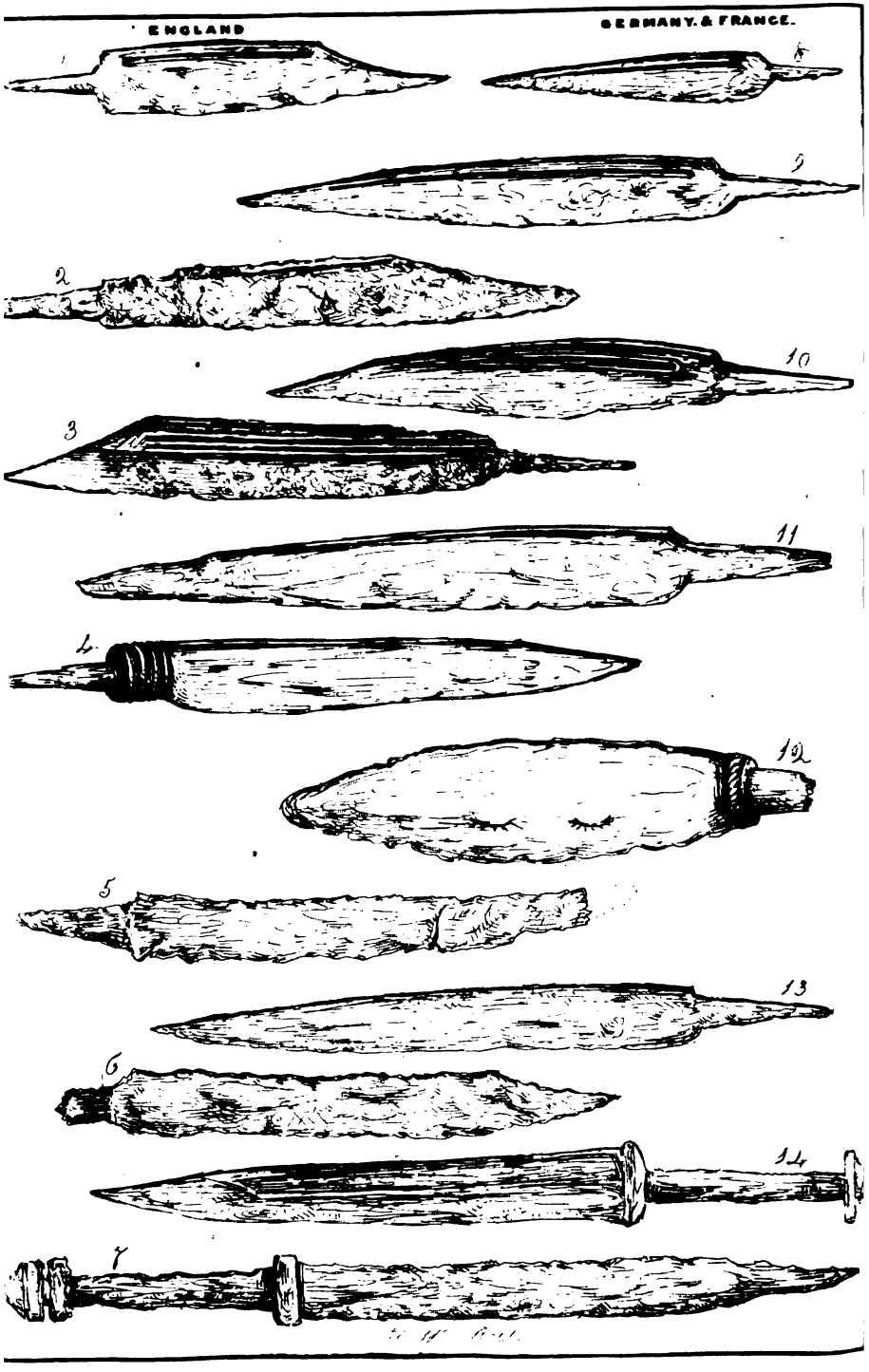
Hét þá in-beran	Then commanded he to bring in
eafor heáfod-segn,	the boar, an ornament to the head,
heaþo-steápne helm,	the helmet lofty in war,
[se]are-byrnan,	the grey mail-coat,
gúþ-sweord geáto-líc ;	the ready battle-sword.

l. 4299.

Nothing can be more satisfactory than the explanation of the hog upon the Saxon helmet found in Derbyshire presented by these citations from Tacitus and Beowulf. Vestiges of this superstition are said still to linger in Sweden, where, in the month of February, sacred to Frea, the peasantry make little images of boars in dough or paste, which

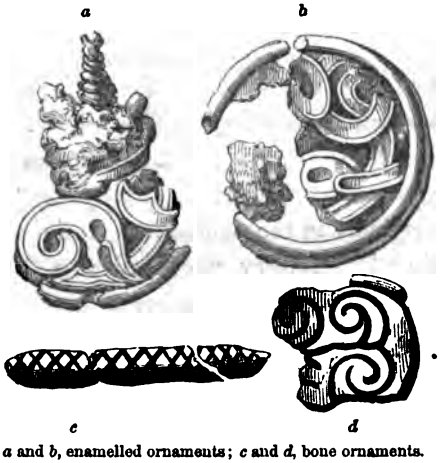
they apply to several purposes. The cross can hardly be considered other than as an ornament, unindicative of any religious motive in its application to the helmet. Others, of different shape, appear to have been affixed to what is supposed to have been a leather cup, found in the same tumulus. As the discovery is altogether of an unusual kind, it may be not unacceptable to those who are interested in such researches, to give the full account in Mr. Bateman's own words. "The tumulus is of no considerable elevation, perhaps two feet at the highest point, but is spread out over a pretty large area, and is surrounded by a small trench. About the centre, and upon the surface of the natural soil, was laid the only body contained in the barrow, of which not a vestige could be distinguished besides the hair of the head. Near the place which, from the presence of hair, was judged to be the situation of the head, was found a curious assemblage of ornaments, which, from the peculiar nature of the soil, it was impossible to remove with any degree of success. Of these, the most remarkable (shewn in the cut above), are portions of silver binding and ornaments from a leather cup, about three inches in diameter at the mouth, which was decorated by four wheel-shaped pieces, and two small crosses of silver, affixed by pins, which were clenched on the inside. The other articles found in the same situation, are principally personal ornaments of the same scroll-pattern as those figured at p. 25 of the *Vestiges of the*





SAXON AND FRANKISH KNIVES & SWORDS.

Antiquities of Derbyshire;* of these enamels, there were two upon copper, with silver frames; the prevailing colour is yellow. There was also a knot of fine wire, and a quantity of what may be termed braiding, some apparently of carved bone, and some of a friable composition: this apparently was attached to silk, or, if not attached, had lain in contact with it, as the glossy fibre of silk was very evident at first."



a and *b*, enamelled ornaments; *c* and *d*, bone ornaments.

In plate LVIII, I have thrown together examples of Saxon and Frankish knives and short-swords of the knife form, of which those found in England are nearly all unpublished. It will be necessary, in the first place, to state where they were found. Fig. 1 was dredged up from the bed of the Thames, off Whitehall. It is 7½ inches in length. Fig. 2 was found in Lad-lane, in the city, during excavations for houses. Fig. 3 was discovered on the site of the City of London School, Honey Lane Market, with several coins of Ethelred II. Length, 13 inches. Fig. 4 is in the Ipswich Museum, and was found at Offton, in Suffolk. Length, 14 inches. At the end of the blade, towards the haft, are circular bands of bronze; a similar peculiarity may be noticed in the specimen from Misery, fig. 12. Figs. 5, 6, and 7, were found in the Saxon cemetery at Osengal, when it was cut through for making the Ramsgate and Deal Railway. They are respectively

* A very similar ornament, from a Saxon burial-place near Oxford, is in the museum of Lord Londesborough.

11 inches, 12 inches, and 16½ inches in length, and are now in the museum of Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich. Figs. 8 and 9 were discovered at Courfaivre, near Delemont, in Switzerland, with skeletons, buckles, beads, fibulæ, etc., and are engraved in the *Mittheilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zurich*, 1847, taf. viii. The entire length of fig. 9 is about 18 inches. Figs. 10 and 11 are from sketches forwarded me by Monsieur Ch. Dufour, from originals in the Museum of Amiens. Fig. 12 is the knife found at Misery, described at p. 213 *ante*. Fig. 13 was found by the Abbé Cochet at Londinières. Fig. 14 is one of several very similar examples discovered by M. F. Troyon at Bel-Air, near Lausanne, and engraved in plate v of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich*, 1841.

The first three of the English specimens may probably be considered as knives for domestic purposes. Fig. 3 closely resembles those frequently introduced in festive scenes in early illuminated manuscripts. It is in good preservation and is inlaid with bronze, which is very neatly worked on both sides, on one in three longitudinal rows, on the other in a single line. Nearly all the others are from graves, and, possibly, with one or two exceptions, must be considered as war-knives. They vary in length from about a foot to two feet. Most of them have longitudinal grooves on the sides, which, in all the specimens I have seen, are hollow; but the details furnished me respecting the foreign specimens are not sufficiently circumstantial for me to say what may be the present condition of the weapons in regard to the grooves. From the well-preserved knife (fig. 3), it would seem that bronze or some other mixed metal had been originally let into the channels as an ornament: this, however, is a question for discussion. From a passage in *Gregory of Tours*, it appears t was customary with the Franks to ornament with incised figures the blades of their war-knives. Fredegonda, with

a view to murder King Childebert, ordered two iron knives to be made. These knives she caused to be very deeply incised (*caraxari profundius*), and poison to be inserted, to destroy life more quickly.*

The knives which we may consider as weapons are those represented by figs. 4, 5, 6, and 9, to 14. Our colleagues on the other side of the channel often term them sabres or cutlasses, from a certain resemblance they bear to the modern weapons known by those names. Dr. Rigollot, with good reason, considers them the *cultri validi* of *Gregory of Tours*, which this historian states were commonly called *scramasaxi*, and, he adds, they were poisoned;† but whether this were literally true may be questioned, for the grooves which are supposed to have been the receptacles for the deadly ingredient, are not near the point or the edge, and poison would hardly be needed to hasten death after a deep wound from so formidable a weapon.

A most remarkable example of one of these knife-shaped swords (shewn on the side of this page), has recently come into my possession. It is twenty-six inches in length, and when perfect with the handle must have measured upwards of thirty inches. It is doubly grooved on both sides.

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* "Fredegundis duos cultros ferreos fieri præcepit: quos etiam caraxari profundius, et veneno infra jusserat, scilicet si mortalis adsultus vitales non dissolveret fibras, vel ipsa veneni infectio vitam posset velocius extorquere."—*Hist. Franc.*, lib. viii, cap. XXIX.

† "Cum cultris validis, quos vulgo scramasaxos vocant, infectis veneno."—*Hist. Franc.*, lib. iv, cap. LII.

and the steel towards the edge, which is still sharp, is unusually well preserved. Another variety, more resembling in form some of the foreign examples, especially that found at Londinières, is in my museum. It measures nearly thirty-four inches without the handle, which is wanting. Both of these were found in the bed of the Thames, opposite London.

From the comparatively large number found in France and Germany, they would seem to have been more generally used by the Franks than the Saxons; indeed, the only examples which I am aware have as yet been recorded as found in Saxon graves, are those from Osengal, in Kent, figs. 5 and 6. In this part of Kent, occupied by the earliest Saxon settlers, the contents of the graves are generally of a character much more military than those of the eastern and central parts of England; and it is most likely that heretofore these large knives have been passed over unnoticed. Respecting many hundreds of the Kentish barrows which, in times past, have been opened and ransacked, we possess not a scrap of information. At Wilbraham, although one hundred and eighty-eight skeletons were found, there were only four large swords, and not one instance of the short knife-like sword.

The collection of this peculiar class of Saxon and Frankish weapons brought together in plate LVIII, will afford a good notion of their general character. It will be noticed that (with the exception of fig. 7) they are single-edged. In ancient representations of the arms of the Germans, swords slightly curved are almost always introduced. It would be easy to cite numerous instances, but the sculptures on Trajan's column, of scenes in the Dacian wars, and the coins of that emperor, afford types which, allowing for a certain conventionality in the artistic treatment, are not very unlike some of these knife-swords.

The Dacians on the column of Trajan are almost always armed with this single-edged weapon which curves slightly sometimes inwards and sometimes outwards, but in one or two instances the weapon is straight and precisely like some of the specimens under consideration. Until we discover ancient swords which are curved, we must, as in the case of the double axe and barbed javelins, consider the representations referred to as having been influenced by the fancy of the artist. From this source, probably, sprang the notion that the Saxon weapon called *seax* was curved like a scythe. It is very likely that these long knives or daggers were called by the general term *seax;* that the word *méce* may have been applied to a larger species of these sharp-edged swords, such as that shown on a preceding page, while the long, heavy, two-edged weapon (see plate XXXVI) was then, as now, the *sweord*. When Grendel's mother and Beowulf were in close contest grappling together, the former is represented as drawing her seax, which is here evidently a knife or dagger worn at the girdle:—

of-sæt þá þone sele-gyst — *She* beset then the hall-stranger,
and hyre seaxe ge-teáh, — and drew her seax,
brád brûn ecg. — broad, brown-edged.

Beowulf, l. 3089.

The smaller knives which are so very generally found in Saxon and Frankish graves, in those of females as well as of males, were doubtless for general purposes, such as the modern utensils which they much resemble are applied to. The custom of carrying a knife at the girdle was universal, and continued until late in the middle ages. Its necessity was obvious, especially when we consider that it is comparatively a recent fashion for people to keep knives for their guests at table, and that the visitors used their own to eat with.

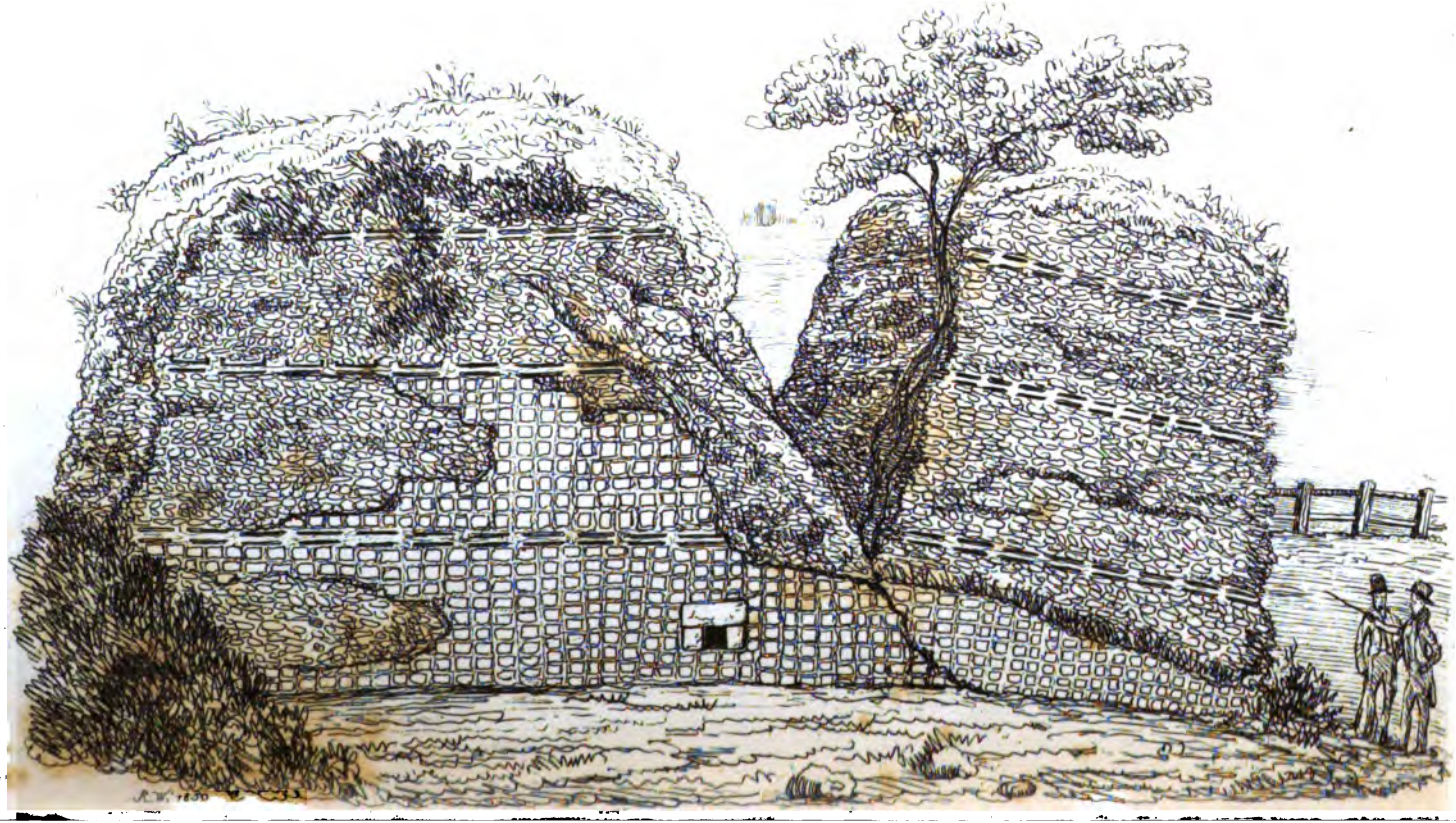
In the foregoing pages I have attempted to shew the close resemblance between the contents of the Frankish and Saxon graves, and to present at the same time some novel facts. The subject might have been continued, and the affinity shewn to exist still more extensively. But, for the present, the comparison must be suspended, to be resumed, it may be, under more favourable circumstances.

In the early part of this volume I promised to introduce further illustrations of antiquities found at Colchester. Some of the etchings were prepared, but I find they must be deferred for some future opportunity.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

At a recent Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries it was stated that a member of an architectural society was striving to induce his colleagues to petition the Government to consider the ruinous and neglected state of the royal tombs in Westminster Abbey. The announcement excited very little attention or sympathy. Indeed, it seems that none of the numerous antiquarian, archæological, and architectural societies have co-operated to remonstrate against the disgraceful state of the tombs in question; neither have they evinced the slightest interest in the matter. But were they consistently active, zealous, and united, it does not appear why the monuments in Westminster Abbey should be singled out for the special protection of Parliament, when so many of various classes and of different epochs, having equal claims to consideration, are even much more exposed to decay and Vandalism. A Parliamentary investigation of the whole of our ancient national monuments is required, not a partial protection, extorted for some which happen to be more conspicious, and therefore more fashionably popular than others. For some further remarks on the subject, see the Prefaces to these volumes.

LYMNE, PART OF THE NORTH WALL.



APPENDIX.

ANTIQUARIAN EXCAVATIONS

ON THE

SITE OF THE ROMAN STATION AT LYMNE, IN KENT.

THE owners and tenants of the Roman *castrum* at Lymne, called Studfall Castle, having granted permission to Mr. James Elliott, of Dymchurch, to excavate the area, that gentleman, with the assistance of Mr. C. Roach Smith, and aided by a few friends, is at the present moment engaged in laying open the foundations of the walls, previous to making excavations in the interior of the station. It is believed, when the interest which attaches itself to the investigation is pointed out, he will be further supported and enabled to accomplish fully his laudable undertaking. The walls of the *castrum* enclose about ten acres. The soil has accumulated, to the depth of from three to four feet, over the Roman level, which, added to the extensive circuit of the walls, and the shattered and dislocated condition of the foundations, will demand a considerable outlay of money to defray the expense of labour. Up to the present day, the foundations of about nine round towers and two postern entrances have been laid open. Although not half of the circuit of the walls has yet been excavated, the progress of the workmen is very satisfactory; great obstacles have been overcome, and the plan of the *castrum*, hitherto perfectly conjectural, is becoming daily more fully developed, and there is every reason to believe that the architectural peculiarities which are being disclosed, will afford much novel information on Roman castrametation in Britain. From the variety of curious and interesting antiquities still found on the sites of Roman stations, which have been for centuries ploughed and worked

for other agricultural operations, it may be calculated that Studfall, which is meadow-land, and appears never to have been subjected to excavations, encloses a vast quantity of miscellaneous objects of ancient art, now sought to be discovered and rendered accessible to all.

In making this appeal for aid to those few who support antiquarian researches, the emergency and the importance of the case must be the apology. At another time, permission may not be given to excavate; or it may be difficult to secure intelligent and disinterested superintendence.

The day is not yet arrived when an enlightened English Ministry, following in the wake of every other European government, shall prove their sense of the value of the institutions of the country, by preserving, instead of neglecting, the monuments which illustrate those institutions, and thus practically evince the sincerity of declarations which every member of the most utilitarian government finds it convenient to utter occasionally, when, for instance, he is fired with patriotism at a civic feast, or, in his place in the senate, has to denounce some proposed measure involving innovation; but, on the following day, should he be implored to hold out his hand to save a church from desecration, or some time-hallowed monument from destruction, will turn aside, as from a beggar in the street, with a conventional "I've nothing for you."* We may contrast with this evasion the liberal practice of other governments. That of France, under the republic, as it did under the monarchy, honours the national antiquities,

* One of the most recent fatal instances of the refusal of our government to interfere in the preservation of ancient national monuments, is the destruction of the remains of the interesting Roman theatre, discovered at Verulam. Timely intervention might have secured this interesting and (in England) unique relic, which closely resembled in extent and plan the Roman theatre at Valognes, in Normandy, excavated and preserved by the French government.

provides for their preservation, and liberally encourages archæological researches. The annual provision, in France, for such purposes, is made on the most liberal scale, and no reasonable appeal to the government, from the most humble individual, is disregarded. It is much the same with Prussia and Austria; while Denmark, comparatively poor, is munificent in protecting her national antiquities, and in promoting investigations which illustrate them.

The Society of Antiquaries does not devote any portion of its income to such objects as that for which this appeal is made;* and all other societies, of an antiquarian character, are far too poor to afford grants of money, equivalent to demands such as are requisite for the excavations at Lymne; while, unfortunately, the government seizes upon the fact of the existence of so many societies, as another excuse for not giving pecuniary aid in cases immediately recognized by the governments of other countries in which Archæological Societies also abound.

The following is a copy of a Memorial presented to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, on the 29th ult.:—

5, Liverpool Street, City,
April 29, 1850.

To the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.
The Memorial of CHARLES ROACH SMITH, *Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Honorary Secretary of the Numismatic Society of London, and of the British Archæological Association, respectfully showeth,*

That your Memorialist is at the present moment conducting an excavation of the remains of the Roman

* The true interests of the Society, it is believed, would be better consulted, were the funds made available in advancing antiquarian pursuits, instead of being locked up, and were the annual income spent, instead of being hoarded.

station, the *Portus Lemanis*, now called Studfall Castle, near Hythe in Kent, and being restricted in funds for fully carrying out his researches, ventures to solicit your Lordships' assistance upon the following grounds, namely:—

Firstly. The admitted national importance of collecting and preserving monuments bearing on and illustrating the early history of our country; and,

Secondly. The inadequacy of public or private Societies to furnish money for such purposes, and the great uncertainty that attends the supply of money from the resources of private individuals.

Your Memorialist submits to your Lordships' consideration, the evidence on these points afforded by the recent publication (by Her Majesty's command), of the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*,* in which work have been gathered together all the written documents and all the discovered inscriptions calculated to throw any light on the history and state of Britain during the Roman and Saxon epochs. In this work it is clearly shown, that these materials are scanty and meagre, though still highly valuable as being almost the only authentic records of a literary nature, extant relatively to Britain during several centuries. That the written historical accounts and allusions are exceedingly disconnected and uncircumstantial. That the inscriptions are rather numerous, and, for the facts they record, are worthy of much greater attention than hitherto has been bestowed on them; particularly when it is considered that it is scarcely to be expected the lost works, by ancient annalists relating to Britain, can ever be recovered.

* This work, it appears, has been printed at an expense to the government of nearly £10,000, although it forms but one volume in folio.

Your Memorialist would impress upon your Lordships' consideration, that these inscriptions have been chiefly discovered on the sites of Roman towns and stations, at uncertain intervals, and often under the most accidental circumstances; and it can be proved that a much greater number than those preserved have been ignorantly destroyed, or cut up, and used as building materials.

That these inscriptions have chiefly been collected from the north, the west, and the south-west of England; but that the east and the south parts (with the exception of Chichester and Bittern), have scarcely contributed a single example; and not one has been discovered, as far as your Memorialist can ascertain, at either of the nine great military stations which comprised the chief defences of the *Saxon Shore*, which extended from Portchester in Hampshire, to Brancaster in Norfolk.

Your Memorialist has reason to believe that inscriptions have been found at most of those places in past times, and from general indifference to such objects, have been destroyed; and he also believes that others may yet remain buried beneath the soil; and he draws your Lordships' attention to the fact, that the site of the *Portus Lemanis*, which he is now attempting to excavate, has never yet been explored; that the line of the circumvallation and the character of the castrametation, up to the present day, have never been made out, and that the site promises to divulge matter of considerable interest to the antiquary and to the general historian, provided the researches your Memorialist has entered upon can be fully carried out.

That under any circumstances, the excavations would be almost certain to afford contributions of ma-

terials, illustrating social and domestic life in Roman Britain, and the state of arts and manufactures, in monuments which have not been referred to in the valuable work before mentioned. That the results will be of a public and national benefit; and your Memorialist earnestly trusts, that this his application may be favourably entertained by your Lordships, and should a small or large sum of money be awarded for the object in view, your Memorialist will cheerfully consent to its being entrusted, in order to ensure the perfect satisfaction of your Lordships as to its prudent and proper application, to any persons your Lordships may think fit to appoint for that purpose.

Your Memorialist moreover hopes that if his application be not directly granted, that further inquiry may be made by your Lordships, before it be dismissed, and he would suggest that, for instance, Sir R. H. Inglis, and Mr. Hume, or other competent and trustworthy persons, be in that case consulted on the subject by your Lordships.

CHARLES ROACH SMITH.

The reply was as follows:—

Treasury Chambers, 3rd May, 1850.

SIR,—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, have had before them your Memorial of the 29th ult., praying for pecuniary assistance towards enabling you to carry out your Antiquarian researches at the remains of the Roman Station, "the Portus Lemanis", near Hythe, in Kent; and their Lordships have directed me to acquaint you that they have no funds available for the purposes in question.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

W. G. HAYTER.

CHARLES ROACH SMITH, Esq., F.S.A.,
5, Liverpool Street, City.

Hitherto the excavations have been carried on, as already stated, with funds supplied by the contributions of a few friends. These are now nearly exhausted; and from the apathy of the government, it appears that we must still depend on voluntary contributions, which may be sent to Mr. Charles Roach Smith, 5, Liverpool Street, City.

The subscribers to these excavations will be presented with a report on the discoveries, to which their names will be appended.

CHARLES ROACH SMITH.

London, May 13th, 1850.

Subscriptions received for the Excavations at Lymne.

	£.	s.	d.
The Lord Londesborough, K.C.H., F.S.A.	£5	0	0
The Viscount Mahon, Pres. S.A., M.P., &c. ...	1	1	0
William Henry Rolfe, Esq., Sandwich	5	0	0
Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A., Liverpool	2	0	0
The Rev. Beale Poste, Maidstone	1	1	0
Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., V.P.S.A., London ...	1	0	0
Alfred White, Esq., London	1	0	0
F. W. Fairholt, Esq., F.S.A., Brompton	1	0	0
Charles Warne, Esq., Blandford, Dorset	1	0	0
William Bland, Esq., Hartlip, Kent.	1	0	0
James Elliott, Esq., Dymchurch	5	0	0
C. Roach Smith, F.S.A., London	5	0	0
Edward Pretty, Esq., Northampton	0	10	0
Edwin Keat, Esq., London	0	10	0
Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., Brompton	2	0	0
E. Bedford Price, Esq., London	0	10	0
The Rev. J. Bathurst Deane, F.S.A., London ...	0	10	0
Arthur Taylor, Esq., F.S.A., London	2	0	0
The Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., F.S.A., Liverpool ...	0	10	0
Charles Harwood, Esq., F.S.A., Judge of the County Court of Kent, Folkstone	1	1	0
Joseph Arden, Esq., F.S.A., London	1	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Charles Sandys, Esq., F.S.A., Canterbury	1	1	0
W. S. Wright Vaux, Esq., F.S.A., London ...	0	10	0
James Dearden, Esq., F.S.A., Rochdale	2	0	0
Sir W. Lawson, Bart., F.S.A., Brough Hall, Yorkshire	1	0	0
G. W. Lydekker, Esq., Hon. Sec. St. Alban's Arch. Assoc.	0	10	0
R. Grove Lowe, Esq., St. Albans	1	1	0
John Evans, Esq., Hemel Hempstead	0	10	0
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The Rev. William Bennett, M.A., Canterbury ...	1	1	0
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Mrs. Wollaston	0	10	0
J. Y. Akerman, Esq., Sec. Soc. Ant. Lon.	1	0	0

June 1st, 1850.

	£.	s.	d.
William Newton, Esq., London	0	10	0
Thomas Richards, Esq., London	0	10	0
G. J. De Wilde, Esq., Northampton	0	10	0
The Rev. G. M. Nelson, Bodicote Grange, Banbury ...	0	10	0
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The Rev. W. Vallence, M.A., Maidstone	1	0	0
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Charles Mercer, Esq., Ashford	2	2	0
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The Rev. Dr. Nicholson, St. Albans	0	10	0
W. P. Burra, Esq., Ashford	0	10	0
John Flowers, Esq., Leicester	0	10	0
The Venerable Archdeacon Burney, F.R.S., F.S.A., Witham, Essex	1	1	0
Daniel Wilson, Esq., Sec. Soc. Ant. Scot., Edinburgh ..	0	10	6
J. J. Landale, Esq., Sandgate	1	1	0
Beriah Botfield, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., Norton-hall, Northampton	5	0	0
W. Herrick, Esq., Leicester	1	1	0
Thomas Brown, Esq., Paternoster Row	1	0	0
J. Mayer, Esq., F.S.A., Liverpool *(second donation)* ..	2	0	0
Cavendish Wall, Esq., Folkstone	0	10	6
Henry Laws Long, Esq, Farnham Lodge, Surrey ...	0	10	6
C. Wykeham Martin, Esq., M.P., Leeds Castle, Kent ..	2	0	0
The Rev. W. H. Massie, Chester	0	5	0
John Jones, Esq., 6, Regent Street	1	1	0
Viscount Strangford, F.R.S., F.S.A.	1	1	0
Walter Hawkins, Esq., F.S.A., Kennington ...	1	1	0
Dr. Plomley, Maidstone	0	10	0

	£.	s.	d.
A. J. Dunkin, Esq., Dartford	1	0	0
Colonel and Mrs. W. Martin Leake, London ...	5	0	0
Major Hammond, Dover	0	10	0
W. P. Elsted, Esq., Dover	0	10	6
Charles Fagg, Esq., Hythe	1	0	0
Henry Brown, Esq., Marden, Kent	2	2	0
William Stringer, Esq., New Romney	0	10	6
Thomas Giles, Esq., Ivy Church	0	2	6
Miss Blake, Dymchurch	0	2	6
William Fennell, Esq., Wakefield	0	10	0

The foregoing list includes all the subscriptions to the 20th of September, on which day a Meeting of the Subscribers was held at the castrum and at Hythe. It is a pleasing duty to add to the names of donors to the Excavation Funds, the Directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company, who have kindly presented me a free pass ticket during the continuance of the researches,—presented, through their Secretary, MR. G. H. HERBERT, with so much goodwill and courtesy, as to enhance the value of this liberal contribution.

To the REV. EDWIN BIRON, of Lymne; THOMAS MOUNT, ESQ., of Saltwood; and MR. POST, of Stutfall, tenants of the land, we are under obligations for permission to excavate.

Our researches have been carried on, with brief intermissions, for almost six months. The result up to the present time has been the development of the remains of the walls of the castrum, several towers, the decuman gate and postern entrances. In the area towards the north, foundations of apparently some public building have been traced; and towards the south-eastern side, a villa is being completely excavated. Among minor discoveries are, tiles inscribed CL.BR.; fragments of querns or hand-mills; pottery and

glass; an intaglio in amethyst; and about one hundred and fifty coins. As previously promised, it is intended, at the close of the excavations, to present a printed and illustrated report to each of the Subscribers.

The labour of excavating the walls proved difficult and tedious, and unlooked-for impediments had to be surmounted. It has been ascertained that the walls have been separated and broken by land-slips, which have propelled large masses of masonry, in different directions, to a considerable distance from their original positions, and, in many places, caused a considerable accumulation of earth, the excavation of which was not always attended with profitable discoveries. Altogether, however, it is hoped that the report will prove that the undertaking has been highly successful, both archæologically and geologically,—and that the funds subscribed have been well and economically applied.

C. R. S.

5, Liverpool Street, City.
Sept. 30th, 1850.

Subscriptions towards the Excavations at Lymne.

Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount to September 30th, 1850, brought forward from page 10, Appendix	131	9	6
Received subsequently as follows:			
Charles Willis, Esq., Cranbrook, Kent	2	0	0
Edward Hughes, Esq., Smeeth Hill, Kent	1	0	0
Benjamin Ferry, Esq., London	0	10	0
John Haddock Lardner, Esq., Rye	1	0	0
The Rev. John Louis Petit, M.A., F.S.A., London	2	2	0
	£138	1	6

Expenditure.	£.	s.	d.
Labour, from April to September inclusive	102	3	0
To Mr. Post, for permission to excavate his portion of the land	10	0	0
Incidental expenses	10	0	0
Balance in hand, October 1850	15	18	6
	£138	1	6

The above will, it is trusted, prove to the subscribers, when the Report is before them, that their confidence has not been misplaced, and the results obtained by the excavations have been important. The Report will be illustrated with etchings and woodcuts as far as the surplus of the funds will warrant, and will be delivered to the subscribers to the excavations, *gratis*.

It is gratifying to me and my colleague to receive expressions of satisfaction from many of the subscribers and their friends who visited the works during their progress.

But we are particularly pleased in knowing that an eminent surveyor, Mr. Thurston, of Ashford, who carefully examined the excavations and planned the area of the castrum, estimated the expenses at a sum very far beyond the actual cost. To the experience and assiduous attention of Mr. Elliott we are indebted for this prudent economy of the funds, in addition to his other services. To the list of owners of the land who granted us leave to excavate, we have to add the name of Charles Willis, Esq., of Cranbrook. The liberality of the Directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company has already been recorded; it was extended fully to the close of the excavations.

C. Roach Smith.

5, Liverpool Street, City,
March 31st, 1852.

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ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM OXFORD